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Mysore Residency
Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the C & M.
Station Municipal Commission — 1940.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 1.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 25th January 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Executive Engineer.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	Chas. J. Cole, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association).
W. Sinclair, Esq.	M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
Mr. H. Battan Lal.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. De'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Re-affirmation of the Commission's resoluion No. 3 dated the 30th November 1939 in regard to the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine and declaring it to be a contraband article and requiring its sale to be licensed.

The President said that the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 3 dated the 30th November 1939 in regard to the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine had been published for objections and no objections having been received, the Commission was now required to re-affirm its resolution of the 30th November 1939 before its submission to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

The Commission re-affirmed its resolution dated the 30th November 1939.

Resolved that the Commision's resolution No. 3 dated the 30th November 1939, regarding the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine etc., as detailed below, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident:—

I. (1) That under the provisions of Section 41 (1) (A) (e) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, Octroi duty be levied in the Station on Saccharine at Re. 1 per cent ad valorem and that the proposal be published as required by Section 44 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law.

(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 15 of the Bye-laws:—

"9. Saccharine .... Re. 1 per cent ad valorem."

II. (1) That under the provisions of Section 67 (1) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, wholesale dealers in Saccharine be required to take out licenses for the purpose and to pay a fee for the same at Re. 1 per annum.

(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 18 of the Bye-laws under class (1):—

" Wholesale dealers in Saccharine ... Re. 1 per annum."

(File No. 134 of 1939).

H. H. Carleston,

President, M. C.

———

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

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President.

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Vice-President.

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Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Executive Engineer.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	Chas. J. Cole, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association).
W. Sinclair, Esq.	M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
Mr. H. Battan Lal.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. De'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Re-affirmation of the Commission's resoluion No. 3 dated the 30th November 1939 in regard to the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine and declaring it to be a contraband article and requiring its sale to be licensed.

The President said that the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 3 dated the 30th November 1939 in regard to the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine had been published for objections and no objections having been received, the Commission was now required to re-affirm its resolution of the 30th November 1939 before its submission to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

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I. (1) That under the provisions of Section 41 (1) (A) (e) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, Octroi duty be levied in the Station on Saccharine at Re. 1 per cent ad valorem and that the proposal be published as required by Section 44 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law.

(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 15 of the Bye-laws :—

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(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 18 of the Bye-laws under class (1) :—

" Wholesale dealers in Saccharine ... Re. 1 per annum."

(File No. 134 of 1939).

H. H. Carleston,

President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 2.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the MAYO HALL, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 25th January 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. .... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU .... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
The Inspector of Schools.	The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
The Executive Engineer.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	Chas. J. Cole, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association).
W. Sinclair, Esq.	M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
„ P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
„ V. S. Arunachellam Moodaliar, Avl.	
„ N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
Mr. H. Battan Lal.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
„ C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. De'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of Proceedings of the Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 5th and 21st December 1939, and of the Special Meeting held on the 21st December 1939 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of Proceedings of the Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 5th and 21st December 1939, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934.)

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2. Consideration of the question of granting a contribution to the St. Dunstan's Hostel.

Recommended that the contribution of Rs. 1,000 be allotted as follows :—

Rs. 750 to the Red Cross.

Rs. 250 to St. Dunstan's.

Subject to Resident's sanction.

The President said that they would remember that the Municipal Commission had, in its resolution No. 20 dated the 30th November 1939, sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the War Fund of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association. The Appeal which was being conducted in the Station was, however, for St. Dunston's Hostel as well as for the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association. It was, therefore, thought that the Municipal Commission might perhaps like to apportion a part of this contribution to St. Dunstan's Hostel. The matter had been considered by the Standing Committee, who had recommended that out of the Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by the Commission, Rs. 750 might be paid towards the War Fund of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association and Rs. 250 to St. Dunstan's Hostel. He

put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was accepted.

Resolved that, subject to the Hon'ble the Resident's sanction the contribution of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by the Commission in its resolution No. 20 dated the 30th November 1939, to the War Fund of the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association, be allotted as follows :....

Rs. 750 to the War Fund of the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association.

Rs. 250 to the St. Dunstan's Hostel.

(File No. 145 of 1939).

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3. Health Officer's proposal for the entertainment of an additional peon on Rs. 13 per mensem during 1940—41 for the conservancy of the Station.

Recommended.

The President said that that item related to a proposal by the Health Officer for the appointment of an additional peon for the Supervision of conservancy work in the 19th Circle of the Station, which had increased very much owing to the extension along Charles Campbell Road and Cooke Town. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the entertainment of an additional peon on Rs. 13 per mensem during 1940—41 for the conservancy of the Station. Provision to be made in the Budget for 1940—41.

(File No. 1 of 1940).

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4. Health Officer's proposal for the entertainment of two additional silt cart drivers during 1940—41 at a cost of Rs. 372 for the conservancy of the Station.

Recommended.

The President said that that item related to a proposal by the Health Officer for two additional silt cart drivers for the conservancy of

Circles 5 and 19 of the Station. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was duly approved.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the entertainment of two additional silt cart drivers during 1940—41 at a cost of Rs. 372 for the conservancy of the Station. Provision to be made in the Budget for 1940 -41.

(File No. 2 of 1940).

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5. Health Officer's proposal for the appointment of an additional Attender on Rs. 13 per mensem during 1940—41 for the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary.

Recommended.

The President said that that item related to the appointment of an additional Attender for the Ayurvedic Dispensary, at which the attendance had increased very much of late. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the appointment of an additional Attender on Rs. 13 per mensem during 1940—41 for the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary. Provision to be made in the Budget for 1940—41.

(File No. 3 of 1940).

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6. Consideration of the question of sale to Messrs. V. Marappa and Chinniah of the Municipal vacant land in Veerannah's Garden, Cleveland Town.

Recommended sale at 3 annas per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land in Veerannah's Garden, Cleveland Town, as shown in the plan in file, be sold to Messrs. V. Marappa and Chinniah, at 3 annas per square foot.

(File No. 121 of 1937).

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7. Letter dated the 6th December 1939 from the Editor, "Quam", requesting the publication of Municipal Notices and Advertisements in that paper.

Recommended that advertisements be published in "Quam" instead of "Alkalam" from 1st April 1940.

The President explained that the "Quam" which was previously a weekly publication had lately become a daily newspaper and that its authorities had applied to the Commission for the insertion of its notices and advertisements in that paper instead of in the daily "Alkalam", which was a paper published in the City. The circulation of the "Quam" in the Cantonment was fairly large and so the Standing Committee had recommended the insertion of the Commission's notices and advertisements in it from the 1st April 1940 on the same terms on which they are at present published in the "Alkalam".

In opposing the Standing Committee's recommendation, Mr. Mahmood Shariff pointed out that during the last 15 or 20 years, the "Alkalam" had been advertising for the Commission, and had been doing the work very satisfactorily. Although the paper was issued from the City, the majority of its subscribers were in the Cantonment, about 200 copies of the paper being distributed locally. So far as the "Quam" was concerned, he could not but say that it was a very good paper also, but it had become a daily newspaper only during the past 2 or 3 months, and could not have as wide a circulation as the other. Mr. Mahmood Shariff thought, therefore, that until such time as the "Quam" settled down and adjusted itself, the Municipal Commission might continue publishing its advertisements and notices in the "Alkalam".

The Vice-President pointed out that that matter had been very carefully considered by the Standing Committee, and it was thought that because the "Quam" had been converted from a weekly into a daily newspaper, though only lately, it had since been commanding a very large circulation in the Civil and Military Station, and that any help they proposed giving should be given to a C. & M. Station newspaper in preference to an outside publication. That was the main point which guided the decision of the Standing Committee, though it was an additional fact in its favour that it commanded a very much larger circulation in the C. & M. Station than the "Alkalam". If it so happened that circumstances forced it to close down or even lose such wide patronage, they could always revert to the old system of publishing in the "Alkalam".

In suggesting the acceptance of the Standing Committee's recommendation, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the views expressed by Mr. Mahmood Shariff were correct, but it was not only because the "Alkalam"

was a daily paper that the Municipal Commission published its advertisements in it, but because the local Urdu paper "Saifulla" in which the Commission published its advertisements before they gave the contract to the "Alkalam" had ceased its existence, and there was no other Urdu Paper in the Station at the time for publishing the Municipal advertisements. It was not fair to say that because the "Quam" had been issuing a daily edition only for the past 3 or 4 months, it could not possibly carry on as a daily paper. They had to remember that the Weekly Edition had been in existence for the past 4 or 5 years. As it was a daily newspaper now, the Commission would be fully justified in giving its money to a local rather than to an outside newspaper. It was on that consideration that the Standing Committee had decided that the Commission should patronize the "Quam". Of course, he could not go into details of the circulation of the two dailies, but on a question of principle, the Commission ought to give its patronage to a local paper in preference to an outside paper.

The President said that the circulation of the "Quam" was now about 3.000 copies in the Station, whereas the "Alkalam" had a circulation of about 250 in the Station. Therefore, if the Municipal Commission's object was publicity, that object could best be attained by publishing its notices and advertisements in the paper with the larger circulation, namely the "Quam".

Mr. Thangiah was of opinion that, as far as possible, they should publish their advertisements and notices in a local paper and not a publication prepared outside the Station.

The President wished to know if Mr. Mahmood Shariff wished to say anything further regarding his suggestion.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that he had nothing further to say as he was sure that the voting would be against him in any case.

The President put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that Municipal notices and advertisements be published in "Quam" instead of "Alkalam" from the 1st April 1940, on the same terms on which they are at present published in the "Alkalam".

(File No. 12 of 1940).

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8. Pension application of Mr. M. Elliah, late Supervisor, Engineering Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Mr. M. Elliah, late Supervisor, Engineering Department, be granted a pension of Rs. 62-8-0 per mensem with effect from the 16th December 1939, for which he is eligible under Article 474 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(File No. 4 of 1940.).

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9. Pension application of S. K. Abhishekanadham, late Nurse, Ulsoor Dispensary.

Recommended.

Resolved that S. K. Abhishekanadham, late Nurse, Ulsoor Dispensary, be granted a pension of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem with effect from the 13th January 1939, for which she is eligible under Article 474 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(File No. 5 of 1940).

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10. Compensation statement for Rs. 219-4-6 for acquiring land for constructing a drain from 'G' No. 8 Street to the Main Sewer.

Recommended.

Resolved that the compensation statement for Rs. 219-4-6 for acquiring land for constructing a drain from 'G' No. 8 Street to the Main Sewer, be accepted. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for construction of drains.

(File No. 79 of 1939).

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11. 5 estimates amounting to Rs. 1,105 for constructing urinals at certain places in the Station.

Recommended.

The President said that the different places where it was proposed to erect urinals had been selected by the Health Officer with regard to the necessity for them in those places which suffered for want of this amenity. The Standing Committee had recommended the erection of the urinals as proposed by the Health Officer.

Mr. Nagappa wished to know if he might add one more place to those in the list before them. That place was at the junction of Broadway and Nala Roads.

The President wished to know if the place mentioned by Mr. Nagappa was, in that gentleman's opinion, more urgently in need of a urinal than any of the places mentioned in the list.

Mr. Nagappa said that the necessity for a urinal at that spot was keenly felt. He had pointed that out to the Health Officer as being one of the places that should have been on the list.

With the President's permission, the Health Officer explained that the place which Mr. Nagappa had in mind was included in the original list of places in need of urinals which had been submitted by him (the Health Officer). The list now before them had been taken from that other longer list as they had not enough money for further expenditure on the construction of urinals. The place suggested by Mr. Nagappa might be taken up next year.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that there was a toddy shop at the junction in question and the people frequenting that locality felt the need for a urinal near that place. As the cost of construction would be about Rs. 200 or so, that place might be included in the list and the estimated amount increased by that figure.

The President wished to know if they had an estimate for that particular urinal in the file.

Replying in the negative, the Health Officer said that it would only cost about Rs. 200 or so. If the Commission wished, the additional urinal might be constructed.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer expressed the opinion that in any case the list before them, even including the junction mentioned by Mr. Nagappa did not exhaust all the places in the Station which required the provision of urinals. That had been pointed out by him at the Standing Committee meeting and he was made to understand that other lists would follow in due course, in order of urgency. There were many places in his Division that required the provision of urinals, so the only thing to be done was to continue submitting

proposals for the provision of urinals in order of urgency, the Divisional Municipal Commissioners being asked to send in their lists to the Health Officer so that a proper complete list might be prepared by him once and for all next year.

The President asked Mr. Nagappa if he would be content if they considered his proposal early next year, to be met from the provision for construction of urinals in that year.

Mr. Nagappa agreed to the President's suggestion.

Resolved that the 5 estimates amounting to Rs. 1,105 as detailed below for constructing urinals in the Station, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account :—

	Estimate Amount Rs.
(1) Construction of a urinal at the junction of Cart Road and 'B' No. 24 Street, Blackpally. ...	232
(2) Construction of a urinal at the junction of 'B' No. 20 Street and Chandy Chowk Road.	195
(3) Construction of a urinal at the junction of Meenatchi Koil Street and 'L' No. 3 Street.	201
(4) Construction of a urinal at the east of the Ulsoor Sub-Health Office.	200
(5) Construction of a urinal at the Taxi Stand on Residency Road	277

(File No. 6 of 1940).

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12. Estimate of Rs. 788 for effecting additions and alterations to the Sub-Health Office on Old Madras Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 788 for effecting additions and alterations to the Sub-Health Office on Old Madras Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the unspent balance of the "Sanitary Grant."

(File No. 6 of 1940).

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13. Revised estimate of Rs. 592 for constructing a shed measuring 50 ft. x 5 ft. in the compound of the Firewood, Bandy and Sheep Stand in lieu of the original estimate of Rs. 542 sanctioned by the Municipal Commission in its resolution No. 18 dated the 29th September 1938.

Recommended.

The President said that the revised estimate had been put up owing to the increase in the cost of materials, since the original estimate had been sanctioned. The Standing Committee had recommended sanction of the estimate.

Resolved that the revised estimate of Rs. 592 for constructing a shed measuring 50 ft. x 5 ft. in the compound of the Firewood, Bandy and Sheep Stand in lieu of the original estimate of Rs. 542 sanctioned in resolution No. 18 dated the 29th September 1938, be approved. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 6 of 1940).

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14. Estimate of Rs. 260 for constructing latrines and bath-rooms for the nurses quarters at the Blackpally Welfare Centre, the cost being met from the unspent balance of "Sanitary Grant."

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 260 for constructing latrines and bathrooms for the nurses quarters at the Blackpally Welfare Centre, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the unspent balance of the "Sanitary Grant".

(File No. 6 of 1940).

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15. Quotations received for the supply of an Epidiascope for use in Municipal Schools.

Recommended.

The President explained that an Epidiascope was a kind of Magic Lantern with a Cine attachment. As it would be of educational value to their schools, the Standing Committee had recommended its purchase for that purpose.

The Vice-President wished to know if the Cine attachment was included in the price of the Epidiascope.

The President replied in the affirmative. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the purchase of a Janus Epidiascope with Cine attachment at Rs. 618 plus 10 per cent extra for War Time enhancement of rates. Cost to be met from Surplus Account

(File No. 8 of 1940).

———

16. Tenders received for covering the main sewer from the covered portion below Old Madras Road up to Binnamangala Kodi Channel.

Lowest tender recommended.

The President said that 7 tenders had been received, of which the lowest was that of Chicka Muniappa Reddi, being 18 per cent below the estimated rates.

Mr. Newton suggested that it should be made a definite rule that no corrections be allowed in tenders once they had been written out.

The President said that uninitialled corrections were never allowed in any case. He saw and initialled every page of every tender received. That point had been mentioned at the Standing Committee meeting and he had promised that in future he would initial all corrections in tenders. In the circumstances, there was no necessity for the Commission to be bothered on that point.

Mr. Newton explained that he just reminded the President about the matter.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that all tenders received were seen and initialled by the President, so that there could be no objections to a correction being made here or there, provided each page of the tender forms was seen and initialled by the President. Sometimes, it very often happened that a change was necessary and the Contractor should be allowed to make the change, provided the President saw it. It was to avoid the possibility of fraud that the President examined and initialled every page of every tender received by him. When the President examined and initialled every page, there need be no objection to necessary changes being made here and there in the tender. For instance, if a Contractor submitted a tender and then wanted to make a change he could make it, provided it was examined and initialled by the President afterwards. There need be no trouble in that case.

The Vice-President pointed out that, as the President had stated, all the figures in the tenders were seen by him before he initialled each page, there need be no fear of fraud.

The President put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Chicka Muniappa Reddy for covering the main sewer from the covered portion below Old Madras Road up to Binnamangala Kodi Channel, at 18 per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 7 of 1940).

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17. Tenders received for :—

(1) Effecting improvements to the Saadut Dispensary.

(2) Providing additional accommodation in Ulsoor Dispensary.

Lowest tenders recommended.

The President said that in the case of item (1) 4 tenders had been received, of which that of Mr. Krishnappa at 2½ per cent above the estimated rates was the lowest, and in the case of item (2), two tenders had been received, of which that of Mr. N. Papiah Reddy at 2½ per cent above the estimated rates, was the lower. The Standing Committee had recommended the lowest tender in eachcase. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and the Commission approved of it.

Resolved :—

(1) that the tender of Mr. M. Krishnappa for effecting improvements to the Saadut Dispensary, at 2½ per cent above the estimated rates, be accepted.

(8) that the tender of Mr. N. Papiah Reddy for providing additional accommodation in Ulsoor Dispensary, at 2¼ per cent above the estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 7 of 1940).

———

18. Write off of Rs. 70-9-0 being the balance of the amount due by Rahim Bee in respect of the flush-out latrine provided at premises No. 1, 'B' No. 12 Street, Blackpally.

Recommended.

The President said that the amount spent by the Municipal Commission on the work in question was Rs. 100-9-0. With great difficulty the owner of the premises Rahim Bee, who is really in very poor circumstances, had paid Rs. 30 and was unable to pay any more. It was, therefore, proposed to write off the balance of Rs. 70-9-0 as irrecoverable. The Standing Committee had recommended the write off. He put the Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the sum of Rs. 70-9-0 being the balance of the amount due by Rahim Bee in respect of the flush-out latrine provided at Premises No. 1, 'B' No. 12 Street, Blackpally, be written off, as the same is irrecoverable.

(File No. 9 of 1940).

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19. Periodical returns for November and December 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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20. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of the Revenue Department for November and December 1939.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

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21. Letter dated the 8th January 1940 from the Secretary, Bowring Institute, for exemption from the Municipal Entertainment Tax of the Exhibition Tennis Matches to be held on the 27th and 28th January 1940.

The President pointed out that that last item had not been before the Standing Committee as it had been received too late for it to be considered at the Committee's meeting held on the 16th January 1940, but as the matter was an urgent one, he had placed it on the agenda for that morning's meeting. The Bowring Institute was holding Exhibition Tennis Matches on the 27th and 28th January 1940 and as they proposed giving 50 per cent of the takings towards charity, the Secretary of the Institute had applied for exemption from payment of the Municipal Entertainment Tax. He would suggest exemption of half the entertainment tax as half the takings were going to charity. The President then moved the following proposal :—

> "That exemption of 50 per cent of the Entertainment Tax be granted to the Secretary, Bowring Institute, in respect of the exhibition tennis matches to be held on the 27th and 28th January 1940, partly in aid of the war Fund."

The Vice-President (Mr. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu) seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

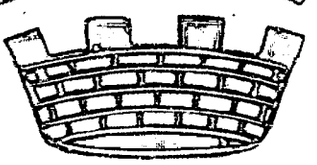
(File No. 10 of 1940).

H. H. Carleston,

President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE



MUNICIPALITY.

No. 3.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall, at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 29th February 1940.

President

H. H. Carleston, Esq., I. C. S. ... Present

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu ... Present.

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Inspector of Schools.
The Residency Surgeon.	
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
The Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	H. Battan Lal, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
R. E. Paezold, Esq	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq.	
Bangalore Trades Association.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer Avl	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Consideration of the draft amendments to the Slaughter House Bye-Law and Bye-Law No. 16, Chapter III-Transport of Carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses and the following matters connected therewith :—

(a) Transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets in motor vehicles on the contract system and draft terms and conditions of agreement.

(b) Draft of alterations in the terms and conditions of the 2 contracts, viz., the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses, and the right of removing blood from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses.

(c) Question of granting the contract for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses for a period of 3 months from the 1st April 1940, subject to the conditions referred to in (b).

(d) Question of the sale of the right of removing blood from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses, subject to the conditions referred to in (b).

Recommended.

The President said that this item dealt with a number of amendments to two bye-laws, viz., the Slaughter House Bye-law and Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III, dealing with the transport of carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses and various other matters connected therewith, including the contracts for the right of collecting fees at the

Slaughter Houses and that of the right of removing blood from the Slaughter Houses. He had circulated a printed note on the subject to all Commissioners, which explained matters, but he would say a few more words in regard to the matter.

Continuing, the President explained that the conditions obtaining in the Slaughter Houses had come in for a certain amount of criticism from various quarters, including one or two of the Municipal Commissioners themselves, and after seeing things for himself, he had thought that it was high time that something should be done to improve those conditions. The proposed amendments before them were the result of his investigations so far.

The President said that the main idea of those proposals was to improve the method of transport of meat from the Slaughter Houses to the markets, which was now being done in most insanitary carts which did not comply with Municipal health requirements. They were, therefore driven to the necessity of prosecuting those responsible from time to time, but as prosecutions seemed to have no more effect than the proverbial "Water on a duck's back", as far as the butchers were concerned, he thought it was time to make these amendments. They had previously allotted a certain amount of money for providing carts but, they could neither induce the butchers to adopt the type of cart produced by the Municipality nor persuade them to construct a model of their own, so that the time had come when they had to adopt not only a more sanitary, but a more up-to-date form of transport, namely, that of motor vans. He hesitated to suggest the purchase of motor vans, as the cost of running then would be very expensive, so his idea was to try and get a private firm to tender for the transport of meat by motor vans. That required a number of amendments to the bye-law regulating the transport of

carcasses, which were set forth in Statement 'B'. The form of agreement and the terms and conditions of contract were set forth in Statement 'A'. It was also necessary to see that the meat was handled by people in a proper state of cleanliness and health and so he had inserted a condition regarding the issue of licenses to people who would handle the meat in loading, transporting and unloading. The same thing applied at the Slaughter Houses themselves for those people who slaughtered the animals and handled the carcasses. They also should be cleanly dressed and subject to supervision by the Health Authorities. It was not intended to charge any for these licenses, but he introduced it merely for protection and in the interests of public. The Standing Committee had gone through the amendments very carefully and had recommended their adoption. The other amendments related to the contracts for collecting fees and that for the removal of blood, it was proposed to increase the fees by 2 annas per head in the case of cattle and 6 pies per head in the case of sheep. It was a quite a negligible increase, and it would be worthwhile, for even if it is passed on to the consumer, he (the consumer) would consider it a paying proposition to pay a small amount extra and thus avoid doctor's bills and may be, funerals and such things, by having his meat handled by clean and healthy persons in the Slaughter Houses. The President then proposed the adoption of the amendments to Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III-as set forth in the Statement 'B'.

Mr. Narayan Chetty seconded the amendments.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that before the item was thrown open for discussion, he would move an amendment to the effect that it be deferred for consideration at the next meeting for the reason that the proposed draft amendments to the bye-laws with the President's note thereon, had been circulated to them only the night previous, so that they had

had no time to go into the matter at all. There were important issues involved, which needed full consideration. Mr. Shariff therefore, hoped that they would be given an opportunity of discussing the amendments with the butchers before coming to any decision. After all it had been under consideration for the past 20 years, so it would not do any harm if it was put off far anothor month or so. He was given to understand that the butchers had submitted an application for the postponement of that matter for a month or so, and Mr. Shariff was of opinion that their application should be given some consideration in order to enable some of the Commissioners to talk those matters over with the butchers and secure there views on them.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff moved the following amendment:—

> "That the whole matter be deferred for further consideration after obtaining the views of the butcher community."

Mr. Mohamed Hanief seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner of Police said that he also had put in a suggestion to amend the Hackney Carraige rules, in order to prevent hackney carriages which had been used for the transport of meat being used for the conveyance of passengers, without being properly disinfected. If the proposed amendments put up for consideration that morning were deferred, then they could be considered in conjunction with his proposal at the next meeting.

The President said that if the matter had been under consideration for so long as 20 years, then it certainly was time the Commission did something. The reason why he wanted to get it passed that morning was because there was a new contract coming up from the 1st April 1940. The proposal was to carry on the present system for 3 months,

that is limiting the contract to a 3 months' period, so that by the end of that period they would be in a position to put the new arrangements into force. When they came into force, they would have to call for fresh tender, as the fees for slaughtering would be raised and the Commission would therefore expect to receiv a larger amount. It was, therefore, better to pass the proposals now instead of delaying the matter longer. The matter had been fully discussed by the Standing Committee and in any case the proposals would be published for objections and suggestions, so that there would be plenty of time for the Commission to discuss the matter with the butchers and obtain their views. The President therefore urged the Commission to deal with the matter that morning instead of of deferring it.

Mr. Paezold wished to know if he was correct in thinking that the President had interviewed some of the butchers in this connection.

The President said that he had not interviewed them since the amendments had been proposed.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief explained that though it might not be for as long as a period of 20 years, it was a matter which had been simmering in the minds of the Commission for some considerable time. To begin with, many of the Commissioners would remember with what grave difficulties they had been faced when they tried to persuade the butchers to transfer their business from the Old Slaughter House at the back of the present Beef Market to the new Slaughter Houses in use to-day. As a matter of fact, the difficulties were so great that they had begun to doubt the wisdom of that move, when by means of much talking over a serious consultation, the people concerned were finally persuaded to use the new Slaughter Houses. He sincerely hoped that such a situation would never be repeated by any hasty move on the part of the Commission. The butcher community were

not only uneducated but they were, so to speak, uncivilized and primitive, and that was the reason for his seconding the motion to defer the consideration of such grave innovations. It would befar better that some of them who knew the nature of the butcher community should talk with them and win their co-operation before they brought about such changes. After all, the matter had been kept waiting final disposal for a very long time, so that there would be less harm in allowing them some more time for deliberation and discussion, so that the matter might be settled amicably and things given a chance to run smoothly, than to rush and force the issues, thus creating suspicion and unpleasantness. Mr. Mohamed Hanief had nothing against the proposed amendments. He sincerely hoped they would be adopted finally, but he was against bringing that about in an unpleasant manner, instead of winning over the butchers by wise persuasion and securing their co-operation in the adoption of the amendments.

In replying to the debate on his amendment, Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that he had met some of the butchers concerned the night previous and that was how he had come to know that they had submitted an application for allowing them a little more time. Some of the Commissioners had arranged for a meeting with the butchers in order to secure their views and to be sure of their willingness to adopt the amendments. Once that was done, there would be no trouble in passing the amendments, so Mr. Shariff thought there would be no harm in postponing the item for their next meeting.

The President put Mr. Mahmood Shariff's amendment to defer the item to their next meeting and declared that it was lost.

Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the amendment :—

Mr. F. D. Mootham.

,, M. Shaik Dawood.

,, Mahmood Shariff.

,, Abdul Latheef.

,, Hameed Khassim Sait.

,, Mohamed Hanief.

,, V. K. Obeidullah.

,, C. R. Nagappa.

,, C. F. DeSouza

,, M. Thangiah.

Against the amendment :—

The Commissioner of Police.

,, Residency Surgeon.

,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.

,, Garrison Engineer.

,, Station Staff Officer.

,, Executive Engineer.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

,, R. E. Paezold.

,, J. J. Newton.

,, H. S. Narasiah.

,, S. Sundaram Iyer.

,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.

,, N. Narayan Chetty.

The President.

The President declared that the amendment was lost, 10 voting for and 14 against it.

The Municipal Commission then proceeded to discuss the amendments one by one.

Speaking to item (a) on the agenda, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that they were all agreed on the point that in the interests of the public and those of the butchers, some suitable arrangements for the transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the markets should be made, and that the mode of transport might be by cart or by motor van, as proposed. On that question there was no dissention of opinion, either on the part of the Municipal Commission or on that of the butchers, but unfortunately, the influence of some outside agency had been brought to bear on the Municipal administration of the Slaughter Houses and that created a feeling of mistrust and resentment. Mr. Abdul Latheef was of opinion that the Municipal Slaughter Houses in the Cantonment were in no way inferior to those in any of the big cities in India or even to those in England, so that the remarks made by some of the Military Officers of the Supply and Transport Department, to the effect that the method of slaughtering was inhuman, or that the conditions prevailing at the Slaughter Houses were most offensive to sanitation, etc., were unwarranted and ought to be resented very keenly by the Officers in charge of the Slaughter Houses and by the Commission as a whole. It would be better if those Military Officers looked after their own part of the Station and tried to see their own faults before interfering with the business of the civil population and administration.

At that stage, the President pointed out that they were dealing with the amendments to the bye-law relating to the transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses and not with the mode of slaughtering animals, which would be

considered when dealing with the amendments relating to the Slaughter House Bye-law.

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that in the handling of carcasses, there was a difference between those of cattle and those of sheep. The carcasses of a sheep required very careful handling and the way that the carcass of a sheep was "dressed" and conveyed to the markets, was quite different to the "dressing" and conveyance of the carcass of cattle. If the interests of the butchers were to be safeguarded, proper arrangements should be made to see that those carcasses were taken to the Markets in the right form and delivered to the vendors of the meat in that form only. In the circumstances, careful handling was necessary in the transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the markets, in order that their value might not be reduced through ignorance of the correct way of handling and so on. The speaker thought that that was the reason why butchers preferred the hand cart to any other form of conveyance. Of course, they could talk with the butchers and see what could be done in the matter.

Referring to the amendment proposed to Section 9, Dr. Pacheco wished to know if there was any particular reason for increasing the maximum fine from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

The President explained that they had found from experience that small fines seemed to have no effect on the butchers. Even a fine of Rs. 20 for an offence against the bye-law did not hurt them, so it had been proposed to raise the maximum fine for with a view to punishing second and third offences more heavily, after which they might be induced to obey the law.

Dr. Pacheco was of opinion that in practice they would find that such heavy fines would naturally affect the consumer in the long run.

The President explained that the Court usually adjusted the fine according to the capacity of the person to

pay. The Court had to use its discretion in each case. Though the Bye-law provided for a fine up to Rs. 20 the Court sometimes imposed a fine of Re. 1 only.

Mr. Ekambaram said that transport by motor vans often did damage to the carcasses, especially in hot countries. As the sample hand cart provided by the Health Department was not approved by the butchers, they might be asked to provide their own model. Transport by motor vans did not at all meet with the approval of the butchers, as far as he was aware.

The Residency Surgeon pointed out that transport by motor conveyance was employed all over the civilized world, both in hot countries as well as in cold.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that at the time of transfer to the present Slaughter Houses, they had more money and besides the butchers were promised certain facilities and satisfactory staff for the conveyance of carcasses. Added to that conveyance question, the Commission also proposed raising the fee for slaughtering now. It was all very hard on the butchers. They were quite willing to abide by the decision of the Commission and satisfy all the conditions of sanitation so he did not see any reason why they should not give them some more time and invite their views, rather than enforce the new amendments against their will. When the Health Officer found that the car was not approved, he would have constructed another model for the butchers' approval, but nothing had been done to see that the law was obeyed, but they suddenly drew up a whole set of amendments for enforcing drastic changes and expected the butchers to agree without a murmur. Such matters needed careful handling. Mr. Hanief very humbly appealed to the President and his fellow Commissioners to give the community concerned a chance to adjust itself to the changed conditions and at the same time see that all the requirements of sanitation and health were observed.

In supporting Mr. Hanief's views on the question, Mr. Thangiah observed that as the Muslim Commissioners seemed to be in close contact with the butchers, it would be better if the Commission agreed to respect their feelings on the matter and keep it in abeyance for a little while longer.

The Commissioner of Police said that the observation that an enhancement of the fines and fees would mean the consumer having to bear the burden, was not an inevitable consequence. Enhanced fees did not always mean enhanced prices.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he did not wish to offend anybody's sentiments, but there was no doubt that such amendments would preserve the rules of sanitation. They were also aware that 2 or 3 years back a sum of money was sanctioned for provision of properly designed carts for the conveyance of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the markets. Somehow it happened that the carts were not approved by the butchers. So far as he was concerned, his only request was that the conveyance of carcasses and the means of seeing their transport to the market was done without offending any religious sentiments and as cleanly as possible. If his Muslim friends could suggest any type of cart which would satisfy the butchers' requirements and the ordinary rules of health, then they would certainly unanimously accept the proposition. They were not anxious to oppose the butchers just for the sake of opposing them, but whatever the method of transport was, it should be done clearly without allowing the blood or bits of meat and bones to be spilt along the roads or scattered about as they passed. If that would be done, it would not only not offend any religious sentiments but would be quite agreeable. For that reason, they could defer the matter a little longer and in the meantime sit and talk it over with the President, taking the views of the butchers into consideration, and then draft out the rules. So far as motor transport was concerned, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was not in a position to say whether the carcasses would

be dislodged of their fat and all that sort of thing, but they have had to shut their eyes to a lot which had been going on. For the last two years at least, they had been making carts of various designs and bringing the butchers there to see them and offer they (the butchers) were not agreeable to anything. As for the rest of the amendments, he left them to the executive and their Muslim friends to decide. He was still of opinion, however, that these things could easily be settled informally instead of exercising their vote and offending anybody's religious sentiments.

The President observed that Mr. Hanief made a number of suggestions to the effect that they should construct carts of several designs and invite the butchers to see them and offer their suggestions. The President pointed out that they had done all that many months ago and that his last act was to tell the butchers that if they rejected all the Health Department's designs of sanitary carts for that purpose, and refused to design a cart themselves or tell the authorities exactly what they wanted, the Commission would have to resort to prosecutions and also introduce motor trasport. Even that threat had no effect whatever, until one man was fined Rs. 50, when they came forward with the petition that if they were given 2 or 3 months' time, they would produce a design for a cart or put up some suggestions in the matter. The Commission has been patient enough and had given the butchers enough time to do something in the matter, and in any case, the President thought, they would have to introduce motor transport some day, if they were the progressive Municipality they claimed to be. It was proposed to let out the right of transport by motor vans for a period of 3 years from the 1st July 1940. The President pointed out that the terms of the contract for transport of meat in motor vans provided that the contractor shall be held responsible for any appreciable damage caused to the carcasses handled by him or his men. In fact, the President said that they had been most lenient and long-suffering with the butchers. Had they no regard for the feelings of those people, the Commission would not have allowed the present method of transport and everything

connected with it for so long. They had yielded to the butchers and allowed them to carry on with their present methods but that did not mean that they should not provide for a proper method of transport. The President, therefore, urged the Commission to pass the proposed amendments to the bye-law relating to the transport of carcasses, and consider any suggestions thereon later, if they wished. He put his proposal to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded it.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows:—

For the President's proposal.	Against the President's proposal.
The Commissioner of Police.	Mr. F. D. Mootham.
,, Residency Surgeon,	,, M. Shaik Dawood.
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Hameed Khassim Sait.
,, Garrison Engineer.	,, Mahmood Shariff.
,, Station Staff Officer	,, Mohamed Hanief.
,, Executive Engineer.	,, V. K. Obeidullah.
Mr. O. H. Brookes.	
,, R. E. Paezold.	
,, J. J. Newton.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
Mr. J. Isaac.	
,, H. S. Narasiah.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.	

Mr. N. Narayan Chetty.

,, C. F. DeSouza.

,, M. Thangiah.

,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

The President.

The President declared that the proposal was carried by 20 voting for and 6 against it.

Referring to Statement 'A' the President explained that the statement dealt with the draft agreement and the terms and conditions of contract in respect of the transport of meat by means of motor vans. It was proposed to invite tenders for the right for a period of 3 years.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that they might auction the right.

Mr. Paezold thought it would be best to call for tenders and accept the lowest tender as usual, rather than have the right disposed of by auction sale.

The President pointed out that one of the main points to be considered was that the meat had to be transported with a considerable amount of cars. If they were to fulfil all the terms and conditions specified in statement 'A', the Contractor would have to tender accordingly. It would not be so easy to lay down the conditions in the case of and auction sale.

The Commission approved of the draft agreement with conditions for the meat transport contract.

Referring to Statement 'C' the President said that the alterations in the agreement relating to Slaughter House fees contract were necessitated by the changes proposed in the Slaghter House Bye-law, as regards the time of slaughter and enhancement of fees as set forth in Statement 'D', which would be considered later. He then took up the consideration of the draft amendments to the Slaughther House Bya-law as set forth in Statemtnt 'D' and proposed their adoption

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

The amendments proposed to Sections 5 and 8 were approved by the Commission.

Referring to the proposed Section 13 (b), the President said that it was intended that the Contractor for the removal of blood from the Slaughter Houses should carry out the removal of the blood of each animal immediately after it was slaughtered, without delay, and permit the washing of the place before another animal was slaughtered there.

Referring to the proposed Section 21 relating to licenses and clause (3) of the meat transport contract agreement relating to Uniforms, Mr. Abdul Latheef observed that they were impracticable.

The President pointed out that clause (3) of the agreement did not specify any " uniform " but merely mentioned " clean clothing ". However, that point did not arise while considering the amendment to the Slaughter House Bye-law.

Continuing Mr Abdul Latheef said that the " clean clothes" stated in the agreement now would, later on, develop into "uniform." In any case, those amendments suggested to the bye-laws, would be impracticable. The butchers were an uneducated and almost uncivilised class. Now they were trying to introduce new laws and make them do things which had not been in existence in any of the big cities, especially the laws about taking out licenses, the wearing of clean dress and about inhuman methods of slaughtering, etc. it was all very well for the Military Authorities to talk about such conditions obtaining in the Municipal Slaughter Houses, because they had only about 4 cattle a day for slaughter in

the Military Slaughter Houses. Besides, before they constructed their new Slaughter House, the state of the old one when the troops were very numerous in the Station, was certainly something to talk about. . Some of them had occasion to visit that Slaughter House and if those Commissioners who saw it were asked to speak, they would give a very different picture. To come back to the Municipal Slaughter Houses, Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that they slaughtered about 80 head of cattle and form five to six hundred sheep per day. That was a big difference to consider, so that any criticism brought forward by the Military should not be worthy of notice in so far as to necessitate such drastic amendments as had been proposed. Of course, he was not going into the previous history now, as far as the present Slaughter Houses were concerned, but if they would only go into the matter, they would realise the amount of trouble they had been put to and what a great deal of money had been spent on the present Slaughter Houses. The Military made a remark regarding the insanitary condition of the Municipal Slaughter Houses, yet the amendments suggested were not in existence anywhere else, so that to bring them into force in the Civil and Military Station Municipality was not at all justifiable. Besides, they had to remember that the Slaughter Houses were under the control and supervision of a capable and well-qualified Health Officer, who had also done his best and is doing his best to see that the Slaughter Houses were kept and maintained in proper woking order. As such, the Commission had no reason to reorganise the work of the Slaughter Houses, on the ground that the way in which they were worked was most unsatisfactory and insanitary. Such a situation did not arise, so that any suggestion regarding reorganisation should be objected to. Moreover, Mr. Abdul Latheef observed that if any of the Civil Authorities attempted to enter the Military Slaughter Houses with the object of seeing what was going

on there and then came out and criticised things, they would be told to walk out again. Yet those Military Officers had not only walked into the Civil Slaughter Houses and been allowed to criticise the work going on there, but they had been going out of their way to say that the beef and mutton sold in their markets were not fit for human consumption. Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that such high-handed action and uncalled for criticism by the Military authorities were things which should not be tolerated by the Commission under any circumstances.

At that stage, Mr. Mohamed Hanief pointed out that many of Mr. Abdul Latheef's statements were irrelevant and besides the point whether they were true or not, it was not fair to make such disclosures while considering other matters.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that his friend Mr. Mohamed Hanief was not aware of many things which he (the speaker) had personal knowledge of, and he spoke in order to stop such uncalled for interference on the part of the Military.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the statements were no doubt true, but he merely pointed out that Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks were irrelevant, besides being unnecessary and uncomplimentary, and as such it was not correct to make them.

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that things were going on which had not been in existence in Bangalore since the year 1880, and he asked all his friends whether they could countenance the circumstances under which the Military had interfered with the Commission's administration of its Slaughter Houses. If the

Commissioners would only go through the file, they would see the remarks of some of those officers and how they had been allowed to take such high-handed action, including interference with their work.

Interrupting the speaker, the President said that he thought that Mr. Latheef had said quite enough on that subject. He had allowed a certain amount of scope with very good reasons, but he would now ask Mr. Abdul Latheef to confine himself to the question under consideration.

Mr Abdul Latheef said that he only wished to make a few remarks regarding the charge of "inhuman method of slaughtering" and the control of butchers. He wished to know what was meant by "control of butchers," and whether butchers all over India were controlled or asked to take out licenses. Referring to the proposed Section 13(b) he said that it was a matter for consideration whether it was a practicable suggestion that as each animal was slaughtered, the blood should be removed and the slaughtering place cleaned before arranging for another slaughter. Such a procedure would mean the Commission losing something like 2,000 or 3,000 rupees a year, because nobody would agree to take up the Blood Contract under those conditions.

The President pointed out that the Blood Contractor was told what the new amendment meant, and he had agreed to the new conditions without reducing his tender amount.

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know if there would be any blood left if the place was washed after each slaughter. If they contemplated the introduction of such new conditions, they would have to build a new Slaughter House at a cost of at least 1½ lakhs. He therefore, wished to say that the introduction of such innovations was most untimely, to which he very strongly objected. He was sure that the commission would agree with him on that point.

Regarding the question of clean clothes to be worn by the butchers, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that if they saw those very men dressed and at about 4 p.m. every day, they would find that they were more richly dressed than anybody in that room that morning. Considering the nature of their work, the Commission would not possibly expect them to be cleanly dressed, because they worked in blood and could not be expected to be clean during their work. Regarding the question of licenses, the speaker was sure that his Hindu friends would agree with him that the amendments proposed were impracticable and should be dropped for the time being. After all, the Health Officer had control of the Slaughter Houses and he had ample power to refuse entrance to anybody suffering from any objectionable or loathsome disease. instead of issuing licenses, it would be within his powers to refuse entrance into the Slaughter Houses to such people. The introduction of so many laws and bye-laws because of the interference of a foreign outside agency, was not fair and should be obiected to. As he had said, previously, their Slaughter Houses compared very favourably with any other Slaughter House in the whole of India and with the limited income that they had and the even more limited amount they had at their disposal, it was not practicable to drop other more important schemes which were pending before them. Leaving the question of animals aside, he would like the Commission to see the state in which human beings in some of the streets in congested localities lived. Their state could be described as even worse than the lot of the animals, towards which they wished to show such sympathy. If they went into some of those poor people's homes, Mr. Abdul Latheef would like to see them come out with clean suits or even clean smells in their nostrils. He had pointed out to them at the Standing Committee meeting when that question was discussed, that the best way to deal with the matter was to go about it slowly and take up the question of improving existing conditions in stages. If they took his advice and considered it like that, with the co-operation of the Muslim Commissioners, the butchers could be persuaded to work up the Slaughter Houses in a proper way instead of taking action merely by listening to an outside agency. In conclusion, Mr. Abdul Latheef observed that those were the

reasons why he strongly objected to the introduction of the bye-laws and on the ground that the Health Officer had ample powers to see that those persons who were suffering from infectious or loathsome diseases were not permitted to enter the Slaughter Houses, so that the rules of health and sanitation could be observed.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had all been listening to Mr. Abdul Latheef's objection and as regards the details outlined by him, they had not made up their minds one way or another. As regards the question of licenses, of course, he was against such a measure, as much as he was against it in the case of dhobies. In each case, as these licenses were introduced for the first time, the suggestion was met with apprehension in the minds of the people concerned. What he suggested was that the more important amendments might be followed and the question of licenses and the washing down of the slaughtering places might be put off for a while to allow them to have a talk with their Mohammedan friends, the President and the Health Officer, and some further talks with the butchers as regards the transport of carcasses etc.

The President pointed out that he had already had talks with the butchers and had gone over the whole ground, so it was no use delaying the matter any longer.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they still had room to talk over the question of licenses, perhaps with more favourable results. After all it stood to reason that it was much more satisfactory to get something done with the consent of the people concerned than without it. As regards the question of blood, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he felt the blood would be spoilt by the presence of water mixed with it. As they were aware, the blood thus collected was dried and cured and used for manurial purposes and not for human consumption, so that there need be no harm in slaughtering one

animal after another without having to wash the place down after each slaughtering. They know that there were only 3 or 4 places available for the purpose, so that it would take a great deal of time to finish the work. All those points were worthy of serious consideration, so that the matter might be deferred till their next meeting.

The President wished to know if Mr. Sundaram Iyer was proposing an amendment to defer the matter. If so, he wished to point out that they had already disposed of that in favour of having the matter discussed and finished with that morning. An amendment to that effect had already been negatived, so that no other suggestion of a like nature could be entertained now.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that as they had been allowed to consider each bye-law section by section, he merely wanted the postponement of one or two of the amendments. Besides, the item had been placed on the Agenda in 4 different sections and might, therefore, be considered separately. They were now considering Statement 'D' and they should take a vote on whether it could be deferred or not.

The President wished to know which section Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to have deferred.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he wanted the amendments in Statement 'D' deferred.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the amendment.

The President ruled the amendment out of order as they had already negatived a similar amendment and agreed to consider the whole matter. Though they were invited to speak and give a vote on each section, that did not give them the license to defer any section they were considering.

Referring to Section 13(b), Mr. Desouza said that that amendment bound contractors down to certain conditions.

The President said that if the Contractor took up the contract on those conditions, it was his own look out. If he did not remove the blood at once, he would lose it. That was all.

Mr. De'Souza pointed out that such condition would naturally affect the contractor, and that was a matter for consideration. He thought it would be rather unfair to go into the question as regards licenses and so it would be better if they could see how the butchers felt about it. He thought it would be advisible to do something about it. If they could not defer it, they could delete it altogether for the present.

The President pointed out that Mr. Sundaram Iyer seemed to be rather hazy about the number of slaughtering pitches available at the Slaughter Houses. He had been to the place and knew that it was quite possible to wash each pitch down after each slaughter. In the cattle slaughter house they had about 80 head to slaughter, so that they had had enough pitches to slaughter 20 animals at a time and if they started after 12 Noon as had been proposed, they could finish within the 7 hours prescribed. The reason for that amendment regarding the washing down of pitches was to prevent healthy animals being slaughtered on a pitch which had the blood of a diseased animal on it. It was not always possible to tell which was a diseased animal, so that to be perfectly safe, it had been provided to wash each place down after an animal was slaughtered and thus prevent contamination, should disease exist. It was not that he thought the blood was to be used for human consumption. As he had already pointed out, the blood contractor was made aware of the new conditions and was quite agreeable to abide by them without reducing his tender amount. That showed that the contractor was much more progressive than the butchers. He was evidently prepared to co-operate with the Commission and it was up to the Commission to accept his co-operation. The President therefore urged them to consider the matter carefully and not object to any criticism which was meant to improve conditions existing in the Slaughter Houses at present. As Mr. Sundaram Iyer had said, some people preferred to shut their eyes and the President thought.

they liked to shut their brains also to those things, but he urged them not to oppose the amendments which were to their advantage and in accordance with sanitary principles. They had been looking into the matter of the Slaughter Houses for a long time past and had finally evolved some means by which they could improve existing conditions. Such improvements were possible, he knew. If it were beyond their capabilities, he certainly would not have asked for their approval to the scheme. The President put the proposed amendment to Section 13 (b) to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows:—

For the Amendment.

The Commissioner of Police.

„ Residency Surgeon,

„ Officer Commanding,
British Military Hospital.

„ Garrison Engineer.

„ Station Staff Officer

„ Executive Engineer.

„ O. H. Brookes.

„ R. E. Paezold.

„ J. J. Newton.

„ J. Isaac.

„ C. F. DeSouza.

„ M. Thangiah.

„ C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

The President.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. F. D. Mootham.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

Mr. M. Shaik Dawood.

,, Abdul Latheef.

,, Mahmood Shariff.

,, Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

,, Mohamed Hanief.

,, V. K. Obeidullah.

,, H. S. Narasiah.

,, S. Sundaram Iyer.

,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.

,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

,, N. Narayan Chetty.

,, W. Ekambaram.

,, C. R. Nagappa.

The President declared that the amendment was lost by 14 voting for and 15 against it.

Referring to the proposed Section 20, the President said that that amendment placed an age limit to the people who would be allowed into the Slaughter Houses. He had been to the Slaughter Houses himself and had seen small boys of about 10 or 11 years of age, sitting on the slaughtered animals and actually drinking the blood of the animals. If these were conditions which the Commission chose to tolerate, the President said that he would be rather surprised. He had explained all those things at the Standing Committee Meeting and it seemed then as if the members were all in favour of these proposals and would give their support when the matter came up for consideration by the whole Commission, but apparently some members of the Standing Committee could not be depended upon to do so. Of one thing he was sure and that that most of the Commissioners would not allow their chidren to

be brought up in such a manner It was a most uncivilized and barbarous state of affairs and such conditions should not be tolerated in the Slaughter House.

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that he also was quite shocked when he had heard the President's statement about seeing young boys drinking the blood of slaughtered animals. He had then made enquiries and discovered the true facts which everybody could not be aware of. Sheep were slaughtered according to certain Islamic rites which necessitated the free flow of blood, so that those children could not have been seen in the place where sheep were slaughtered. The President was most probably referring to the Cattle Slughtered House. There, after the animal was slaughtered and before the head removed, the butchers made 4 holes in it, through which these boys blow. The reason for that was to inflate the brain and by inflating the brain, the head broke open. That was what the butchers had explained to him and that was what the President must have seen. The butchers said that they were not supposed to remove the head of the animal altogether, so that it is allowed to break a part first. According to their religion, blood was prohibited, so that it did not seem possible that anybody would be permitted to drink it. The process described by him, of blowing into the brain until it inflated enough to break the head, was most probably what was taking place then.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed an amendment that the age limit be reduced from 15 to 13 years.

Mr. Nagappa seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sinclair observed that it was very difficult in India to tell whether a lad was 12, 14 or 15 years of age, so that he wished to know how they were going to enforce that law.

Mr. DeSouza did not know why Mr. Hanief suggested that the age limit be reduced to 13 years, unless he thought that the number 13 was a bad number. It would not make any difference. That was done in the interests of young boys, so that the age limit might be left as it stood.

Mr. Thangiah wished to know who was going to certify what the ages of those boys were if they sought admission into the Slaughter Houses.

The President explained that the Sanitary Inspectors or some responsible persons would be in charge of issuing permits for entrance into the Slaughter Houses and they would be able to tell, approximately, what a boy of 15 years would look like. He put Mr. Hanief's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then put the proposed section 20 to the meeting and it was approved.

Referring to Section 21, Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that failing the President, Municipal Commission, the person wishing to enter the Slaughter Houses should obtain his license from the Health Officer. That would be better.

The President said that he had no objection to the suggestion but he thought the procedure proposed would be more praticable because the Slaughter House Inspector was always at the Slaughter House whereas the Health Officer was not and the person requiring a license would find difficulty in getting one.

Mr. Paezold said that the proposed arrangement was more practicable because if a person went to the Slaughter House when the Health Officer was not there, where would he find him?

Mr. DeSouza wished to know if the butchers who did the slaughtering every day would have to get licenses. They could be permitted to do this work without a formal license.

The President said that he wished he could think of some other term for the so-called "license" proposed, because to mention the word "license" to the Commission, especially to Mr. Sundaram Iyer, was like showing a red rag to a bull. They would observe that no conditions for licenses had been

prescribed but these would be drawn up later on and the Commission could fix the conditions as strictly or as leniently as they thought fit. Butchers also would have to have licenses to enter the Slaugter Houses, because after all that place belonged to the Municipal Commission, who had a right to say who should do slaughtering there should not be allowed to enter into the Slaughter House for that purpose. They did not want people who were diseased or who came to the slaughter Houses in filthy clothing to take a hand in the slaughtering or otherwise handle the carcasses of animals slaughtered there. The President did not see why butchers need be offended at having to take out licenses any more than the motorist, who also had to take out a license to drive his motor car. In that case, the Comission would have to allow anybody and everybody to drive a car, simply because it was his job. It seemed to the President that some people thought that anybody who made enough noise or adopted a sufficiently threatening attitude should be excused from obtaining licenses. Suppose they had motorists coming to the office in a threatening attitude and insisting on the Commission abolishing all licenses, where would they be in that case? The propasal before them was the same thing, only what they wished to prevent in the case before them was the insidious danger in the slaughter of cattle or sheep by dirty or diseased persons. The President therefore suggested that butchers as well as any other persons entering their Slaughter Houses should be in possession of licenses or permits. Tea Shops proprietors etc. and now recently the dhobies, had been made to take out licenses just in order to protect public health and enforce the rules of sanitation. So also it was necessary in the case of butchers. If the Commission refused to recognise the necessity for such legislation in the case of butchers, then they could not blame the public for censoring the conditions existing in the Municipal Slaughter Houses.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait wished to know if the condition requiring licenses for butchers was in force in Madras and elsewhere.

The President said that he did not know if such a rule was in force, but even if it was not, that did not mean that the Commission should not inaugurate the system in the Station, which others were sure to follow. Apart from that, the Slaughter Houses being Municipal property, the authorities in charge could easily debar anybody from entering the Slaughter Houses The idea of licenses was not to prevent people from entering the Slaughter Houses, if there was no reason for it, but to prevent diseased and objectionable people from finding entrance into the place.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that they had nothing to say against the amendments, provided the butchers had a chance of approving of or objecting to them from their own point of view. What he wanted to say was that those men were given definitely to understand that many facilities would be provided for them, but nothing had been given, and now they were suddenly faced with those new rules. Butchers were a community in themselves, mostly uneducated and uncivilized too. They were the owners of many mutton and beef stalls in the market, so that they were not people of little or no consequence. But, with all that the speaker was sure that the butchers could be prevailed upon to abide by the rules that the Commission proposed laying down in the interests of public health, provided they were given some means to do so of their own accord and not forced into it. That was the main point which Mr. Mohamed Hanief wished to stress. Then, with regard to the question of license, it was essential that the butcher should be there to look after the work of slaughtering or to depute his son to do it in his place. Those people were, after all, required to be in the Slaughter Houses and yet it was proposed that they also should be required to take out a permit from the Slaughter House Inspector. "Legislate in the interests of health by all means, but do not make it difficult for the butchers whose presence in that place was necessary", said Mr. Mohamed Hanief. The Commission should take that aspect of the case into consideration before deciding that question. Of course, it was essential that persons who had no business in the Slaughter Houses should not be allowed there but in the case of butchers, some discretion should be shown. If they

introduced such a rule, the Health Officer would be put to a great deal of trouble when they began to put such rules into actual practice. Mr. Mohamed Hanief earnestly requested the Commission therefore, to take his advice and go slowly with that matter. They would not be wise in passing those laws at the present time. They had to remember that they were dealing with a sect of people who were neither civilised nor educated. He sincerly urged the Commission to think over the matter and take the views of the butchers into consideration. Then they would find these men ready and willing to operate with them. After all, they had to take into account that the butchers were being faced with a situation which was quite foreign to them and would therefore, be hard on them. They should do it gradually. They were all aware that the President had told them what the Commission proposed to do. Because they had taken long to comply with their requirements in the way of producing a model of a cart for the purpose of the transport of carcasses, a very hard punishment had been meted out to one of their number, upon which the butchers, instead of creating an impossible situation, had at once sought his (the President's) help and co-operation to get them over the difficulty. Therefore it would be the wisest plan to reconsider the matter rather than force them to accept the Commission's terms.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that that one rule at least might be deferred for further consideration. After all, a license of any sort was thing which people fought shy of and in moving his previous amendment, he felt that the whole matter could be settled with the consent of the butchers. He hoped that they would agree to leave that clause aside for the present.

Mr. Newton observed that there seemed to be a good deal of feeling about that word "license". He wished to know how they would like calling it a "Pass" instead.

Mr. Ekambaram moved the following amendment:—

"That the words" or the owner of the animal or his representative" be added after the words "Municipal employee"

Mr Thangiah seconded the amendment.

The President pointed out that there need not be any trouble about that. If the Slaughter House Inspector knew that he (the butcher) was the owner he would be allowed in at once.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know if the vendors of meat in the markets had to license as regards health and clothes, etc., in order to be able to handle the meat.

The President said that there was nothing in regard to vendors of meat in the amendments before them. They were dealing only with the Slaughter Houses and the conveyance of the meat from them to the markets. He thought that the amendments proposed by Mr. Ekambaram was unnecessary, because the ower of the animals or his deputy could in any case obtain permits to enter the Slaughter Houses from the Slaughter House Inspector quite easily. He preferred to have the section remain as it stood, as it was clearer and simpler. He put Mr. Ekambaram's amendment to the meeting and it was carried. He then put section 21 as amended to the meeting and it was approved.

Referring to section 22, Dr. Pacheco said he had one very minor suggestion to make. It was not a matter of an amendment so much as a correction of grammatical redundancy. To his mind, the words "intended for human consumption" should be deleted, because as the section stood at present, it seemed to say that "offal" also was intended for human consumption.

The President pointed out that the word "offal" in the section meant the brain, liver, lights, kidneys, etc, of a slaughter animal, some of which were intended for human consumption.

The Residency Surgeon explained that in the slaughtering trade "offal" applied to everything except the actual meat adhering to the bones of a carcass. It was therefore, in order to use the term.

The Commissioner of Police wished to know if those persons who collected all refuse other than the carcass and the offal, were excluded from Section 22, and whether it could not be made necessary that they also should be in possession of recognised licenses not coming under Section 22.

The President explained that everybody entering the Slaughter House had to state his business before he was given a permit. As regards owners, they sold their animals which they had slaughtered and then had nothing further to do with the handling of them. Once his animal became a carcass, the owner, unless he was the vendor of the meat, had no further interest in it. If on the other hand, he himself did the slaughtering and had to handle the carcass after slaughtering, he came under the category of a butcher. With regard to Dr. Pacheco's suggestion, the President said that it would make no difference, so he agreed to the omission of the words "intended for human consumption" and put the amended Section 22 to the meeting and it was carried by the casting vote of the President, the voting for and against being equal.

Referring to Sections 22 and 24, the President explained that those sections automatically followed the approval of Sections 20, 21 and 22 and the Commission agreed to their adoption.

Refering to the amendment proposed to Section 7 as regards increase of slaughtering fees, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that in his opinion the enhancement of fees was very heavy and it would work a great haroship on the butchers.

The President said that as the Commission had already agreed to the transport of carcasses by motor vans, the enhancement of the fee for slaughtering was necessary in order to pay for motor transport.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that that was the reason why he had seconded the proposal for adjournment of the question. Since they had passed the resolution to transport carcasses by means of motor vans, they would have to agree to passing the amendment regarding enhancement of fees as well. All this would arouse resentment in the minds of the butchers, so that it would have been wiser to think over the matter and then come to some mutual agreement on it.

The President explained that as they had already passed a resolution for the introduction of motor transport, they would have to bring that into force even if the fees were not raised, because the former was a necessity and the first responsibility of the Commission. But having given the butchers the idea that the Commission intended introducing motor transport, it would not be difficult to get them to pay the small enhanced fee. He did not think it would result in much hardship to the butchers. Even if the enhanced fee affected the price of the beef and mutton and thus came to the consumer eventually, he did not think the public would raise any objection, if they were sure that their meat was being cleanly handled and deal with in the slaughter houses and on the way to and at the markets. He put the proposed amendment to section 7 to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows:—

For the Amendment.

The Commissioner of Police.

„ Residency Surgeon,

„ Officer Commanding,
British Military Hospital.

,, Garrison Engineer.

,, Station Staff Officer

,, Executive Engineer.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

,, R. E. Paezold.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

Mr. J. Isaac.

,, C. F. DeSouza.

,, M. Thangiah.

,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

The President.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. W. Sinclair.

,, F. D. Mootham.

,, M. Shaik Dawood.

,, M. Abdul Latheef.

,, Mahmood Shariff.

,, Hameed Khassim Sait.

,, Mohamed Hanief.

,, V. K. Obeidullah.

,, H. S. Narasiah.

,, S. Sundaram Iyer.

,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.

,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

,, N. Narayan Chetty.

,, W. Ekambaram.

,, C. R. Nagappa.

The President declared the amendment lost, 15 voting against and 14 for. As he had explained previously, the

small increase proposed was intended to help the Commission to bear the cost of motor transport, but since it was resolved not to raise the fee, the Commission would have to bear the entire cost from its own resources. He had no idea what the tender amount would be, but it would be another heavy charge on the Commission's revenues.

Mr. Sinclair wished to know if the conditions proposed for the Blood Contract would have to be changed in view of the new situation which had arisen.

The President pointed out once again that again that the contractor for the removal of blood had agreed to take up the contract for a year under the changed conditions, so that there was no need to do any-thing further in the matter.

Resolved:—

That the amendments to Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III-Transport of Carcasses from Municipal Slaughter Houses, be approved as detailed below:—

B. M. L. Section 102 (c).

In Section 1. - for the words "in suitable dust proof carts of a design approved by the President" read: "in motor vehicles of approved design supplied by the Municipal Commission or by the Municipal Meat Transport Contractor".

Delete Section 2.

In Sections 3 to 5—for "carts" read "motor vehicles'.

In Section 6.—after "driver" insect the words cleaner and not more than 4 asisstants for loading and unloading" and for "carts" read "motor vehicles"

For Section 7. Read—"No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or who is, in the opinion of the Health officer, otherwise unfit, shall drive or be carried in such

vehicles or shall handle any carcass or offal intended for human consumption in the course of loading. unloading or transport.

Re-number existing Sections 3 to 7 as 2 to 6.

As Section 7—Insert—"No person shall handle carcasses or offal intended for human consumption in the course of loading, transport or unloading except under and in conformity with, a license from the President, Municipal Commission. The conditions of such license shall be fixed by the Municipal Commission".

Section 9.—Re-number as 10 and for "twenty" read "fifty".

As Section 9.—Insert—"In the absence of suitable or sufficient motor vehicles the President Municipal Commission, may permit transport of carcasses and offal in suitable dust proof carts of a design approved by him for so long as he may consider necessary, in which case the same conditions as prescribed above for motor vehicles shall apply except that no person other than the driver shall be carried in any such cart".

As Section 11— add—"The Municipal Commission shall not be liable to any person for damage or loss resulting directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever for the loading, transport or unloading of carcasses or offal".

11. That the draft agreement with conditions for for the Meat Transport Contract, be approved as detailed below:—

Draft Agreement with Conditions for Meat Transport Contract.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into at Bangalore in the Civil and Military Station this .....day of .....One thousand nine hundred and .....BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore hereinafter called the Commission of the one part AND..... residing in No. ..... hereinafter called the Contractor of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Contractor on the .....tendered for the right of transporting of meat carcasses and offal from the Municipal Slaughter Houses of the Commission situated in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the Russell, Beef, Johnson and Ulsoor Markets of the Station for the period of 3 years from .....to..... .....both days inclusive AND WHEREAS the Contractor's lowest tender of Rs..... (Rupees..... ...)as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of this contract.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH.

1. That the Contractor agrees to provide daily at his own cost a sufficient number of covered motor vans of a pattern approved by the President, Municipal Commission, for the conveyance of carcasses including offal from the Municipal Slaughter Houses to the Russell, Beef, Johnson and Ulsoor Markets and to transport them before 7 A. M. to the said markets.

2. That the Contractor agrees to provide and maintain two separate sets of motor vans, one for the transport of beef and the other of mutton carcasses and further agrees that such vans will not be used for any other purposes than those for which they are intended.

3. That the Contractor agrees to provide at his own cost all labour necessary for loading, transporting and unloading carcasses and hereby undertakes to see that all

staff employed by him are free from infectious or loathsome disease, clean and dressed in clean and decent clothing and that all staff employed in handling carcasses and offal are in possession of valid licenses from the President, Municipal Commission.

4. That the Contractor agrees to keep the vans in perfect sanitary condition at all times and shall permit their inspection by the Municipal sanitary staff at any time whatsoever.

5. That the Contractor shall attend to and obey all such instructions as may be given by the Health Officer relating to the transport of meat and shall perform his duties under the general supervision of the Health Officer.

6. That the Contractor shall see that all meat carcasses are transported without any damage or disfigurement and shall be liable to make good the loss in the event of any substantial damage being caused by negligence in transport. The decision of the President, Municipal Commission, will be final in the event of the reference to him of any dispute under this clause by either party.

7. That the Contractor shall not sub-let, assign or transfer the contract between him and the Commission without the express consent of the President in writing nor shall the contractor appoint any person to act as his Agent in the management of the contract without the President's previous approval in writing.

8. That the Contractor shall not in any way be interested or concerned directly or indirectly with any of the officers or servants of the Commission in any trade, business or other transaction whatsoever nor shall the contractor give or pay or promise to give or pay to any such officers or servants directly or indirectly any money or fee under the designation of custom or otherwise.

9. That the Commission shall not be liable to the

contractor for any loss or damage he may incur in respect of his contract from any cause or causes whatsoever.

10. And that it is hereby expressly agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that in the event of the contractor at any time during the said period of his contract omitting, neglecting or refusing to comply with or act up to one or more of the terms of this agreement, it shall be lawful for the President on behalf of the Commission, to impose any fine upon the contractor not exceeding Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) for every day of such default without any consent on the part of the contractor, to cancel this contract and to apply the said deposit towards payment of the amount then due by or to the Commission and all fines, loss, damages, costs, charges and expenses as the Commission may sustain by such cancellation of this contract and then to pay the balance, if any, to the contractor.

PROVIDED THAT it shall be lawful for the Commission in the event of there being any deficiency after the appropriation as aforesaid of the deposit to institute and prosecute legal proceedings against the contractor for the recovery of the amount of such deficiency with interest at twelve per cent per annum from the date on which the payment first fell due.

PROVIDED also that upon the complete fulfilment by the contractor of the terms of this agreement and upon the termination thereof the security of Rs.....(Rupees..... .....) shall be refunded to the contractor or to any person named by him.

11. That in consideration of the due performance of this contract the amount of Rs.....(Rupees .....) tendered by him and accepted by the Municipal Commission will be paid to the contractor in monthly instalments of Rs.....on receipt of a bill signed by the contractor and passed by the Health Officer on or before the 10th of the month following that to which the charge relates.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day, month and year firtst above written.

III. That the amendments to Slaughter House Bye-law as detailed below, be approved:—

In Sections 5 and 8—For '2 p. m.' read "12 Noon".

As Section 2.—Add—"No person under 15 years of age and no person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or whose presence or employment in the Slaughter Houses appears to the Health Officer to be otherwise undesirable in the interests of public health, shall enter the Slaughter houses".

As Section 21—add—"No person other than a Municipal Commissioner or Municipal employee or the owner of the animal or his representative, shall enter the Municipal Slaughter Houses without a permit from the Slaughter House Inspector or a license from the President, Municipal Commission".

As Section 22—add—"No person shall be employed in connection with the slaughter of any animal in the Municipal Slaughter Houses or with the handling of the carcasses or offal of any such animal except under, and in conformity with, a license from the President, Municipal Commission".

As Section 23—and—"The conditions of such license shall be fixed by the Municipal Commission".

As Section 24—add—"A breach of Sections 20, 21 or 22 shall be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding Rs. 20".

(File No. 25 of 1940).

2. Mr. J. J. Newton's proposition to rescind the Municipal Commission's resolution passed on the 31st March 1938, amending Section 24 of Bye-law No. 2, Chapter I—Conduct of proceedings.

The President called upon Mr. Newton to move his proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Newton explained that the effect of the resolution passed at their meeting on the 31st March 1938 was that proposals once disposed of could not be brought up again until after the lapse of one year. The period for which the tenure of the Municipal Commission lasted was only 3 years, so that it hardly gave one an opportunity of bringing up proposals more than once during that period, if the interval was restricted to a year. It was on that ground that he had put forward the proposition in question.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Narasiah said that the right of bringing forward propositions was a very valuable one and it was essential that the Commissioners should have the chance of exercising it in the public interest as often as they could.

Mr. Thangiah suggested that the period be extended to 6 months as 3 months seemed to be too short a period to give Commissioners an opportunity of re-constructing their ideas.

In opposing the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that it was after due consideration that the Commission had come to the conclusion that once a resolution was discussed and lost by a majority, the mover had a right to bring it up for re-consideration only after the lapse of one year. Past experience had shown them that which had been rejected for very good reasons, had been brought up for discussion again and again every 3 months, and more often than not, they met with the same result. Now, the proposition suggested bringing forward the same thing, so

that it would be a repitition of past history. His opinion was that once a resolution had come up and been fully discussed by the whole Commission and rejected, there was no necessity for it to be discussed all over again after a short interval. The procedure in force was quite reasonable and need not be changed. Their previous President, Mr. Williams, had gone into the question very carefully and after a great deal of deliberation and with due consideration for the amount of office work that the procedure proposed now involved, it had been decided that the proposition to extend the interval to one year should be passed and brought into operation. He did not know whether Mr. Newton had been put in possession of the whole facts of the case. It was on such considerations that their late President had put up the proposal which evolved the procdure at present in operation, so that the amending or rescinding of the existing rule would most probably lead to duplication or tripilication of work in their offices and involve the Municipal Commission in waste of time during their monthly meetings. The speaker therefore, strongly opposed the proposition.

In supporting the proposition, Mr. Ekambaram said that as the life of the Municipal Commission was only 3 years and if propositions put forward by them and rejected were only allowed to come up after the lapse of a year, he did not think that the Commission would have much of a chance to have any of their efforts brought into operation. He did not think that any harm would be done if the old arrangement was brought into operation again. They were elected to the Commission in order to do certain public services for the welfare of the Station, and any proposition put forwared by them was done with that object in view alone, so that any amount of work which they had to do in the interests of the public good should not be considered a waste of time.

In strongly opposing the proposition, the President

said that matters brought up once could not be agitated upon again until after the lapse of a year. That was the procedure in vogue at present.

The President then read out the bye-law on the subject and said that in his opinion it would be much better for the mover of a rejected proposition who wished his subject to be brought forward again urgently, to go round and secure the signatures of two-thirds of the members of the Municipal Commission in favour of his proposition, rather than bring up the proposal over and over again every 3 months, invite long discussions, and waste the time of the Commission only to have the proposition defeated again. If two-thirds of the number of Commissioners signed as being in favour of the proposition, it would be very likely that the proposition would be carried, and the time and labour involved in discussing it would be saved. The President felt sure that the public of Bangalore would think much more of the Commission if they deliberated carefully on things and passed their resolutions after due consideration, than if they changed their minds every 3 months and still did not know where they were. He therefore, urged that the Commission should stick to its opinions at least for a year, and if two-thirds of its members changed its opinion meanwhile, they were always at liberty to put forward a proposal and have it passed without much trouble. Since they had that privilege, he did not see the necessity for any Commissioner to bring forward propositions time and again and have them to be argued for hours while the Commission went without its food and lost its day's work in discussing propositions which had already been exhaustively discussed and disposed of before. In his opinion 12 months was a reasonable period, while there was always the opportunity before them to get the matter received by the Commission if the mover took the trouble to

get a majority vote on the proposition before putting it up again. The President put the proposition to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Resolved that the Municipal Commission's resolution passed on the 31st March 1938, amending Section 24 of Bye-law No. 2, Chapter I—Conduct of proceedings, be rescinded.

(File No. 29 of 1938).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 4

Abstract of Proceedings of the Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 29th February 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. ... Present.

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAIDU GARU, ... Present.

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Commissioner of Police	The Inspector of Schools.
,, Residency Surgeon	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	H. Battan Lal, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
R. E. Paezold Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco	
J. Isaac, Esq., Bangalore Trades Association	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib	
M.R.Ry. H.S. Narasiah Garu	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu	
,, W. Ekambaram Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY Avl.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Municipal Commission's Meeting held on the 29th February 1940.

No. 4 ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 25th January 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 25th January 1940 for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934.)

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2. Mr. Sinclair's proposition to reduce the annual grant to the S. P. C. A. to Rs. 100.

Recommended.

The President called upon Mr. Sinclair to move his proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sinclair said that he was rather reluctant to bring it up, but he felt that something had to be done in the matter. He knew as much of the working of the S. P. C. A. as anybody in that room, and he had discussed everything with scores and scores of people and not one of them was in favour of the way the Society worked at present. Even those who subscribed towards the Society, did not see any good in its work or any justification for its existence. The whole work was being by 2 or 3 paid staff and the subscribers knew very little about things. A report was brought out every year but one went through it from cover to cover and yet saw nothing to say what the members had done. Yet that report was the whole sum total of the work of the Society. The object of the Society was "prevention of cruelty to animals" and yet jutkas were permitted to be driven along the roads at a prohibitive speed, the jutka itself being overloaded most shamefully. Dogs were

not looked after properly especially in the Municipal Pounds. The poor animals were allowed to stand there in the broiling sun, without a mouthful of water and were supposed to be fed once a day, the food being a plateful of bones and meat purchased at 9 pies a pound. Mr. Sinclair asked the Commission if they could judge the quality of any meat which could be bought at 9 pies a pound. He made it a point of paying personal visits to the Dog Pounds and yet he was told that he (the speaker) knew nothing about the working of the S.P.C.A. He assured the Commission that if he was a dog, he would much rather prefer to be electrocuted than be kept alive, if that was how the S. P. C. A. called "Kindness to animals." Nobody bothered about how those poor animals were treated at all. Statements had been made that morning about the inhuman method of slaughtering, yet the negligence displayed by the S. P. C. A. in the case of birds and other animals was most appalling. They had to go down to the Poultry Market to see how those birds were all cooped up in little bamboo baskets, put outside in the blazing sun for advertisement, or driven along the hot roads or carried with their heads hanging down. Ducks were taken round for sale in this way, for miles in the sun, with no water or food all day long, in and out along the traffic. He saw a huge car being driven along the road when those poor birds were being taken along, and it nearly ran over a good many of them, without taking the slightest notice. He enquired after the owner of the car, who was in it, and was informed that it was the Vice-President of the S. P. C. A. He could not understand how the Society justified its existence in that manner.The proposition was worthy of serious consideration, but should the Commission think that a cut motion should not be moved, if they wished for better results for the working of the Society, Mr. Sinclair said that he was prepared to withdraw it.

The President said that before he put the proposition to the Commission he could not permit Mr. Sinclair's remarks to go without some answer. His remarks were largely criticisms of the Municipal Dog Pounds and Markets. To begin with, the President pointed out that the Dog Pounds which came in for so much criticism, were under the control of the Commission, and not of the S. P. C. A. Some of the mover's

remarks about the Dog Pound rather cut the other way. He (the President) had visited the Pounds once or twice since his coming to Bangalore, and there was also another member of the S. P. C A Committee who, he was given to understand, was a daily visitor to the Pounds, and knew more about the animals there even than Mr. Sinclair himself. The present method of destroying stray dogs was introduced by the S. P. C A. and was one of the human things they had done. In August 1939, Mr. Sinclair made a remark in the Visitor's Book to the effect that as the Municipality did not seem capable of doing the work of the Dog Pounds in a proper manner, it would be better if it was handed over to the S. P. C. A. to manage. Since then Mr. Sinclair seemed to have altered his opinion. In August 1939 the mover wanted to hand the Dog Pounds over to the S. P. C. A., now there was nothing bad enough that he could say about that Society. The natural conclusion was that his was only armchair criticism Since Mr. Sinclair seemed to be so interested in animals, he had no doubt that the S. P. C. A., would be very glad of his help and co-operation. What he could not reconcile with Mr. Sinclair's interest in animals was the proposal to reduce the grant. If there was an increase in crime, one did not immediately reduce the strength of the Police Force. Hence if there was room for improvement in the work of the S. P. C. A., the proper method to effect the requisite improvement would not be to reduce the funds but rather to increase them, in order to give better facilities. The President said that he happened to be the President of the S. P. C. A. The Honorary Secretary managed the work of the staff and spent a great deal of his time in supervising their work and that of the Society as a whole. It might be true that the Committee members were not all active, but they all devoted time and interest to the alleviation of animal suffering. Another point to be considered was that the Society paid much attention to the education of people in the matter of treating animals with kindness and consideration and did not only concentrate on prosecuting offenders. They had introduced a Junior Branch of the S. P. C. A., in the Murphy Town School which was proving of great value. They hoped to extend this work to all the schools in the Cantonment in due course. If they got the children to develop a real love for animals, it would go

a long way towards making the work of the S. P. C. A., more effective. The President therefore, urged them not to just sit down and criticize the work of the Society. There was an Annual Meeting of the Society, to which the public was invited. Such a meeting was to be held on the 28th of March and he suggested that the Commissioners who were interested should make a point of attending the meeting to see for themselves how things went on in the S. P. C. A.

Mr. Sinclair with the permission of the house, withdrew the proposition,

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 119 of 1911.)

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3. Amendment to certain sections of the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937.

Recommended.

The President said that that item merely related to amendments to certain sections of the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937. The amendments were intended to clarify certain doubtful points. They had to be approved by the Hon'ble the Resident and sanctioned by H. E. The Crown Representative.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief drew attention to an amendment proposed to the rules as regards the adulteration of cocoanut oil.

The President explained that it was only the amendments to the Law that they were asked to discuss now. The amendments to the rules were not before the Commission that morning.

Resolved that the Hon'ble the Resident be requested to move His Excellency the Crown Representative to make the following amendments to the Bangalore Prevention of Adultration Law, 1937:—

Section.	Proposed amendment.
5. Offences and Exceptions	
(1) Every person who—	(1) Every person who by himself or by any servant or agent.
10. Power of President to seize adultered food, etc.—If any article intended for food appears to the President to be adulterated or other than what it purports or is represented to be, or if any vessel or utensil used in manufacturing, preparing or containing such article appears to violate any rule made under Section 22, he may seize or carry away or secure such article, utensils or vessel, in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.	10. If any article intended for food appears to the President to be adulterated or other than what it purports or is represented to be, or if any vessel or utensil used in manufacturing, preparing or containing such article appears to violate any rule made under Section 22, he may seize or carry away or secure such article along with its container, utensils or vessel, in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.
	Add the following proviso to Section 10.
	"Provided that the person from whom the said article was seized may take delivery of the container, referred to above, from the Municipal Office, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, within a week from the receipt of notice issued by the President to such person as regards the disposal of the article under Section 13 (2) below."
12. Samples of articles seized to be sent to the public analyst.—When any article	12. When any article of food seized under Section 10 appears to the President to

Section.	Proposed amendment.
of food seized under Section 10, appears to the President to be adulterated or other than what it purports or is represented to be, he shall forthwith send a sample of such article to the public analyst.	be adulterated or other than what it purports or is represented to be, he shall forthwith send a sample of such article to the public analyst or Government Analyst or both.
17. Public Analyst's Certificates.	
x x x x	
(5) Any document purporting to be a certificate signed by a public analyst unless it has been superseded under sub-section (3), or any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Government Analyst, may be used as evidence of the facts stated therein in any proceeding under this Law or under sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code.	(5) Any document purporting to be a certificate signed by a public analyst unless it has been superseded under sub-section (3), or any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Government Analyst, may be used as evidence of the contents stated therein in any proceeding under this Law or under Sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code.
	Add the following proviso after the present proviso to Section 17 :—
	"Provided further that no Court shall take cognizance of or admit in evidence any certificate granted by the Government Analyst unless the article of food in respect of which such certificate was issued was sent to him for analysis bythe President under sub-clause (2) of Section 17 or by the Court under the foregoing proviso."

Section.	Proposed amendment
19. Institution of proceedings in Courts—No prosecution under this Law shall be instituted except on the complaint of the purchaser or with the consent in writing of the President.	19. No prosecution under this Law shall be instituted except on the complaint of the purchaser or by the President.

(File No. 44 of 1934).

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4. Proposition by the President that the pay of the post of Headmaster, Municipal Rahmania School, be revised from Rs. 40—1—45 to Rs. 40—1½—70 during the period Mr Roshen Khan holds the post.

Recommended.

In moving the proposition, the President said that Mr. Roshen Khan was the Headmaster of the Hafizia Higher Elementary School and was drawing a pay of Rs. 62-8-0 in the grade of Rs. Rs. 40—1½—70. Since it was thought necessary to have a B.A., L.T., as Headmaster of that school, Mr. Roshen Khan had been transferred as Headmaster to the Rahmania School and that post only carried a salary of Rs. 40—1—45. That teacher was now drawing Rs. 62-8-0 in the old grade. In order that he might not lose financially by the transfer, it was proposed to create a post on Rs. 40—1½—70 in lieu of the post of Rs. 40—1—45, for so long as he was in service. As the man had been confirmed on the other scale and they had thought it advisable to replace him by a properly qualified teacher, it was up to them to compensate him by maintaining his original scale of salary. The Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposition.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the pay of the pos of Headmaster, Municipal Rahmania School, be revised from Rs. 40-1-45 to

Rs 40-1½-70 during the period that Mr. Roshen Khan holds the post.

(File No. 22 of 1940).

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5. Mr. Thangiah's proposition regarding the playing of Indian Music in Municipal Parks.

Not recommended. The Standing Committee is in favour of having music in different parks (including Coles Park) in rotation.

Before calling upon Mr. Thangiah to speak to his proposition, the President said that the Standing Committee were in favour of having Indian Music played in different parks, including Coles Park, in rotation. Since that was so, he wished to know if Mr. Thangiah wished to press his proposition.

In view of the Standing Committee's recommendation, Mr. Thangiah said that he would withdraw his proposition. The reason why he had brought it up was that in his opinion the playing of Indian Music in Coles Park seemed to be a waste of time and money, since it was not an Indian quarter of the town. It would be better to have it played in Tasker Town and Ulsoor, which was largely Indian. But if the Standing Committee wanted that Coles Park also should have a performance, he had no objection to it. With the permission of the house, he withdrew the proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 16 of 1938).

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6. Executive Engineer's proposal to entrust the work of paving the edges of the roads in Williams Town with unsize stones to Mr. Gurumurthy Reddy, contractor for unsize stone paving works for that circle during the current year 1939—40.

Recommended.

Resolved that the work of paving the edges of the roads in Williams Town with unsize stones, be entrusted to Mr. Gurumurthy Reddy, contractor for unsize stone paving work for that circle during the current year (1939—40) at the rate tendered by him and accepted by the Commission, viz., Rs. 3-15-0 per 100 sq. feet.

(File No. 23 of 1940).

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7. Consideration of the question of sale of the Municipal land on Davis Road to Mr. Dubignon and Mrs. Robbins, as shown in the plan in file.

Recommended sale at proportionate cost of acquisition.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land on Davis Road be sold to Mr. Dubignon and Mrs. Robbins, as detailed below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Dubignon ...	1,752 sq. feet ...	27	10	4
Mrs. Robbins ...	2,600 sq. feet ...	41	0	6

(File No. 24 of 1940).

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8. Naming of certain roads in Cooks Town and at the east end of Davis Road.

Recommended as proposed.

Resolved that the roads in question be named as detailed below :—

(1) Road running parallel to Davis Road	North road
(2) Road running at right angles to Davis Road	Hutchins Road
(3) Road leading from Banswadi Road in Cooke Town ...	High Street
(4) Fourth Road leading from Banswadi Road in Cooke Town ..	Milton Street

(File No. 21 of 1940).

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9. Letter dated the 9th February 1940 from the Editor, "Daily Post" asking for an increase in the rate for publishing Municipal Notices and Advertisements in that paper during 1940—41.

Recommended old rates to be continued.

The President read out the letter on the subject received from the General Manager of the "Daily Post" and said that they were now paying that paper a sum of Rs. 100 per month for publishing their notices and advertisements, and that the Standing Committee had recommended that the rate should continue. The Editor of the paper did not demand an increase but merely pointed out that the price of paper had gone up considerably on account of the War and that if the Commission, for that reason, thought fit to give them an increased rate, he would feel grateful.

Mr. Sinclair pointed out that the prices of commodities all over were going up considerably and that they were made aware of that fact in the tenders for the materials they had to obtain for the Health, Engineering, etc., Departments. It was not unfair therefore that the Commission should be asked to give the publishers an increased rates instead of being unduly obstinate and sticking to the old rates.

The President said that it was true that in most cases where tenders had been called for, the Commission had received quotations far higher than those of the previous year. In the case of their notices and advertisements, however, no tender was called for but they had merely been requested to give an increase if they thought fit.

Mr. Sinclair explained that the price of paper had increased very much since September last, so that he did not think that they would be going out of their way if they gave the "Daily Post" a small additional rate just on the point of justice and fairness. They might, for instance, agree to raise it by about 10 per cent or so. He was not moving any amendment but merely made the suggestion.

The President said that he had absolutely no objection to the suggestion being adopted if the Commission

agreed to it. He had received a number of applications from present contractors asking for increased rates during the rest of the present financial year and what he had told those people was that they must abide by the terms of the contract and stick to the rates quoted by them in their tenders, but if at the end of the year it was found that they had lost heavily on the whole contract and could prove it to be the case, the Commission would consider giving them some compensation. In the case of the "Daily Post" however, the request for an increase was not for the current financial year but for the next financial year, so that he would leave it to the members to decide.

Mr. Paezold moved the following proposal :—

"That the 'Daily Post' be given an increase of 25 per cent."

Mr. Isaac seconded the proposal.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Paezold said that the price of paper had gone up considerably and it was only fair that they should give the authorities of the paper concerned an increased rate for publishing their notices and advertisements.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that Municipal Notices and Advertisements be published in "Daily Post" during 1940-41. A rate of Rs. 125 per mensem will be paid for one year in the special circumstances represented by the Editor.

(Fife No. 56 of 1931).

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10. Application from the Muthuvalli, Khazi Mohalla Mosque, Narayana Pillay Street, requesting the Municipal Commission to meet half the cost of providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at the mosque and connecting the same with the Municipal Underground sewer.

Not recommended.

The Vice-President said that when the Standing Committee made its recommendation, they did not take into

consideration the fact that the Commission had paid half the cost of providing flushing arrangement to the latrines of certain other Religious Institutions. He was personally aware of one such case and so he would suggest that the Commission should see its way to paying half the cost of the work in the case before them as well. He moved the following proposal :—

> "That half the cost of providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at the mosque in Khazi Mohalla, Narayana Pillay Street, be met by the Commission".

Mr. Sundaram Iyer seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that half the cost of providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at the mosque in Khazi Mohalla, Narayana Pillay Street. be met by the Commisson.

(File No. 20 of 1940).

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11. Tenders received for the supply of metal bicycle discs for annual and half-yearly licenses during 1940-41.

Lowest tender (Messrs. Mahmood Khan and Sons) recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Mahmood Khan and Sons, for the supply of metal bicycle discs for annual and half-yearly licenses during 1940—41, be accepted as detailed below :—

Brass Circular Disc (No. 3)-Yearly license	... Re. 0-2-0 each
Brass Diamend-shaped Disc (No. 4) Half-yearly license	.... Re. 0-2-0 each
Galvanized Iron Circular Disc (No. 5) for free licenses	... Re. 0-1-6 each

(File No. 218 of 1920).

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12. Tenders received for printing forms, books, etc., during 1940-41.

Recommended tender of Messrs. V. Naid & Co., (by majority).

Mr. Mootham said that he saw no reason in the Standing Committee's recommendation. Mr. Govindarajan of "Daily Post" had been doing their work quite satisfactorily for the past two years and as his tender was the lowest in any case, the commission should not depart from their usual policy of accepting the lowest tender.

The President said that Mr. Govindarajan of the "Daily Post" Job Department, had been entrusted with the work of printing for the Municipal Commission for the past two years and had carried out his work most satisfactorily. Apart from that consideration, however, it was their policy to accept the lowest tender always, unless they had any very serious reasons for rejecting it, and so it was nothing but fair that they should accept the lowest tender in that case, which was the one quoted by Mr. Govindarajan of the "Daily Post".

Mr. Narayana Chetty pointed out that if, for purposes of calculation, they took out some 20 items which they took for preparing the comparative statement for 1939-40, they would find that the tender of Messrs. Naid & Co., was the lower.

The President said that he did not know how Mr. Narayana Chetty came by his calculation, but according to the figures worked out by the office in making out a comparative statement, Mr. Govindarajan's tender was the lower by about Rs. 9 on the whole.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that if they calculated only on certain items ordinarily indented for by the office and compared the two tender amounts, they would find that the tender of Messrs. Naid and Co., was lower than that of the "Daily Post." If his friend, Mr. Mootham, thought that they were departing from their usual policy by recommending Messrs. Naid & Co., Mr. Sundaram Iyer would point out to him that they would be departing from it if they accepted the other, from Mr. Govindarajan. Of course, other items had been added to the statement relating to 1940—41. Taking the current year's figures and the figures quoted for the next financial year, they would find that Messrs. Naid & Co's. tender was

the lowest for those items which were usually indented for by the Departments.

The President said that it was strange that it was never suggested at the Standing Committee meeting that the tender of Messrs. Naid & Co., was lower than that of the "Daily Post" Job Section. The argument then was that the latter was lower by only Rs. 9 and so the former's tender might be accepted, since it made no appreciable difference. The Commission usually accepted the lowest tender in every case. If they did not, they should have some very sound and serious reason for not doing so. Otherwise it would give room for all sorts of suspicions and shady transactions, with which he (the President) certainly would not wish to be connected. Their calculations showed that the tender of Messrs. Naid & Co., was higher than that of Mr. Govindarajan by about Rs. 9 for the usually accepted articles which were taken into account. If they added other minor items, the tender of Messrs. Naid & Co., would exceed that of Mr. Govindarajan by at least Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Continuing, the President said that according to the official calculations which had not been challenged at the Standing Committee meeting and indeed not until that eleventh hour, in the ordinary items Mr. Govindarajan's tender was lower by Rs. 9 and if minor items were included it would be lower by Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. As he had said before, apart from every other consideration, it was an established policy of the Commission to accept the lowest tender, and so the same might be followed in that case also. Besides, the contractor concerned had been quite satisfactory in his work and had, besides the work he had been paid for, been doing a great deal of public work free of charge as well. For instance, all the lists of food prices which were printed once a week for distribution, were printed by the 'Daily Post' Press free of charge. In any case, however, the strongest argument was that the lowest tender should be accepted. Finally the President moved the following proposal :—

> "That the tender of Mr. S. V. Govindarajan, Job Section, 'Daily Post,' which is the lowest, be accepted."

Mr. Mootham seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. S. V. Govindarajan, Job Section, Daily Post, for printing forms, books, etc., during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 215 of 1920.)

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13. Tenders received for the supply of ration articles to the Health Department during 1940—41.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. K. Abdul Wahab for the supply of ration articles to the Health Department, during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 264 of 1924.)

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14. Tenders received for the supply of medicines to the Health Department during 1940—41.

Recommended that purchase be made by the President, Municipal Commission, in the open market from time to time, instead of entering into any contract.

The President explained that the Standing Committee had not recommended the acceptance of any one of the tenders received because they contained so many stipulations. One tenderer wanted that they should place all their orders with him by the end of the current month, and another said that his tender held good so long as there was no rise in the market prices of medicines. Those stipulations hampered the work, so the President thought it would be better to accept the Standing Committee's recommendation and leave it to him to purchase medicines required by the Health Department from time to time in the open market.

Resolved that purchase of medicines be made by the President, Municipal Commission, in the open market from time to time instead of entering into any contract.

(File No. 75 of 1931).

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15. Tenders received for the supply of drugs to the Municipal Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries during 1940-41.

Lowest tender recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Abdul Subhan & Co., for the supply of drugs to the Municipal Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 74 of 1931).

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16. Tenders received for providing foot-path along the western side of cart road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Chandy Chowk Road.

Lowest tender of Narasimappa at 20 per cent below estimate rates be recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Narasimappa for providing a foot-path along the western side of cart road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Chandy Chowk Road, at 20 per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No, 19 of 1940).

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17. Tenders received for constructing a storm water drain along A Street and a stone slab parapet along C Street in Williams Town.

Lowest tender of Chicka Muniappa Reddy at 2 per cent above estimate rates recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Chicka Muniappa Reddy for the construction of a storm water drain along A Street and a stone slab parapet along C Street in Williams Town, at 2 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 19 of 1940).

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18. Result of the auction sale of the right of removing all filth (night soil) rubbish, etc., in the station during 1940—41.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bids for the right in question during 1940—41, be accepted, as detailed below :—

Group No.	Circle No.	Bid amount	Contractor
		Rs.	
I	1, 2 and 3	1,500	Mr. Veerappa
II	4 and 7	550	,, S. Narayana Reddy
III	5 and 6	1,125 (payable by the M. C.)	,, Chickaveerappa
IV	8	25 (payable by the M. C.)	,, K. Munisamappa
V	9	775	,, Venkatasamappa
VI	10	275	,, Gunda Reddy
VII	11	1,000	,, C. Ramiah
VIII	12	625	,, Peddanna Reddy
IX	13, 14 and 15	250 (payable by the M. C.)	,, C. Ramiah
XI	18 and 19		
X	16 and 17	70 (payable by the M. C.)	,, Gunda Reddy
XII	(Removal of Slaughter House refuse)	Free 210 (payable by the M. C.)	Thippanna Do

(File No. 220 of 1920).

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19. Result of the auction sale of the right of collecting fees at the squatting pitches on the covered portion of the main channel during 1940—41.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bid of Rs. 2,850 of Mr. Mohammed Hanief for the right of collecting fees at the squatting pitches

on the covered portion of the main channel during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 170 of 1928).

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20. Result of the auction sale of the right of collecting rents at the Municipal cattle sheds in Puduparacherry, Robertson Road and Blackpally.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bids of Mr. Abdul Rawoof, for the right of collecting rents at the Municipal cattle sheds in Puduparacherry, Robertson Road and Blackpally, during 1940—41, be accepted as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Puduparacherry cattle shed ...	100
Robertson Road cattle shed ...	375
Blackpally cattle shed	700

(File No. 126 of 1929).

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21. Result of the auction sale of the right of collecting fees at the Ulsoor Market during 1940—41.

Recommended.

Resolved that the bid of Rs.100 of Mr. Syed Mohideen for the right of collecting fees at the Ulsoor Market during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 69 of 1923.)

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22. Result of the auction sale of the right of collecting fees at the Firewood, Bandy, etc., Stand during 1940—41.

Recommended.

The President said that as the auction of the right of collecting these fees fetched more than the net amount collected by the department during the current year, it had been decided to accept the highest bid for the next financial year.

Mr. Paezold wished to know what was the net amount collected last year.

The President said that after deducting collection charges, etc., the net amount realised was Rs. 1,500. The amount obtained by auction sale was Rs. 1,530, which meant they would get Rs. 30 more than last year. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the bid of Rs. 1,530 of Mr. M. Abdul Gaffoor for the right of collecting fees at the Firewood, Bandy, etc , Stand during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 214 of 1920).

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23. Consideration of the question of writing off a sum of Rs. 377-4-0 outstanding under the head "Advances recoverable" in connection with the purchase of metal holders.

Recommended.

The President said that a sum of Rs.403-8-0 was outstanding in the Advance Register on account of metal holders which had been purchased in 1925 for enclosing licenses of motor vehicles. There had been no demand for those holders and so they had been sold for the value of the metal contained in them. That had fetched a sum of Rs. 26-4-0 and so the balance of Rs. 377-4-0 was proposed to be written off. The Standing Committee had recommended the write off.

The Commission agreed to the write off proposed.

Resolved that the sum of Rs. 377-4-0 outstanding under the head, "Advances Recoverable" in connection with the purchase of metal holders, be written off.

(File No. 18 of 1940).

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24. Two estimates for the following works :—

(a) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Lubbay Musjid Street from Veerapillay Street to Dharmaraja Koil Street.

(b) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Dharmaraja Koil Street from Lubbay Masjid Street to Jewellers street.

Recommended.

Resolved that the following 2 estimates be sanctioned :—

(a) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Lubbay Masjid Street from Veerapillay Street to Dharmaraja Koil Street ... Rs. 927

(b) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Dharmaraja Koil Streeet from Lubbay Masjid Street to Jewellers Street ... Rs. 662

Cost to be met from the current year's budget allotment for the Sewage Scheme.

(File No. 17 of 1940).

———

25. Estimate of Rs. 942, for repairing and white-washing the model houses in Austin Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 942 for repairing and white-washing the model houses in Austin Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Rent from Settlements Account—Repairs to Buildings—Model Houses at Austin Town.

(File No. 17 of 1940).

———

26. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 1,931 for laying 6" in diameter stoneware pipe drains in Clarkespet 'A' and 'C' Street.

Recommended.

Resolved that the following two estimates be sanctioned.

(1) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Clarkspet 'A' Street and connecting the same with the existing sewere on Cavalry and Armstrong Roads ... Rs. 944

(2) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Clarkespet 'C' Street and its crosses and connecting the same with the existing sewer on Cavalry and Armstrong Roads ... Rs. 987

Cost to be met from the current year's budget allotment for the Sewage Scheme.

(File No. 17 of 1940.)

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27. Estimate of Rs. 750 for purchasing C. I. pipes and fittings for the maintenance of filtered water supply.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 750 for purchasing C. I. pipes and fittings for the maintenance of filtered water supply, be sanctioned. Cost to be debited to the allotment of Rs. 10,000 in the current year's budget against the Executive Engineer's stock and credit given in due course when the pipes are used on works.

(File No. 17 of 1940.)

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28. Periodical returns for January 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he had made a request that the inspection reports of the Educational Superintendent and the Supervisor of Mahomedan Schools should be circulated.

The President said that he would look into the matter and see that the reports asked for by Mr. Abdul Latheef were circulated to the Commission.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934.)

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29. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for January 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934.)

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30. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition regarding the provision of water taps in Annapollyam and Munigowda Garden.

The President said that the members of the Standing Committee would remember that when the matter came up for discussion they had agreed to gather certain statistics regarding the population etc., of the two villages in question. These estimates were small in comparison with the next two items, the cost of which was over Rs. 2,000. If they wanted the matter to be put through on the ground that it was as important as they had been led to believe, it was necessary that they should have a proper case for it. In his opinion, since they had waited so long, there was no reason to rush it through now. Items Nos. 31 and 32 would require the Resident's approval in any case.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they might pass item No. 30 at least, since it was a small amount. The others could be deferred. There was absolutely no water for those poor villagers and the matter could easily be rectified.

The President explained that the estimate for the two villages together totalled a sum of about Rs. 1,900. Though they did not require the Resident's sanction, it was necessary that when proposals of that kind were brought forward, the Commission should be allowed some time for consideration. Another matter which required special consideration was the present cost of materials, as prices were rising rapidly. Then came the question of the availability of the water itself. The average consumption of water in the Station during the summer months was unusually heavy, ranging between 2,300,000 and 2,400,000 gallons per day with the normal rainfall. The case was much worse if the seasonal rainfall failed as had happened in 1938. Reading the Executive Engineer's note on the subject for the information of Commissioners, the President said that in view of all those facts, it was for serious consideration whether they could go in for such large schemes. He hoped the war would be over soon, when the price of materials would go down. Until then it was inadvisable to enter upon any schemes like this with safety. Their Service Reservoir only provided for a capacity of 4 million gallons, which was a 2 days' normal supply. If they went beyond that, they would have to enlarge their reservoir at High Ground. He understood that the Mysore Government had a proposal under consideration for duplicating the mains in order to meet the increased demand of the City and the Cantonment. In the circumstances they had to proceed cautiously. He wished to point out that he was all in favour of giving a water supply to those villages and other places as well, which had none at present, but they would first have to see whether they would be able to supply all the length of piping and taps, etc., that would be required, besides the requisite qnantity of water itself before they sanctioned any such schemes. The Standing Committee should go through the matter very carefully before putting it up for the Commission's final decision. He therefore, requested Mr. Sundaram Iyer to exercise a litt e patience for at least a month or two

longer, which after all was not a long time in the history of the Water Supply. Instead of passing proposals without knowing anything about them, they should consider them thoroughly and comprehensively and know exactly what they were undertaking.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the President had certainly given them fresh reasons for the postponement and he quite agreed that before launching on large schemes, those facts should be taken into consideration. He was also prepared to see that they should do something for the Station as a whole, but as item No. 30 was a small estimate, they should see that through that morning and defer No. 31 as proposed. As regards Anniahpollyam, the speaker pointed out that the village had no street taps at all, so that even if one tap was provided, it would give the people much relief. It would not make any appreciable difference to the maximum capacity of the reservoir on account of the provision of one additional tap. He only wanted that one estimate for a little more than Rs. 1,000 taken in hand and the consideration of the other larger schemes might be deferred. Out of the two estimates, they need only take up the one for Anniannpollyam and keep the other for further consideration. He proposed that the estimate for the provision of water taps in Anniapollyam be sanctioned.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that if Anniahpollyam had to have taps, they would have to connect up with the pipes from Hosur Road, passing through Nilasandra. Another thing he pointed out was that the people living in Anniahpollyam did not pay any water tax at present. There was really no necessity to pass the proposition now in these uncertain times. A few more months of waiting would make no appreciable difference. After all the proposal was for the installation of one tap, so it seemed absurd that all that time and money would have to be expended for the installation of one water tap. The villagers had not paid any tax for years. Unless they were prepared to increase the capacity of Hosur Road main, it would be useless to install a tap in that village.

Mr. Paezold pointed out that the question was to be brought up at the next Standing Committee meeting, which will not be far off. Unless they were fully aware of all that the proposal involved, they could not do anything in the matter. At present, they knew nothing and they had not even seen the file relating to it. He moved the following amendment.

"That the matter be deferred and argued at the next Standing Committee Meeting".

Mr. Abdul Latheef seconded the amendment.

The President explained that he had not been in a position to let the Commissioners have the file for want of time, so that most of them were not acquainted with anything of the facts relating to the proposal.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he felt his responsibility as a Municipal Commissioner as much as well as any of them present there that morning. They only had the welfare of the people in their minds. Knowing that the prices of commodities were steadily rising and that they were doing as much as they could, he did not put forward the proposal idly. In the interests of the villagers, however, who at present had to walk more than half a mile before being able to get water, they might stretch a point and give them that amenity. There were about 100 families in that village, consisting of about 600 people in all. As regards water supply, it was a necessity which had to be provided for every citizen. They could not differentiate between citizen and citizen and place and place. He only said that this would not have any appreciable effect on their service reservoir, as it meant the installation of one tap only for the whole village which afford the people a great deal of relief.

The Executive Engineer, explained that to lay pipe lines in Anniahpollyam village, they would have to lay them through Military area, which would require some consideration. That was why he had only prepared a tentative estimete. There was always the possibility of the Military not allowing the pipes to be laid through their land. Their water consumption was going up steadily. For instance,

they had guaranteed to supply the Military with 42,000 gallons of water per day, but they were taking from 48,000 to 52,000 gallons per day usually, and yet with all that they were not satisfied with the supply. To meet those excess demands and the growing needs of the Civil population, the Department had to ration the water and for that purpose the Hosur Road main was shut off for supply by 9 p.m., every day and opened again at 5 a.m. If the Commission gave them some more time in order to see how the rationing might be worked out, it would be better, as they would then be in a position to know whether new installations could be feasible or not.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he quite understood the position as regards taking the pipe line from the main on Hosur Road through Military land, but they should ask the Military first before making that the reason for not putting in the pipes. If the Military objected, then the Commission would have nothing further to say about it. Therefore, they could pass the estimate for Anniahpollyam subject to all those conditions. After all, they were not thinking of commencing the work the next day, and if the Military refused to allow them this concession, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he himself was quite prepared to see them and plead with them for the sake of the villagers. Unless they had taken all possible steps to see the matter through, they should not think of giving up the idea.

The President explained that the estimates in question had been prepared roughly and in a great hurry, so that it would be advisable to go slowly and carefully into the matter. It was no use passing the estimate and then not being in a position to put the work in hand.

Mr. Abdul Latheef was also of opinion that instead of rushing through the matter in that manner, they should give the Commission a chance of discussing it carefully in all its aspects.

The President assured the members that the suggestion to defer the question did not mean that it would be shelved indefinitely. It only meant giving them an opportunity of obtaining further information on the subject. He put

Mr. Paezold's amendment to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer demanded a poll and Mr. Ekambaram seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For Mr. Paezold's amendment.	Against Mr. Paezold's amendment.
The Executive Engineer.	Mr. W. Sinclair.
Mr. O. H. Brookes.	,, J. J. Newton.
,, R. E. Paezold.	Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.
,, M. Shaik Dawood.	Mr. H. S. Narasiah.
,, Abdool Latheef.	,, S. Sundaram Iyer.
,, V. K. Obeidullah.	,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.
,, C. R. Nagappa.	,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.
,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.	,, N. Narayana Chetty.
The President.	,, W. Ekambaram.

And there was a tie, the President gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Paezold's amendment and declared that it was crried, by 10 votes to 9.

Resolution.—Deferred for consideration at the next Standing Committee Meeting.

(File No. 17 of 1940).

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31. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition regarding improvement of water supply in Nilasandra and surrounding parts.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer agreed to the matter being deferred.

Resolution,—Deferred.

(File No. 111 of 1939).

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32. Mr. Narasiah's proposition regarding the scheme for giving water supply to the Jeevanahally Village.

The President said that as the estimate was for more than Rs. 2,000, the Hon'ble the Resident's sanction was necessary. The mover might, therefore, agree to defer it.

Mr. Narasiah said that he understood that an estimate for the Jeevanhally area had already been prepared and that the file and been in circulation also, for some time now, so that the objections raised with regard to the other schemes might not apply to Jeevanhally scheme. Since the members were acquainted with the subject, it might be disposed of that morning and the estimate submitted for the Resident's sanction later.

Mr. Paezold wished to know what the estimate referred to by Mr. Narasiah was and when it was prepared.

The President said that an estimate for Rs. 6,930 had been prepared a month ago. As it required the Hon'ble the Resident's sanction, he (the President) was not prepared to recommend it unless he was in full possession of the facts. He pointed out that if they were all given an opportunity of considering the question in all its details, the matter would be pushed through much more quickly. The scheme was a comprehensive one, which, besides pipes and taps and other fittings, included an overhead reservoir tank of the capacity of 8,000 gallons, and consequent alterations to the present distribution system.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that if they saw the previous papers relating to the Jeevanhally scheme, they would find a resolution of the Commission to the effect that the Jeevanhally scheme was a large one and if anything was to be done, it should be done in stages and the cost spread over a number of years. Those papers might be circulated along with the present estimate before them, in order to acquaint Commissioners with the whole history of the case.

The President explained that if Mr. Narasiah wished to rush his proposition, it would give them no opportunity to circulate any papers at all. If the mover wished to press the proposal, he was at liberty to do so, but it was most difficult for them, even for the President himself, to know much about that particular scheme, as he had not had the time to go through the file or consider the matter properly. The President therefore urged Mr. Narasiah to possess himself in patience for a little while longer before seeing his proposition through.

Mr. Narasiah explained that the proposition before them was more a matter brought forward by the Executive than by himself, as the office had broached the scheme, the papers relating to which had been circulated several times. It was as recently as two months back that the papers were circulated last. His proposition was based on the estimate prepared already by the Executive and was not an original scheme proposed by him, of wnich they had not heard before.

The Executive Engineer explained that the estimate referred to by Mr. Narasiah was most probably a very old one.

Mr. Narasiah said that even if it was an old one, he took it that the Executive must have had full knowledge of the state of affairs in that village before the estimate had been prepared. They would remember that when the Standing Committee had considered that very estimate as prepared by the Executive Engineer, it was deferred. Now instead of its taking its own time to come before the Commission, he took it upon himself to put forward a proposition to get it through speedily.

The President wished to know why Mr. Narasiah objected to even one month's delay. After all, the Commission depended upon the Standing Committee for some guidance in those matters.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that when the Standing Committee considered the question, they did defer the matter.

The President explained that it had been deferred by the Standing Committee for the purpose of collecting further information.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that if the proposition came from the Executive, a proper estimate should be prepared. They could not act on a rough estimate. The estimate referred to was not complete and final.

The Executive Engineer explained that the scheme was in its infancy and so only a rough estimate had been prepared when the proposition had come up recently.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that the proposition itself was based on a scheme formulated by the Executive, for which an estimate was already in existence, so that it was no new idea at all. Now the Executive Engineer told them that it had been prepared after receipt of his (Mr. Narasiah's) proposition in the office. Since the scheme was a long-pending one, the matter could be disposed of that day.

Mr. Abdul Latheef moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be deferred.

Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried by 9 voting for and 8 against it.

Resolution-Deferred.

(File No. 16 of 1940).

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33. Mr. W. Ekambaram's proposition regarding provision for laying a fresh pipe line to improve the water supply in Doddigunta village.

Mr. Exambaram said that the matter was a non-controversial one. There were 4 taps in the village, but the residents were able to get water from only one of those taps, the other three being dry. There was a main laid at the junction of Wheeler and Webster Roads, which was a 1½" main. If

that was replaced by a 2½" main pipe line, the increased pressure would allow the other 3 taps in Doddigunta to have a flow of water as well. When they thought of putting up an overhead tank for the locality in question, it was said that all the 4 taps would receive an ample supply, but that had not yet been done. That was the need and urgency for his proposition.

The President explained that the proposition would involve an expenditure of about Rs. 3,000, which would have to receive the Hon'ble the Resident's sanction. Besides, they had not had sufficient time for consideration of the matter. When the Standing Committee had considered it, they were of the opinion that since a new standpost had recently been installed at the junction of Sundaramurthy and Madhavaraya Mudaliar Roads, a fresh pipe line was not necessary. The Executive Engineer had not been able to prepare a proper estimate for the work: but the tentative estimate in the file, which included the new overhead tank of 4,000 gallon capacity reservoir amounted to Rs. 3,000. Taking into account the other alterations to be made in the distribution system, the work would involve a heavy expenditure. He therefore thought they would agree that that was a matter which required further consideration before they rashly agreed to embark on that large scheme.

Mr. Ekambaram agreed to the matter being deferred for further consideration by the Standing Committee and final disposal at their next meeting. He said that he had had a talk with the Executive Engineer who pointed out certain other facts connected with it which required attention, so they could dispose of the whole thing later on.

The Commission decided to defer the matter for further investigation.

Besolution—Deferred.

(File No. 15 of 1940.)

Before the meeting dispersed, the President said that they would remember that the Municipal Commission

had very kindly donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the War Fund purposes, of which Rs. 250 went to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. All moneys donated by the Civil and Military Station had been received by the authorities concerned, and had been acknowledged in a letter from Sir Clutha Mackenzie, who was the President of the Home, addressed to the Hon'ble the Resident. The Hon'ble the Resident had written, asking him (the President) to read it out for the information of the Municipal Commission, as they were included along with the subscribers referred to in the letter from Sir Clutha Mackenzie. He read the letter for the information of the Commission and the meeting then terminated.

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer's interpellations dated the 8th February 1940. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 29th February 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
Will the President be pleased to state :—	
1. What percentage do the Management and Collection Charges work out on the Revenue collected ?.	1. 8 per cent on the whole. 5.76 per cent exclusive of Octroi and Hackney Carriage and Motor Vehicles receipts and expenditure.
2. In arriving at the percentage, what amounts have been taken for debit and credit and what major and minor heads ?	2. For debit the cost of staff and for credit all receipts from Municipal sources.
3. Will the President take into account debits under I. A. I. B.(4) 1 and 2, Management and 111. Revenue Accounts and credits under 1. B. Communications, and 111. Revenue Account, and work out the percentage of Management and Collection charges. What is the percentage arrived at ?	3. This cannot be done as it will preclude the receipts under water supply which are collected by the same staff which collect Property Tax, etc.
4. ( ) How the percentage calculated according to the Municipal Account Code ?	4. (a) Under the Municipal Account Code, the office establishment should not exceed 5 per cent of the normal income. On this principle, the

percentage in this Municipality is only 2.36 (excluding the receipts and expenditure in respect of Octroi and Hackney Carriage and Motor Vehicles). Under the same Code, the expenditure on collection staff should not exceed 10 per cent of the taxes collected. The percentage of expenditure in this Municipality is only 3.8 per cent (Excluding Octroi and Hackney Carriage and Motor Vehicles).

(b) (i) Are not the items under Engineer, Water Supply and Remunerative Enterprises to be kept separate, and

(b) (i) They are kept separate.

(ii) not mixed up in the calculation ?

(ii) Vide answers to 1, 2, 3 and 4 (a) above.

(c) Are not separate percentage Establishment Charges allowed under the Engineering and other heads?

(c) Yes.

(d) Is not the percentage of Establishment Charges on Public Works to be calculated on the expenditure under the heads on Works, Road, etc. ?

(d) Yes.

5. Will the President be pleased to ask the Municipal Auditor to work out the percentage as per rules and place his figure and details on the table at the next meeting ?

5. No—I do not consider it necessary. The Municipal Auditor is not a subordinate of the Municipal Commission to do work for it.

6. Has not Mr. Boag, Special Officer from Madras,

6. No.

stated in his Inspection Report to the Hon'ble the Resident that this percentage is as high as 20 per cent? What were the figures taken by him to arrive at this percentage?

Does not arise.

7. (a) Is the President aware that such percentage under the rules should not exceed 10?

7. (a) Yes.

(b) If the present percentage exceeds according to the rules of calculations, what are the particular departments under these Revenue heads which take up more Establishment Charges and what steps does he intend taking to bring it to normal?.

(b) The percentage is below what is laid down in the Municipal Account Code and therefore the question does not arise.

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

19

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 5.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at fhe Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M., on Saturday, the 2nd March 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Inspector of Schools.
,, Residency Surgeon,	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	F. D. Mootham, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mohamed Hanief Sahib.
R. E. Paezold, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. H. Battan Lal.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq , (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M, Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachaliam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

The President said that they had met that morning to consider the Budget for the next financial year, 1940—41, and in proposing the adoption of the Budget as it was presented, he wished to make a few remarks.

As they were aware, budgets all over the world had been upset by recent events and the framing of budgets forecasting the future was no easy task. The Civil and Military Station Municipality was no exception in that respect. They were not, it was true, required to budget with astronomical figures for the defence of their citizens as a result of the war, though he had been urged at one time by a certain Association, to take steps for digging air raid shelters on the maidan off South Parade. He had thought that hardly necessary, though he had, in the last few days, heard the rather ominous sound of an aeroplane above. Still, even so, he could not bring himself to believe that Bangalore was as yet threatened from the air or the sea or from any other element. But of course if Herr Hitler's secret weapon was aimed at them, they would certainly have to devise ways and means of meeting the emergency. For the present, their war expenditure was confined to a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the appeal from the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association and St. Dunstan's Hostel, and there was no provision for any special expenditure for any war purposes in their war-time budget.

Though their budget had not been upset in that way, however, they had felt the effect of the war in the great scarcity of materials which were usually imported and in the general rise of prices. Both these circumstances and the general uncertainty regarding the future were reflected in the increased tenders for supplies. In one or two cases, tenders had been qualified with so many conditions that they had to propose buying the articles in the open market from time to time. On the other hand, tenders for items such as the Slaughter House Fees Contract, had been rather encouraging. Altogether, they had had to exercise great caution in framing the budget and at the same time provide for the maintenance of the usual standard of efficiency in their Municipal Services. But they hoped, with strict economy, to keep within the usual expenditure. They contemplated a normal progress in the extension of underground

drainage and water supply, improvements to roads, etc., and had been most conservative in their estimates of revenue. Despite the adverse circumstances and the uncertainty of the future, the President said that he was happy to place before the Commission a balanced budget.

For the third time in succession, the Municipal Commission, the President said, had been fortunate in having a balanced budget, that is, a budget in which the entire recurring expenditure was met from the normal revenues. Last year, they were able to budget for a closing balance of Rs. 12,968 to be carried forward to the Surplus Account, but the next financial year they could budget for a closing balance of Rs. 7,818 only. Their estimated receipts from purely Municipal sources, were Rs. 10,64,550 while the estimates of receipt for 1939—40 were Rs. 10,66,423. The difference was due to a fall of Rs 10,000 in the anticipated receipts from the Military on account of water supplied to them. The deficit under that head had been made up to the extent of Rs. 8,000 by larger receipts under "Excess Water" and other heads. He had circulated a printed Memorandum which drew the attention of Commissioners to the main variations in receipts and expenditure, so he would refer only to two items of new expenditure for which they had to make provision during the next year.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 4,200 to meet the Commission's share of the recurring expenditure on the proposed new Tuberculosis Sanatorium for 9 months, the President said that this had been done in the hope that they would be in a position to open the Sanatorium in July 1940. The Government of India had been addressed by the Local Government in the matter of sanctioning the scheme which had been proposed, and their orders were awaited. As they knew, the Commission had been to the fore in the fight against Tuberculosis in India, and as a result they had won the Sir Hassan Suhrawardy's Shield for the best work done in any Municipality in India in that direction during the year 1938—39 and, if it was sanctioned they now proposed opening the new Sanatorium, thus indicating further progress on which they could well congratulate themselves.

Another item in which they had been to the fore was in the work of prevention of food adulteration, which had been inaugurated not so long ago. The special staff for the seizure of articles temporarily sanctioned last year for 11 months, was to be continued throughout the year, and a provision of Rs 2 128 had been made for it.

Referring to the question of Slaughter Houses, the President said that they would observe that the budget did not contain any provision for the scheme they had in view to alter the method of transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets. They were not now in a position to estimate the cost on that account, but if the fees for slaughtering animals were not slightly increased, as had been recently proposed the Commission would have to meet a heavy expenditure for that purpose, which might necessitate the abandonment of other schemes such as enlargement of school buildings, and extension of water supply drainage, etc. The Budget might have to be altered in due course when they were in possession of fuller details, and the surplus might even become a deficit. He sincerely hoped that that would not be so and that the Commission would see its way to agreeing to a slight increase in Slaughter House fees.

As regards the Surplus Account, the President said that the position on 1st April 1939 was that they had a balance of Rs. 2,04,241. To that should be added the anticipated receipts of Rs. 16,500. Expenditure from this account during the year would be Rs 82,041. They would have, thus, an opening balance of Rs 1,38,700 on 1st April 1940. Receipts during the year were estimated at Rs. 7,818, so that they would have a total of Rs 1 46,518, from which they proposed to spend Rs. 15,467 for the present leaving a balance of Rs. 1,31,051. Continuing, the President said that the current year had been notable for the execution of several large items of improvement, but for the reasons already indicated by him, expenditure on capital works might have to be curtailed and they would have to mark time. However, a few important items had been provided for and he hoped that, as the situation became clearer, they would be able to provide for several more of the amenities which they desired to give in the way of extensions to schools, new school buildings, extension of water supply, etc.,

with the aid of Government Grants in the case of schools. Investigation was proceeding on the formulation of a scheme for the effective disposal of sewage, which they hoped would materialize during the course of the next year. The Drainage Scheme for Ookadpallayam would also benefit Austin Town. That scheme, together with a comprehensive one for the complete sewerage of the town within a number of years, they hoped to be able to finance by means of a Government loan. They also proposed to continue ~~to providing~~ the policy of providing of huts for sweepers, so that eventually the sweepers of the Commission might be decently housed at the Commission's expense. The "Rent from Settlements Account" on Page 62 of the Budget Estimates, was in a sound position, and it had been proposed to continue the work of constructing houses for the poor by executing another instalment of the B. Road Scheme at a cost of Rs. 56,000 which would be met from that account.

Continuing, the President said that he gathered that the year under review was rather notable for the number of cut motions which, it was rather curious to note, emanated from the very people who had been responsible for the preparation of the Budget, namely, a number of the members of the Standing Committee. He believed that this was actually quite unprecedented. The Commission looked to the Standing Committee to give them help and advice in the matter of budget preparation amongst other things, and there they were confronted with a number of propositions by the members of that same Committee, suggesting the cutting down of various allotments in the very budget which they had prepared, So far as ordinary revenue and expediture were concerned, the President pointed out that the Budget had been prepared in accordance with the rules in practice and according to experience of previous years. The cut motions were rather calculated to upset the smooth running of the Municipal machine. If people without a sufficient knowledge of the facts and without the experience which the Municipal Officers and subordinate staff possessed, began to tinker with the various parts of the machine, it might well lead to breakdowns and inefficiency.

Continuing, the President said that he intended to discuss the budget item by item, but he hoped that the Commission would

support it as a whole without altering it in small and petty ways, and maintain the usual allotments, so that they might also be in a position to maintain their usual standard of efficiency in their administration.

Concluding, the President said that he had pleasure in moving the adoption of the Buget as it was placed before them.

Mr. Paezold seconded the motion.

The Commission then proceeded to discuss the other items on the agenda.

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2. Proposition by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer that the allotment of Rs. 250 under "I. Service Account—A. Management. 3. Repairs to Buildings—Mayo Hall" be reduced to Rs. 50.

The President called upon Mr. Sundaram Iyer to speak to the proposition.

Before moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it was the usual custom at a budget meeting that the members should be allowed an opportunity for general criticism on the budget before taking up the other items, and that that was the procedure adopted by Mr. Williams, the former President, at the Budget Meeting last year.

The President said that that might have been the procedure adopted at their last Budget Meeting, but he wanted the items on the agenda discussed first as they related to the Budget directly. Mr. Sundaram Iyer could make any remarks of a general nature at the end before the budget was passed if he so desired. He then once again asked Mr. Sundaram Iyer to move his proposition, saying that he hoped the discussion on it would be short and to the point as they had had a very long meeting just two days ago, when the Commissioners had to sit through 4 hours of discussion. He sincerely hoped they did not aspire to beat that record.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer first read out the statement of objects and reasons attached to it, and said that they had not been informed as to why they required Rs. 250 for petty repairs and upkeep of such a solidly-built structure like the Mayo Hall. He was not satisfied with the reason that because they had spent Rs. 200, Rs. 250 in previous years, they would require Rs. 250 during the coming year. The 8 months' actuals for 1939—1940 showed an expenditure of only Rs. 23. So what he wanted to know was, what the requirements of the Mayo Hall would be during the next year that they should require a provision of Rs. 250. He had therefore proposed a much smaller amount on the ground that they should not unnecessarily increase their expenditure just because the money was there.

Mr. Newton seconded the proposition.

The President said that it was rather ridiculous that the time of the Commission should be wasted over a matter of Rs. 250, because there was so much work of far greater importance to be got through that morning. The fact that Rs. 23 was spent on works in connection with the Mayo Hall during the past 8 months was no reason why it should be proposed to make such a big cut in the allotment. It was never possible to do all that was required for the building in question all at once, and as there was yet white and colour-washing to be carried out during the remaining period of the current year, the balance would certainly be spent.

The expenditure during the past few years was :—

		Rs.
1935—36	... ...	280
1936—37	... ...	63
1937—38	... ...	226
1938—39	... ...	236

So that the average expenditure was Rs. 203. Hence an allotment of Rs. 250 was not out of the way, if the Commission wanted that splendid building kept in a proper state of repair, especially in view of the rise in prices of all materials required for that purpose. One could not forecast all those small items of expenditure from such allotments, and if they did not allot an adequate amount, the building would deteriorate and fall into a state of disrepair.

Mr. Thangiah said that as the Commission themselves had so much use for that particular Hall, it was but fitting that it should be kept in a proper condition. Looking at it from a commonsense point of view, he did not think that Rs 250 was an unnecessarily large sum for the upkeep of that building, so that there need be no reduction. Such a reduction, besides being unreasonable would be reprehensible.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff was of the opinion that that was much too small a matter for the Commission to consider seriously. The item had been scrutinized by the Engineering Department, and as they were the people who saw to the upkeep of the building, he thought that they should know what amount would be required for the purpose. It was a very good building and needed much careful attention, if they did not want it to be spoilt. Those Commissioners who were house owners should know exactly what a large amount of money white and colour washing and petty repairs ran away with, even on small houses, especially at the present time. It was, as the President had remarked, ridiculous to say that Rs. 250 was too much for that large structure.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was lost. Proposition lost.

(File No. 28 of 1940).

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3. Proposition by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer that the allotment of Rs. 500 under " I. A. 3. Repairs to Buildings - New Municipal Offices" be reduced to Rs. 275.

The President said that that was a proposition on somewhat similar lines as the previous one. He called upon the mover to speak to the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that before he put it up, he had consulted Mr. Sinclair as to what would be required for the maintenance of those offices, garages and stores, and had based his proposition on the information given to him by that former Executive Engineer, to the effect that they need not spend more than Rs. 200 on the main building, Rs. 25 on the garages and Rs. 50 on the stores, and that he (the speaker) agreed with that estimate. That was his reason for proposing a reduction from Rs. 500 to Rs. 275 on the works in question.

The proposition was lost for want of a seconder.

(File No. 29 of 1940).

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4. Proposition by Mr. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay for opening a free Reading Room at Murphy Town.

The President called upon Mr. Shanmugam Pillay to move the proposition.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay moved the proposition as below:—

> "that provision not exceeding Rs. 250 be made in the Budget for 1940—41 for opening a Free Reading Room in Murphy Town."

After reading out the statements of objects and reasons, Mr. Shanmugam Pillay said that that proposition had been considered long before his friend Mr. Narasian thought of coming on the Commission. The proposal would have been passed at that time, but before it actually came into operation, it had to be kept pending for want of funds, awaiting a favourable opportunity for it to be taken up again. Now the time had come for its disposal and he could not see any reason why Mr. Narasiah should think of moving another resolution only of recent growth, in view of

his (the speaker's), which had been kept in abeyance for want of funds alone. It was a well-known fact that his Congress friends were always very sympathetic towards the depressed classes and that they were doing any amount of self-sacrificing work in accordance with the Congress Mission. Since that was so, Mr. Shanmugam Pillay pointed out that, that was a splendid opportunity for them to demonstrate what they preached by supporting the resolution. The need for the Reading Room was much more keenly felt in Murphy Town than at Ulsoor, besides being less expensive to keep it going If they opened a Reading Room there, they need not rent a building, but merely occupy a few stalls which were lying vacant in the Knoxpet Market. It would besides be less noisy, the market not being situated in a busy centre. The people living in the locality in question were poor and could not afford to buy newspapers etc., so that the free Reading Room would give them an opportunity of getting to know world affairs. The people of Ulsoor and Joughpaliam often went into Murphy Town and would thereby make use of the Reading Room, as well. The speaker also reminded them, that the proposal had been sanctioned when he had brought it up for consideration some time back, but that it had been vetoed by the Hon'ble the Resident for want of funds. Therefore, he humbly requested the Commission to sanction the proposal to afford some diversion for those poor, illiterate and depressed classes not only of Murphy Town as proposed, but also of the surrounding localities.

Mr. Narasiah explained that the reason for his suggestion was to serve the Murphy Town, Guntroop, Ulsoor and Joughpaliam residents at the same time. If it was situated at Murphy Town, it would serve only those people living in that locality. If the Reading Room was centralized, however, it would certainly serve a larger community and therefore a better purpose.

Mr. Paezold pointed out that Mr. Narasiah's proposal would mean that they would have to rent a building for the purpose.

The President suggested that as Mr. Narasiah's proposal related to the same thing, the two propositions could be considered together, that is, items Nos. 4 and 5 on the agenda might be discussed at the same time.

The Vice-President suggested that the selection of a place for the purpose of locating a Reading Room might be left to the President. The point to be decided was whether they should have it at Murphy Town or at any other place.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay pointed out that the papers were required for the enlightenment of the illiterate and poorer classes of people. They catered for the other classes but not for the poor. Murphy Town was essentially such a locality, so that the Reading Room might be located there.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that they were endeavouring to find a shed for starting the Reading Room in a central locality. The depressed classes were spread over all the areas mentioned by Mr. Shanmugam Pillay and Mr. Narasiah in their propositions, namely Guntroop, Murphy Town, Ulsoor and Joughpaliam. It was true that they had a Reading Room at the Russell Market, but that could not be compared with the Murphy Town Market, which was hidden away at one end of Ulsoor. They wanted the Reading Room to be opened and used, so that the amendment to have the Reading Room located in a central place might be accepted, in order to serve the needs of the whole locality.

The President read out the items of expenditure of the Russell Market Reading Room which amounted to Rs. 576 per year, which did not include rent, because they occupied some of the vacant stalls in the Russell Market. It did make a good deal of difference if they had a Reading Room in one of their own stalls or buildings. If a building was rented, they would have to have an Attender to take charge of the Reading Room, and also to pay rent, besides buying periodicals. Mr. Shanmugam Pillay had been agitating for that Reading Room for a good long time, and it was once accepted, but unfortunately the proposal could not be given effect to for want of an allotment. Now that they proposed allotting something towards it they could open it, starting first of all somewhere in Murphy Town in a Municipal building to see what sort of interest would be aroused, and then decide about transferring it to a "central" place if it became popular. Of course it would cost them nothing for rent, to start it at Murphy Town.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer suggested starting the Reading Room in a central locality in Ulsoor and if they found the cost too excessive, they could agree to shift it to the Murphy Town Market. That proposal could be adopted for a year as a trial.

Mr. Abdul Latheef was of opinion that, that would not be a practical suggestion. The amount that they expended every year on their Reading Room at the Russell Market was about Rs. 600 and if they proposed trying out a Reading Room at Murphy Town it would be all right since it could be located in the market, but not in a rented building. If they took an outside building for the Reading Room and then wanted to transfer it to Murphy Town Market, other complications might arise. Then again, if they opened it at Ulsoor, the people of Austin Town might request the opening of a Reading Room there, which would be beyond the Commission's resources. After all, the idea behind the proposal was that it should serve the poor and depressed classes and if they located it in Murphy Town Market it would serve that purpose admirably. They could not afford to incur any further expenditure on rent, Attender and so on.

The President said that he would prefer the Reading Room to be opened in Murphy Town at the Market, because that was an economic proposition. They could give it a trial and see how it worked.

Mr. Narasiah observed that the idea of opening a Reading Room at all was to satisfy the requirements of the public in the surrounding localities. There was a clamourous demand for this amenity, not only from Murphy Town but also from Guntroop and the other parts of Ulsoor. Therefore, it only stood to reason that if they located the Reading Room in a central building, it would be available to one and all the people in a larger area than it would be if they put it away in a corner of the Murphy Town Market. He only wanted a larger number of people to enjoy the facility, since it was being supplied for their benefit.

The President put Mr. Narasiah's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then put Mr. Shanmugam Pillay's proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that provision not exceeding Rs 250 be made in the Budget for 1940—41 for opening a Free Reading Room in Murphy Town.

(File No. 60 of 1937.)

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5. Proposition by Mr. H. S. Narasiah for opening a Free Reading Room in a rented building to suit the requirements of the residents of Ulsoor, Joughpaliam and Murphy Town.

This was moved as an amendment to item No. 4 above and was rejected.

(File No. 30 of 1940.)

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6. Proposition by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer that a sum of Rs. 100 be reduced as a token cut out of the allotment of Rs 9,700 under "I. B. Engineers and Assistant Engineers, salaries and allowances."

The President said that he was ruling that proposition out of order for several reasons. To begin with, there was no provision in the Municipal Law or Bye-laws for token cuts. Such a proposition was more in the nature of a criticism of the Department concerned and there was ample opportunity for Commissioners to do that in other ways than by proposing token cuts at the budget meeting. Finally, the President ruled the proposition out of order for the following reasons :—

1. That there is no provision under the Municipal Law or Bye-laws framed thereunder for moving token cuts.

(2) That the particular head under which the cut is proposed refers to the salary of the Executive Engineer with which the Commission cannot

interfere as it has been fixed by the Hon'ble the Resident under the powers vesting in him under the provisions of Section 19, Bangalore Municipal Law.

(3) That the Municipal Commission cannot interfere with the salaries of Municipal employees at the budget meeting as they are covered by standing sanctions which should be cancelled first.

Proposition ruled out of order by the President.

(File No. 31 of 1940.)

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7. Proposition by Mr. W. Sinclair, for reducing the allotment of Rs. 55,000 under, "I. B. 3. Road—(Cantonment Roads)' to Rs. 49,000.

The President called upon Mr. Sinclair to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sinclair said that it was rather a tall order to expect the members of the Commission, who were, after all, lay men, to agree to allot such a large sum of money without any details being supplied to them In the case of the present Engineering staff, the Engineer and his Supervisors, had been working in the Department for at least a quarter of a century, and it, therefore, would be no trouble at all for them to put up detailed estimates before the Commission setting out what exactly had to be done before asking them to sanction such a large amount of money. There were the Executive Engineer, his Assistant, two or three Supervisors and a number of Sub-overseers. For a small area like the C. & M. Station, those men should be able to sit down at a table and make out any estimate then and there in little less than no time, As he had already said, that staff had been on the job for years and yet the Commission were asked to allot that sum of money, more than half a lakh, with absolutely nothing to indicate what it was going to be spent on. It was true that estimates came up for sanction now and again, but actually more than half the year went by before any estimate was placed before the Commission.

Such a procedure was against all accounts rules. The executive should remember that the Commissioners were all lay men, who had not the faintest idea as to what was going to be done with all that money. Since the Department was able to say what amount of money would be required during the year, they must have some schemes before them on which the money was to be spent. Since that was so, he did not see where the difficulty lay in putting up those details for the Commission's scrutiny along with the proposal that they should sanction the allotment. Such details should be placed before them before the allotment was put up for sanction. It was for that reason that he put in the proposition.

Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposition

In opposing the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef observed that the arguments put forward by Mr. Sinclair were not very convincing and his remark that the budget as prepared was quite unintelligible to the Commissioners, who were lay men, was rather too much for him to say. Mr. Sinclair was himself an officiating Engineer of the Commission and he should remember how he fought when the estimates in his time were reduced and as one who was an experienced Engineer and had worked in the Municipality, he should know that they maintained a permanent gang at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 or so per annum and as such he wished to know if Rs. 19,000 would be sufficient to maintain their roads. Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know if that was a practical suggestion or whether it was made only because the mover felt that a motion for a cut would place difficulties in the way of the Engineering Department. The speaker was on the Commission at the time when Mr. Sinclair was Officiating Engineer and he remembered how he (Mr. Sinclair) used to fight like a mad bull if they reduced his budget estimate by even Re 1. The speaker could not understand, therefore, that officer's present attitude. It seemed to him that there was no reason for the drastic reduction proposed, except for a mere fancy of the proposer's, It was an understood fact that some of the Station roads had not been attended to for more than 5 years while there were very many which had not been touched for over 10 years. In previous years, they had budgetted for a sum of Rs. 58,000 for road maintenance. That sum had subsequently been reduced on account of stringency measures being imposed. As such, it was ridiculous

to propose a still further reduction at the expense of their roads. It seemed to him that they should seriously consider reverting to their old allotment of Rs. 58,000. He would, however, leave that to the judgment of the Commission. Whether they were lay men or not, it was merely a matter of common sense that the proper maintenance of roads would cost a tidy sum of money. Besides, the whole budget had been discussed and scrutinized in detail by the Standing Committee, of which the proposer himself was a member. If, having taken all that trouble and sat at their meeting for the greater part of 6 to 8 hours, during which time nothing about any reduction was said, it was absurd to bring up such a proposal now. At that stage, Mr. Abdul Latheef suggested that the original allotment of Rs. 58,000 be reverted to instead of the Rs. 55,000 allotted in the budget before them. Continuing, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that apart from those considerations, the remarks of Mr. Sinclair regarding their Engineering Staff of Supervisors, Sub-Overseers, etc., were most objectionable. In that connection, he would point out that during the time when Mr. Sinclair was Officiating Engineer, a number of new appointments had been made and he (the proposer) had fought hard for the extra staff when it had been suggested that it was not necessary. When the budget was considered last time, their previous President had told them that the budget as presented to the Standing Committee was only a provisional one and before any of those estimates were confirmed for allotment, proposals for reduction or otherwise should first be submitted to the Standing Committee meeting and the budget altered accordingly before it was presented to the Commission for confirmation. They were requested to propose reductions in time for the Standing Committee Meeting, not only by Mr. Williams, their immediate Past President but also by Mr. McIver, who was in office before Mr. Williams. Mr. Sinclair who had worked in the office on the Commission during the terms of those gentlemen, sat through the Standing Committee meeting without a word regarding the cut motion put forward by him, but brought it up that morning for the first time. It seemed that, that was done deliberately, in a spirit of defiance or something worse. Mr. Abdul Latheef then formally moved that the allotment in question be increased to the original figure of Rs. 58,000.

The President pointed out that Mr. Abdul Latheef had not given them notice regarding his intention of moving such a proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that there was no necessity for it. When they discussed the budget item by item, it was an understood fact that any Commissioner could move amendments for reductions or increases in the estimates if they wished. He did not think, therefore, that his proposition was out of order.

The President said that it was definitely out of order to move such a proposal without due notice.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to have a definite ruling on that point. The ruling given by the President was not given before. There were many members there who knew that cuts or increases in budget estimates had been made at their budget meetings, especially if the necessity for the proposals was a real one. In their sister Municipality, not less than a sum of Rs. 75,000 was provided every year for maintenance of roads and yet the roads in the Station were far superior to those of the City. In any case, whether his amendment was allowed to stand or not, a reduction of the grant was out of the question if they wished to keep their roads in proper condition.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer observed that Mr. Abdul Latheef accused Mr. Sinclair of sitting quiet at the S. C. Meeting and not saying a word regarding the question of road allotment and bringing up his proposition for reduction only at the Commission meeting, and yet he was guilty of doing exactly the same thing, except that his proposal was for an increase in the allotment. Mr. Abdul Latheef was a member of the Standing Committee also and yet he had said nothing about that increase at the Committee meeting when they discussed the budget.

The President pointed out that Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment had been ruled out of order, so that there was no necessity to say anything more on the subject. He had merely brought it up on the spur of the moment, whereas Mr. Sinclair put forward his proposition in a cool and calculating manner.

The Garrison Engineer said that when budgetting for the maintenance of roads, the usual procedure was to calculate the

length of road which it was normally proposed to attend to during the year, in miles, and charge at so much per mile per year. It did not mean that they were going to spend any particular amount each month. It was the same in the Military Department. They knew it would cost so much per mile per year and on that basis, the annual figure for the maintenance of their roads was arrived at. If they were able to repair the length calculated for, well and good, if not, then a balance would remain. To budget for a certain amount was necessary, but that did not mean that they would spend the whole lot, whether it was necessary to do so or not, in some way or the other.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that that was quite reasonable, but even that was not done for the information of the Commission. The Executive Engineer should have an idea as to what length of road they intended to complete during the year and work out the rate per mile on the average of the past year's expenditure. He quite understood that when an allotment was budgetted for they need not spend all that money, but even if they did not intend to spend every pie of the allotment, they should be careful to see that only that amount which they actually required more or less approximately, should be budgetted for and unnecessarily large allotments on that account are not put down. The speaker then read out certain figures from the Administration Reports of the past few years and said that Mr. Sinclair's figure was based on those averages and the figures taken from those reports would disclose the fact that quite a large number of items of expenditure were classed as "repairs" which actually had nothing to do with them. Then again, the amount budgetted for in the past, for maintenance of Cantonment roads, was spent partly on Cantonment and partly on Military roads, far in excess of the contribution which they received from the Military on account of the latter roads. Regarding the question of the Permanent Road Gang, Mr. Abdul Latheef had said that they spent Rs. 30,000, a year on that staff. He had been investigating that question and had written several days back asking the office to let him know the strength of the Road Gang and the amount that had been spent on it from the year 1933-34. His idea in asking for that information was to ascertain whether they had been spending the same amount on that Gang establishment and maintaining the same strength from year to year, and whether that expenditure was justified and necessary. If they looked at the figures given in

the Administration Reports as to the amounts spent on re-surfacing, Texaco emulsion dressing and similar items, capital and ordinary, they would find that in 1933-34 they attended to 26 miles, 2 fur. & 101 yards, spending a sum of Rs. 80,926. In 1934-35, there was a reduction in the mileage of roads repairs, the figures being 21 miles, 6 fur. and 89 yards and the amount spent being Rs. 68,637. Coming to 1935-36, the mileage had fallen still further to 17 miles 2 fur. & 205 yards. the expenditure being Rs. 73,031. In 1936-37, they maintained about the same mileage as the previous year and spent Rs. 62,241. In 1937-38, they had to attend to an increased mileage of 18 miles, 5 fur. & 71 yds. and spent Rs. 76,936. In 1938-39 they maintained 11 miles, 7 fur. and 286 yards and spent Rs. 61,669. According to those figures, Mr. Sundaram Iyer asked them to draw certain inferences. If Mr Abdul Latheef was correct, to spend Rs. 30,000 a year only on the cooly establishment seemed to be rather a big slice to pay out of the amount allotted for their roads. It, therefore, required their serious consideration to reduce that gang establishment and keep it in proportion to the mileage of roads that they had to attend to during the next year. Referring again to the figures disclosed in the Administration Reports, the speaker said that the amount spent in 1933—34 for 26 odd miles was Rs. 86 000 odd, while the amount spent in 1938—39 on 11 odd miles was Rs. 61,000 odd which seemed quite out of proportion. They should calculate the mileage they had to repair and calculate the average proportionate cost. The mileage was less than half but the expenditure was not less than half but was ¾ths. They had been forced to spend such a disproportionate amount on account of the fact that they had been maintaining a gang cooly staff without bothering about whether there was work for them or not, and now they were asked to contribute a heavy lump sum. the major portion of which would go for the salaries of the Permanent Gang. If the Department found that they had a lesser mileage of roads to maintain, then the strength of the Gang Cooly establishment should immediately be reduced, thus keeping down expenditure. The argument that the condition of their roads would deteriorate if they reduced the proposed lump sum allotment did not stand to reason. The remedy was in their hands. They should engage an establishment to suit their needs and not make their needs to suit their establishment.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was still unconvinced as to the need for that large allotment but he wished to hear what the Executive Engineer had to say in the matter of the Gang Establishment charges being as high as Rs. 30,000.

The President asked the Executive Engineer if they maintained the same strength of gang coolies from year to year irrespective of the mileage they had to repair and maintain.

The Executive Engineer said that they reduced the establishment in question in accordance with their needs.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had some further observations to make, but he would do so after the discussion by way of reply.

The President asked Mr. Sundaram Iyer to remember that Mr. Sinclair was a mover of the proposition who had the right of reply and not he.

Apologising, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that from the Executive Engineer's information, it appeared that there were variations in the strength of the gang cooly establishment but nevertheless, it seemed to be out of proportion to the mileage they maintained, and thereby out of proportion to their needs. With regard to Military roads, he wished to know why the Station Municipality had been spending their money on the upkeep of those roads. They would find from the figures of 1933—34 that they spent on Military roads a sum of Rs. 13,132. According to the budget figures, they expected to receive a definite contribution of Rs 10,000 which was supposed to be the Military contribution on account of the maintenance of Military roads from that Department. That meant that the excess expenditure of Rs. 3,132 came under the allotment of the lump sum provision made for Cantonment roads. In the year 1934 –35, they spent Rs. 10,221, which was about normal, but in 1935 –36, they spent Rs. 12,559 an excess of Rs. 2,559 over the Military contribution. Again in 1936—37, they spent Rs. 12,481, the excess being Rs. 2,481. Fortunately, in the years 1937 –38 and 1938—39, they had spent a little less than Rs. 10,000, but on the other hand, they

received from the Military only the exact amount of money that had been spent on the repairs, etc., of Military roads, which did not seem to Mr. Sundaram Iyer to be quite fair. What his point was that if they were careful to keep the lump sum provided within Rs. 50,000 and spent that money only on Cantonment roads, they were likely to save something more. The speaker also wished to know why, since in some years the cost of maintenance of Military Roads exceeded Rs. 1,000 they did not recover that money from the Military instead of paying it from out of their own funds. It would be unfair to the tax-payer to have to pay out money for the upkeep of Military roads, when the authorities concerned were well able to afford to look after their own roads. He said that if they insisted on the Military paying its own share, the Commission would definitely spend less from its funds. There were several other items which had been charged unnecessarily to that head. If they were taken away from that particular head, the Commission would be able to lessen the lump sum provision for roads, and place those items to a special budget head. It was not the correct procedure to put up lump sum provisions under a particular head and charge other items of expenditure to it. If that was avoided in the future, the reduced figure suggested by Mr. Sinclair would be quite adequate. He then referred the Commission to a letter received from the Hon'ble the Resident in November 1936 on the method of preparing their Budget, and said that he did not think the present method was in accordance with the method prescribed in that letter. Referring again to the Administration Reports, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in the year 1937—38, the budget allotment under the head "Roads" was Rs. 55,000 and they spent only Rs. 47,361. From that figure, they would notice a substantial difference between the budget allotment and the amount that they had actually spent. In 1938—39, they budgetted for Rs. 65,000 and they spent Rs. 63,463, so that there was really no reason to budget for so much for expenditure on roads, because the cost of bitumen and other materials was rising, their present financial position did not warrant the increased expenditure. If for the reason of the rise in prices for pipes, etc., they could not give the poor people the most essential amenities, viz. water, for human existence, then Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that they should be quite satisfied with patch work repairs and wait for golden times to make their roads into glittering streets and beautiful pathways. He pointed out that when the petrol tax was first imposed for the purpose of granting

local Governments proportionate sums of money for the maintenance of roads, from out of the tax which was called "The Road Development Fund", the Commission received nothing from that fund for two years, but in spite of that they managed to maintain their roads in a good state of repair. He pointed out that because of that, the Executive Engineer did not stop attending to their roads and make them so shabby as to be accused of negligence, but the roads were still looked after very well. Now they received that grant regularly, so that there was no need for such big allotments, but they could carry on in the same way as when times were bad. Therefore, it should not upset them to maintain their roads even on a reduced allotment, because in any case they had not spent the whole of their Rs. 55,000 for the purpose as they had included a number of other items for expenditure from the road grant which need not have been done. As such, they could restrict their expenditure to the minimum of actual requirements.

The Executive Engineer said that they did not spend as much as Rs. 30,000 on their Permanent Road Gang, and he did not know how Mr. Abdul Latheef had arrived at that figure. That staff in normal times cost Rs. 15,000, or Rs. 18,000, but if they engaged any special men, the cost went up to about Rs. 20,000, the most. Mr. Sundaram Iyer had raised a number of points under that head, but most of them were not worthy of consideration, so he did not intend to reply to those points Mr. Sinclair had made a remark to the effect that the Engineering Department should be able to tell what work was required to be done during the course of the year, and as the present staff had been in office for about a quarter of a century, they should be able to sit down and note down all the details in about two hours. Such a statement was ridiculous as it was impossible to tell what they would be required to do during the year; in other words, to prepare a budget one year in advance. The Executive Engineer had often attempted to do that, but he found that the calculations were more often than not put out entirely, because many of the items which cropped up during the year and which were found to be necessary, had not been calculated for at the beginning when preparing the budget. That procedure might be possible for the P. W. Department or a District Board, but it was out of the question for a Municipality such as theirs. He also referred the Commission to their sister Municipality in the City which, Mr. Abdul Latheef was correct in saying, provided to the extent of

Rs. 75,000 a year for roads maintenance. Mr. Sinclair was Acting Engineer in the year 1932—33 and Mr. Edwin wished to know if that gentleman prepared his budget before the financial year began, so that it was not right for him to come along to the Commission meeting as a member of the Commission now and say that the Executive Engineer should be able to do that and do this when he himself was not able to do such things when he was in office. Of course, he (the speaker) was not a Lawyer and had not the power of argument, but nevertheless the Executive Engineer said, he had some very interesting facts to disclose judging from the figures of the last 5 years, from 1933-34. In 1933-34 they spent Rs. 87,000, in 1934-35, they spent Rs 68,000, in 1935-36, Rs. 68,000 and so on, but in 1932-33, when Mr. Sinclair was Acting Executive Engineer, the Municipality incurred expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1,02,433. He had nothing further to say on the matter.

Mr. DeSouza felt that Mr. Sinclair's proposition was more in the nature of a cut motion, implying that the Commission had not given sufficient thought or bothered much about what was actually being done with all that money. That seemed to be his motive. The speaker did not say that he (Mr. Sinclair) was wrong in saying that the Commission should know about what was going on, but as the Executive Engineer had explained to them, it was not possible for the Engineering Deptt. to give them the information they were hankering for, at the beginning of the financial year, when the Commissioners themselves were at liberty to put forward propositions under that head, propositions which were not yet thought of, much less calculated for during the preparation of the budget. He could not understand why Mr. Sinclair had suggested reducing the allotment to Rs. 49,000 while Mr. Abdul Latheef suggested increasing it to Rs. 58,000. Mr. De Souza thought therefore, that the best thing to do was to split the difference and accept the budget estimate of Rs. 55,000.

The President thought that Mr. Edwin had very ably and most effectively answered Mr. Sinclair's and Mr. Sundaram Iyer's arguments. He himself could not explain how Mr. Sinclair had arrived at the estimate of Rs. 49,000. In the first instance, the amount budgetted for had been Rs. 58,000 and after much discussion in the Standing Committee meeting, it was reduced to Rs. 55,000

which the President said, was the least possible amount that they could do with, with any safety. From what he could remember of the Standing Committee's proceedings, Mr. Sinclair was against any reduction on roads at that time. They received a sum of Rs. 15,000 as a grant from the Road Development Fund, every year, so that they really spent only Rs 40,000 on roads from Municipal funds, and Mr. Sinclair wanted the allotment to be reduced to Rs. 24 000 only. That was hardly adequate. In view of the present circumstances, they hoped to manage with Rs. 55,000 which had been allotted. Much of the money necessarily went towards establishment charges. As they were aware, they manufactured their own emulsion in their workshop at a very reasonable rate and that helped to keep down expenditure. They would find from the Administration Reports that the cost of manufacturing that material for their roads ranged from 4 as. 5 pies to 5 as. 3 ps. per gallon or 4 annas 9 pies on the average, per gallon and they produced about 90,000 gallons per year. If they had to purchase the same material in the market, it would cost them a great deal more. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's argumeut that because prices were going up they should reduce the allotment, seemed a trifle "Irish" to him (the President). Mr. Sinclair spoke from his experience of 35 years in charge of a District but the President pointed out that that gentleman had had only one year's experience in charge of Bangalore Cantonment, and if he might say so, his District experience was somewhat out of date.

Referring to Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks, Mr. Sinclair said that he considered that speech a very pointed one. The fact was that when Mr. Murphy was Executive Engineer and went on leave, he (the speaker) just took on the job temporarily, and he was not in office for longer than 7 months. In any case, he said, he had not proposed the cut merely for the sake of doing so. Explaining the circumstances under which the expenditure during his time seemed so excessive, as pointed out by Mr. Edwin, Mr. Sinclair said that the petrol tax was imposed a year or two previously, but no grant had been given as matters had not been settled at once. When he took over in 1932, the Commission were due about 2 or 3 years' grants, and road works were kept pending receipt of the grant, from year to year, The Government of India sanctioned the payment of arrears in that year, and as soon as orders were received, the then President insisted upon immediate estimates being prepared and

work being proceeded with. All pending works had to be put in hand and estimates for the full amount prepared, but he would point out that much of the Rs. 1,02,000 mentioned as having been spent that year went towards Trunk Roads. If they wanted figures as to how he arrived at the figure Rs. 49,000, he would submit them separately for repairs and road maintenance. Everybody knew that the work done by the Road Gang did not justify the expenditure on that establishment, but he was not going into details on that score, or indicate what they actually did or did not do. If their time was employed only on works connected with the repairs and maintenance of roads, well and good, but it was questionable as to what their time was spent on usually. With regard to his previous experience of such work, Mr. Sinclair pointed out that he had not only been in charge of districts but the major portion of the 35 years in which he was in service was spent while he was in charge of a Division.

The President observed that a Division was similar to a District, but it would save time if they got on with the matter instead of pointing out the difference between a District and a Division in the U. P. and a Municipal Department in Bangalore Cantonment,

Mr. Sinclair pointed out that in a Government Department, the Engineering Department were not permitted to spend a single penny after the 1st of April without estimates being submitted in advance. All estimates had to be prepared before the budget was submitted and works put in hand after sanction from Government was received. In the Commission, estimates came up whenever it was convenient to prepare them, even so late as October or November, when half the year was over, and not sanctioned till then They could not do that in Government Service.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was lost.

Proposition lost.

(File No. 32 of 1940.)

8. Proposition by Mr. W. Sinclair that the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under "I B. 3, Other Roads (b) footpaths and rounding of corners," be reduced to Rs, 3,000.

The President asked Mr. Sinclair to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sinclair said that much the same arguments held good for that proposition as the previous one. The work to be done should be quite obvious to the Department concerned, and he saw no reason why some estimates should not be prepared for placing before the Commission in order to give them some idea as to what would be done during the year. The staff concerned should know everything that was in their charge and yet not a single item had been put forward even as an example as to what would be done, but the Commission were just asked to allot a lumpsum under a head which was quite vague as far as details were concerned. Later on, when much of the year went by, estimates for certain of those works trickled in and the Commission were asked to sanction them. There was not even a monthly list or return prepared showing what estimates had been sanctioned during the month or the balance available, etc. Unless the Commissioners took the trouble to go to the office and get the information for themselves, which most of them had not the time or the opportunity to do, they were kept in ignorance of what was going on. He really did not think that after all those years during which they provided lumpsums for the construction of footpaths and the rounding of corners, etc., they should still need as much as before.

Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposition.

Dr. Pacheco observed that the last 8 months were responsible for an expenditure of only Rs. 1,032, out of the Rs 5.000 provided in the budget for 1939—40, and it seemed most improbable that within the course of the next 4 months, they would spend more than twice that amount. The method of budgetting those lumpsums seemed very haphazard in some instances. It only stood to reason that if they had time to carry out work in that connection to the extent of Rs. 1,032 within 8 months, it was not

possible to carry out works costing 4 times that amount within 4 months. Therefore, he thought that the budget allotment was very much in excess of what it need be.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that they had actually spent Rs. 2,588 in the year 1937—38 and in 1938—39 they spent Rs. 4,715. It was indicated that they had spent a sum of Rs. 1,032 within the past 8 months, but estimates were under preparation and he felt sure that by the end of the year they would have spent the full budget allotment. With regard to dangerous corners, the Commission would all agree that there were a number of corners which were necessary to be rounded off in the interests of traffic. If the Commission would only take the trouble to find out what was actually being done, they would know what estimates were under preparation and what the amounts of such estimates were. It was not fair that, on the plea that only Rs. 1,032 was spent in 8 months' time, the allotment should be reduced. There were corners in Richmond Town which needed alteration badly, especially now after the introduction of the new Police Commissioner's orders prohibiting the sounding of horns.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that that was an item of public works and according to the Public Account Code they should have a statement showing the details of works to be carried out from budget allotments. The Residency Order referred to by him in connection with a previous resolution, contained an order that particulars for expenditure on public works should be submitted. The arguments which had been advanced in connection with maintenance of roads could not be advanced in the case before them. If there were no schemes for footpaths put up by the Commissioners or the Executive, then there was no justification for providing for the expenditure under that head. If they went through the Administration Reports as regards amounts spent for the construction of footpaths and the rounding of corners in past years, they would find that sums from that allotment were spent not on footpaths and rounding of corners, but on many other things such as traffic signals, umbrellas and so on. If they found that the allotment proposed was not necessary to be spent on the construction of footpaths and rounding of corners, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the money should not be used on other works.

Since they found that traffic signals and umbrellas and so on were necessary, it would be better to reduce the amount provided for footpaths and open a separate account for the other works in question and have those schemes carried out from money provided for them and not charge that expenditure to footpaths. That was misleading and likely to cause comment. His friend Mr. Abdul Latheef spoke about certain corners in Richmond Town needing attention. If he gave them an idea as to what corners had to be rounded off, the Commission would have some idea as to what was going to be done in that direction. One point to be considered was that since they had been rounding off corners for so many years, there should not be so many corners left to be rounded off. The Commission were asked to sanction an expenditure for certain works. Naturally they wished to know what particular works that amount would be spent on. They did not blame them for wanting the money, but merely wished to be enlightened as to details of the expenditure. In that case they wished to know which were the footpaths they intended forming or repairing, and what corners were due to be rounded off. Dr. Pacheco's argument regarding 8 months' actuals was worthy of consideration. Since 2/3rd of the year accounted for only 1/4th of the budget provision, he was of opinion that the mover of the proposition was quite correct in thinking that Rs. 5,000 seemed hardly necessary. It might therefore be reduced as suggested.

The President said that the budget was drawn up under certain heads which it was quite open to the Commission to look into, but it was not possible to say exactly on what the money would be spent. They were perfectly aware that they spent money from that allotment for roundabouts etc, which were by easing traffic just as the rounding off corners and forming of footpaths were. The Municipal Auditor who examined their accounts in detail every year, raised no objection to that procedure which Mr. Sundaram Iyer considered to be a diversion of money from one object to another. The question of footpaths had been discussed by the Standing Committee and it was agreed that the sum of Rs. 5,000 should be retained. If the Commission were prepared not to put forward any requests for new footpaths and saw to it that the Ratepayers' Association did not come forward with requisitions for the rounding off of corners then the President said that he would be quite prepared to reduce the allotment. Just

because a sum of money was provided for a certain object, it did not mean to say that they had to spend the whole of it, but they had to have enough money for expenditure in case of emergency and in case such expenditure was found to be necessary. The President pointed out that he himself was extremely careful before he signed any estimates or proposals for works. They had to bear in mind that it was not always necessary to spend all the money for which they budgetted under the different heads, but on the other hand, they had to be careful and not under estimate the heads of expenditure. They should not confuse Governmental Budgets with their Municipal Budget. When a Government budgetted, all estimates had to be prepared beforehand and taxation proposals had to be framed with a view to likely expenditure. In the case of a Municipality they had fixed assets and had to budget mainly for expenditure, much of which cannot always be foreseen throughout the year. The President, therefore urged the Commission to support the Standing Committee's recommendation to keep the budget allotment as proposed and reject the cut motion, which was not made with sufficient thought. As they were aware, Mr. Green, the Commissioner of Police, had been congratulated from very many sources on his efforts to solve the traffic problems in Bangalore, and if the Commission were not going to give him any support, then they would have themselves to thank if his efforts failed.

Mr. Sinclair declared that they could not give a reason for the money being required for the purpose under consideration, and so they made an excuse that an estimate could not be placed on the table for them.

The President pointed out that he could issue instructions to prepare and place half a dozen estimates on the table that morning but it might not be very safisfactory to anyone present, as they might have other proposals of a more urgent nature to make themselves.

Mr. Sinclair said that instead of providing a lump sum, they might be told what was to be done, since they could not see ahead as regards the details of expenditure. But even that was not

done and so the Commission was kept in ignorance of everything. It made one very suspicious when 2/3rds of the year had gone by and they had spent only 1/4th of the allotment provided. It was therefore, imperative that before they agreed to that figure, details should be placed on the table. They had gone through the whole of January and February and yet nothing had come up, so that there was really no necessity to provide as much as Rs. 5,000 in the Budget each year.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was lost. Proposition lost.

(File No. 33 of 1940.)

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9. Proposition by Mr. W. Sinclair for reducing the allotment of Rs. 10,000 under "I. B. 3. Other Roads (c) Improvements to streets and lanes in Congested areas" to Rs. 8,000.

The President asked Mr Sinclair to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition Mr. Sinclair said that his remarks were similar to those that went before, namely that they had no idea as to how they proposed spending the money they were asked to allot. For the 8 months of the past year, they had spent less than half the amount budgetted for, so that he thought a sum of Rs. 8,000 ought to be sufficient for the purpose for the next year. In any case, before they accepted proposals to allot large lump sums, the Commission should be given some information as to how all that money would be spent.

The President said that in order to save time, he should explain that their original proposal was to provide a sum of Rs. 7,000, but when the budget estimates were considered by the Standing Committee the amount had been increased to Rs. 10,000. As far as the executive was concerned, they were quite prepared to accept Mr. Sinclair's proposal under that head.

Mr. Sinclair explained that what he was definitely against was the failure on the part of the executive to give Commissioners

any information regarding the details of expenditure. They should remember that the money they were spending was money belonging to the ratepayers and not their own. If they heard what the average man in the street said about their present procedure, they would hardly consider it complimentary. He was often asked how such things were permitted by the Commission, and he had to evade the question in each case. It was not fair that the Commission should be approached on matters of which they knew very little or nothing at all themselves.

The President pointed out that each Commissioner was provided with a copy of the Administration Report and ought to know how the Municipal affairs were administered. Besides, the man in the street could always be referred to their Administration Reports copies of which were available for perusal at the office.

In seconding Mr. Sinclair's proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that it was true that the original proposal was for a sum of Rs. 7,000 and he had agitated that the amount should be raised to Rs. 10,000. Subsequently, he discovered that while going through the Administration Reports, much of that money was not spent on the improvement of streets and lanes in congested areas, but in other large residential quarters. They were under the impression that that money was being spent only on congested areas, but that was not so. Referring to the Administration Report of 1932-33, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that unsize stone paving had been provided in Hospital, Ali Asker, Infantry and other large roads, which took up a large part of the provision for congested areas. He said that he could go on giving them other instances, and was surprised to see that money from that head was spent even on Military roads such as Guntroop Road, Infantry Road, etc. He had been going through the Administration Reports of previous years also and found the same diversion of the funds from congested areas to the roads in open areas. They wanted the money provided to be spent not on the large roads, but on the streets and lanes in congested areas only. When he was under the impression that the money was devoted to the congested areas only, he had suggested increasing the allotment, but he now considered that the Rs. 8,000 proposed by Mr. Sinclair would be quite enough if it was spent entirely

on the proposed areas. That was how it happened that he had changed his ideas on the subject.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that when the matter came up before the Standing Committee, although the Department had only proposed a sum of Rs, 7,000 on that head, it had been felt by certain members of the Standing Committee that they should spend more money in those areas, and that a major portion of the allotment should go towards the removal of the unsize stone paving in the streets in question and tarring the same, but he thought that the cost of paving the edges of the big roads with unsize stones should be taken from the allotment under "Road Maintenance" and not out of the grant for congested areas. The sum of Rs. 10,000 proposed at the Standing Committee meeting might therefore be retained, because it could not be denied that most of those narrow streets and lanes required doing up badly. Mr. Sinclair had put up a very strong case for the dumb animals when he moved a proposition at the last meeting of the Commission, but he wished he would have thought as much about the human beings who lived in those congested insanitary areas, with hardly a decent street to walk upon. There was a time when the Commission allotted a sum of Rs 15,000 for that purpose. In 1937—38, they spent Rs 12,929 and in 1938 - 39, Rs. 9,536 on those areas. During the past 8 months they had spent Rs. 4,737, but more would be spent, so that they should allot enough money for that purpose. It was not right for Mr. Sundaram Iyer to say that because some of that money was spent on the big roads, the grant should be reduced, but they should see that the whole of the money was spent on the congested areas. Some of those lanes were not fit to walk upon, so that in view of all those considerations, it had been decided to increase the proposed grant by Rs. 3,000. The speaker was sure that if they saw the state of the lanes and bye-lanes in those areas, they would realise that the first duty of the Commission was to see that those congested areas were properly improved. They had made a start by increasing the allotment, so Mr. Abdul Latheef suggested that that figure of Rs. 10,000 should remain, and Commissioners asked to submit lists of the lanes and bye-lanes where the unsize stone paving should be removed and the roads tarred instead If that was done, Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that even the Rs. 10,000 proposed to be allotted would not be enough to meet all their requirements.

Mr. DeSouza pointed out that if it was true that the big roads were attended to at the expense of the streets and lanes in congested areas, he agreed that that was improper use of the money. For the present, a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been allotted by them for the congested areas and he hoped that the President would see that that money was used only for the purpose for which it was intended. If the President gave them an assurance to that effect, he felt that Mr. Sinclair would not press for the reduction. The speaker said that he quite saw the mover's and seconder's points of view, but if the President kept an eye on those estimates and saw that the congestsd areas were improved, he did not think that Mr. Sinclair would want to move the cut motion.

Mr. Ekambaram said that that money should be spent only on the congested areas and if an assurance was given to them on that score, he was certain the Commission would be quite willing to keep the figure at Rs. 10,000 and have better localities for the poor.

Mr. Thangiah endorsed all the sentiments expressed by his friends and said that most of those streets and lanes were in a very bad condition. To his mind, even Rs. 10,000 would not be sufficient for the purpose. He was sure that Mr. Sinclair who was also most sympathetic towards the poor people, would not like to press for the reduction.

The President assured the Commission that he would certainly see that the whole of the Rs. 10,000 allotted was spent on the improvement of the streets and lanes in congested areas. Of course the degree of congestion was a matter of opinion, but he would certainly see that the amount which was allotted would go entirely to that purpose. Although the executive proposed a sum of Rs. 7,000 only, at the Standing Committee meeting it was increased to Rs. 10,000, and he certainly stood by that figure and was prepared to support it, as there had been a great agitation for improvements to lanes by way of removing the unsize stone paving and tarring or metalling the lanes instead. He thought that the Rs. 10,000 proposed to be allotted for that purpose was certainly not excessive.

Mr. Sinclair said that he had proposed a reduction because he felt that money had not been spent for the purpose indicated in the budget. Item by item was examined and it was found that much of the money was spent on the paving of the sides of larger roads. He was quite prepared to let the original figure of Rs. 10,000 stand, if the President assured them that he would see that estimates for improvement to streets and lanes in congested areas only were prepared before passing them.

The President reiterated his assurance.

Mr. Sinclair, with the permission of the house, withdrew the proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 34 of 1940.)

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10. Revising the pay of the Vehicle and Animal License Clerk from Rs. 30—1—35 to Rs. 35—1—40 and appointing an additional license clerk on Rs. 30—1—35 in the Revenue Department.

Proposal recommended, the present clerk to be given 2 increments (i.e., to Rs, 37) in his new scale immediately.

The President said that the whole work of licensing of animals and vehicles was at present carried out by one Clerk and one Bill Collector. This was the staff sanctioned in the past. The receipts had since increased from Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 89,000. and odd, which made too much work for one clerk and one bill collector. The clerk himself had asked for an increase of pay, which he thought was justified and he also proposed giving him another man to assist him with the work. In view of the great deal of work that the clerk had done for the past few years single-handed, the Standing Committee, whilst considering the question in all its aspects had recommended that his pay should be raised to the scale of Rs. 35—1—40 and that he should be given two increments immediately. His salary would then, be Rs. 37 from 1st April 1940.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know what service the clerk in question had put in with the Commission.

The President said that he had put in a service of 9 years.

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he did not think that there was any need for the clerk being given two increments. There were clerks who had put in 17, 18 and 19 years of service or more and were not given even Re. 1 by way of increment. There was a proposal for a revision of the pay of their clerks in the different departments pending the Commission's consideration, but which had not been given effect to as yet. There was, therefore, no necessity for them to give effect to the Standing Committee's recommendation to give two increments straight away to one man who had put in only 8 years of service, in preference to those who had put in very many more years service. Such a course would create discontent among their staff. That was a matter for serious consideration. Mr. Abdul Latheef was quite agreeable to the appointment of an additional clerk to cope with the increased work and to giving the present clerk the revised scale of pay but his only grouse was that when their employees with very many more years of service had not got any increments, they would not be justified in giving two immediate increments to a man who had put in only 8 years of service. Mr. Abdul Latheef therefore, proposed an amendment to the effect that the proposal for 2 immediate increments recommended by the Standing Committee to the present clerk be omitted.

Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait seconded the amendment.

Mr, Sundaram Iyer said that they had considered all those aspects and also the fact whether the present incumbent was deserving of the concession or not, and after being satisfied in their minds, the Standing Committee had put up its recommendation. It would be best to accept the same.

Mr. Ekambaram said that he was not a member of the Standing Committee, but from a perusal of the file dealing with the matter , he saw no reason why the present man who had worked single handed a'l those years, should not be given some concession.

The question of revising the pay of the staff was quite a different matter, which could be taken up later. The officer who was in personal touch with the man's work and who had told them that the collection had almost doubled itself had said that the increments were justifiable, so they might accept the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Mr. De Souza said that he thought that it was time they looked into the question of the revision of salaries of all their staff. He suggested to the President that he should go into the matter as soon as possible.

Mr. Thangiah wished to know if there was any special reason why the clerk concerned should be given two increments straight away.

The Vice-President explained that they were given to understand that the man had worked single-handed while the tax collection had been doubled during the past few years. and had done his work satisfactorily in spite of that.

The President said that the clerk was now on a scale of Rs. 30-1-35. He had asked for an increase in the grade and it was proposed to alter the scale to Rs. 35 –1– 40. He was at present drawing Rs. 35 and the effect of their proposition, if accepted would be merely to give him Re. 1 and he would go up to Rs. 40 after 5 years. In view of that, the Standing Committee had recommended that the man's pay should be increased by 2 increments instead of one and that he be paid Rs. 37 immediately. Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment was to the effect that two increments should not be given immediately but that he should be given only Rs. 36 now. Those were the two proposals between which they had to choose.

Mr. Thangiah observed that there were other clerks who had put in long years of service and had done good work but were not given any increase by way of encouragement.

The President said that this question might be discussed later. He put Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment to the meeting and

it was lost. He then put the proposal recommended by the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the pay of the Vehicle and Animal License Clerk be revised from Rs. 30—1—35 to Rs. 35—1—40, the present clerk being given two increments (i, e., Rs. 37) in his new scale immediately, and that an additional license clerk on Rs. 30—1—35 be appointed in the Revenue Department.

(File No. 35 of 1940).

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11. Proposition by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer that the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under "I, B. Capital-Bridges, Culverts and Causeways" be reduced to Rs. 300.

The President asked Mr. Sundaram Iyer to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had constructed certain bridges and culverts and found that they had not spent any substantial amount. Unless the Executive Engineer had any definite schemes pending, there seemed nothing to do under that head. He thought, therefore, that instead of making such a large allotment, they could only leave Rs. 300 under that head to meet unforeseen expenditure.

Mr. Newton seconded the proposition.

The President pointed out that they would not be able to build very many culverts or bridges for Rs. 300, as the average expenditure under that head came to over Rs. 1,000. They had up to then only spent a sum of Rs. 57, but the estimates outstanding amounted to over Rs. 1,000. These estimates had been sanctioned and they expected to spend the whole of the current year's budget allotment. One proposal was to build a foot bridge which would serve the people going into and coming from Cox Town. If the grant was reduced to the ridiculous sum of Rs. 300, they would not be able to comply with the Commission's requests to provide foot bridges and other such things.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he wished to propose putting a culvert in Nilasandra Mohammedan Burial ground, as it was badly needed there.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that if any Commissioner had any definite schemes, there was nothing to be said about a reduction. He had made the proposal because there seemed to be nothing on which that allotment was to be spent.

The President pointed out that even if there were no definite schemes actually put down, he did not know when some Commissioner would come along with proposals either for constructing culverts or bridges or something else under that head.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that since there were certain schemes on hand, he did not wish to press the proposition. He withdrew the proposition with the permission of the house.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 36 of 1940.)

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12. Proposition by Mr. M. Abdul Latheef to provide Rs. 3,500 in the budget for 1940—41 to provide buses in lieu of bullock carts for taking muslim girls to Municipal schools.

The President called upon Mr. Abdul Latheef to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that that was a subject that had been before the Commission for over 15 years and although promises had been made that something would be done to relieve the lot of those poor children, nothing had been done about it. Those Commissioners who had seen the disgraceful way in which those poor unfortunate children were taken in those bullock carts to their scoools, would agree with him when he said that it was most unsatisfactory and that some suitable arrangement should be made for their conveyance. It had been suggested that the schools

were close to the homes of the pupils, so that those girls could very easily walk to school. They were all aware of the custom existing among Muslims, so that they should respect the feelings of a Community which was not so far advanced as to give up the gosha system. Of course muslim girls were g, adually coming out, but it would take a long time yet to improve conditions. Reverting to the carts in which the girls were taken to school, the speaker said that they were single bullock carts, with dirty bits of gunny sacking put up in front and at the back. He thought he was correct in saying that the Government was the authority which bore the whole of the expenditure of Girls' Schools, but it appeared that the matter in question had not been set right for want of funds to meet the heavy additional expenditure. Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he had asked for an additional outlay of Rs. 2,600 (as they had already provided Rs. 900 in the Budget) now in order to make suitable arrangements for those poor girls. That question had been discussed by the Standing Committee again and again and they were of opinion that the type of carts which were used to convey girls in Mysore to the Maharani's College, should be introduced, but though the idea had been approved, nothing had been done yet. One important point for consideration was that those children left their homes at 8 o'clock in the morning and by the time they reached the school, it was 11 or 11-30. They left school again about 4-30 and by the time they reached their homes it was about 7 p. m. It was sheer cruelty to expect those poor children to be huddled like cattle in those small narrow carts for about 6 to 7 hours of the day. They spent a great deal of money for additions and improvements to streets, and there was a proposal to spend even a greater amount for conveying carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets in motor vehicles, yet nothing was done to improve the lot of those poor children. It was true that their religious ideas were the cause of such difficulties, but until the community reached such a high standard as to give up the purdah system, they could not but respect those sentiments. It might be that in the years to come, the Muslim woman might give up her gosha habit, but it was not possible to ask them to do now straight-away and for the girls to be sent to school walking. Other non-essentials such as the appointment of Singing Masters, were provided in Girls' Schools at a pretty big figure every year, and yet a sum of Rs. 2,600 for the proper conveyance of those children to their schools was considered unjustifiable in view of the present financial state of the Commission.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff seconded the proposition saying that that question had been discussed on many occasions before. If the Commission saw the disgraceful and uncomfortable manner in which those poor children were taken to school, they would all agree to change that state of affairs by providing better conveyances. The carts were hardly 6 feet by 3 feet in area and each cart carried 30 girls ranging between the ages of 6 to 13 years. As Mr. Abdul Latheef had told them, the children left their homes early in the morning and returned late at night, which was a cruel shame. Mr. Mahmood Shariff felt sure that the Commission would agree to do something to facilitate the conveyance of those children to schools.

The Commissioner of Police said that he had had a scheme in mind regarding the running of motor buses in the Station for school children. The whole question did seem to need readjustment, and the Commissioner of Police thought that they should have a proper service of buses at suitable times and places for all school children. There were buses which ran from the City to one or two schools, and if a similar arrangement could be made, the Commissioner of Police thought it would be advisable that the C. and M. Station authorities should have regular bus services for school children alone at certain hours, some buses could of course be reserved only for girls. If the bus system was reorganised, those things could be done. He did not think it would matter much to the Muslim community if their girls were conveyed in buses containing girls of other communities, so long as the buses only conveyed girls.

Mr. Ekambaram thought that the whole question needed reconsideration and re-organisation and if the bus system was adopted, it would solve the problem admirably. The question should be gone into carefully, so that it might be deferred for the present and taken up again with the re-organization of the bus system.

Mr. DeSouza thought it would be better to sanction the budget allotment suggested by Mr. Abdul Latheef. He quite saw the mover's point of view with regard to the disgracefulness of the present method of transportation and the means by which it could be improved. If they waited for the re-organisation of the bus system

and considered the question of conveyance of all children, they would need not Rs. 3,000 but Rs. 10,000 and even that would not be enough. Some arrangement might be made now for Muslim girls for conveying them to their schools by bus, and thereafter any system could be adopted for taking other children to school. Muslim girls would not be able to go along with girls of other communities because they were gosha and did not mix with other communities. It would take sometime for that system to vanish, after which of course there would be no more trouble. But for the present, he would urge the acceptance of Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition by the Commission.

Mr. Thangiah said that it was not fair for them to show special treatment for one community. Bangalore was a progressive City and they should discourage the gosha system rather than foster it. He had seen members of the Muslim Community go out, having got over the gosha system, so that if they discouraged that sentiment, which was unhealthy, the community would advance sooner, to their own advantage. In any case, there should be no need for fostering those ideas in little ones of school-going age.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that when the question was considered at the Standing Committee meeting, there was some discussion on it, and it was thought that certain leading members of the Community should approach the Government and get a grant for the purpose. If the Commission were given some help towards the additional expenditure involved, it would not grudge engaging better conveyances for their children. What they were against was the expenditure of money from Municipal revenues. As had been pointed out, the community was a backward one. As such, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that in the interests of health, the Commission should discourage them from persisting in their old systems and teach them how to obtain more fresh air and light. Most of the children who were taken in those small, evil-smelling bullock carts were hardly of an age when the gosha system applied – he could safely say that 90 per cent of them were little ones—so that it was not fair to allow them to be cooped up in those carts because of the ignorance of the older members of the community. Of course, some arrangement could be made for the older girls, but

on the other hand, Mr. Sundaram Iyer did not see why if one community obtained that privilege, then the children of other communities also should not have the benefit of the same privilege. Bangalore Cantonment was by no means a small place, so that if they wanted to serve all school girls alike, as they should do, then they should have a very large amount of money at their disposal. The Commissioner of Police's suggestion if adopted would be splendid but he (the speaker) could not see why Muslim girls could not go along with other girls. The children could buy season tickets at reduced rates and be conveyed to school in a healthy and sanitary manner. Mr. Sundaram Iyer requested the Commissioner of Police to expedite the reorganisation of the bus system. He would have liked the Commission to have provided the Rs. 3,500 for Muslim girls but the Commission's finances were public moneys in which all communities should participate, so that if they did not provide for the Hindu community, they would be failing in their duty, as the latter stood in as much need of having their little ones conveyed to school as any other community.

The Vice-President sympathised with the views expressed by Messrs. Abdul Latheef and Mahmood Shariff. The present method of conveying Muslim girls to school in single bullock carts he said, was disgraceful and some better method should be brought into existence. The question of removing the gosha system was an old sentiment and as far as he was aware, it did not exist only with the Muslim community. He knew that certain Hindu people also observed the system. Education and all that it meant would remove it, but it could not be done in a moment. The point to be considered was whether the Commission was in a position to provide Rs. 3,500 for buses for those children to be taken to school. There were many practical difficulties in the way. Some of those children lived in narrow lanes, into which a bus could not be driven, as they expected to be done. After all the girls attending school were very young between the ages of 6 and 13, because by the 13th year, all Muslim girls were married. When such was the case and in the present financial state of the Commission, it was not possible that they should go through that additional expenditure. The children living close to their schools could be sent walking and only those girls living a great distance away might be sent in the carts. The only thing they might agree to do was to make the contractors

provide double bullock carts, which would afford more room and solve the difficulty to a certain extent. The question of providing buses for those girls was one which required further detailed investigation.

The President said that, as had been stated already, that question had been before the Commission for some time and he had a report of 1932 from the Educational Superintendent before him, which was rather illuminating on the subject. The President then read out an extract from the report of the Educational Superintendent for the information of the Commissioners, to the effect that, if they were going to provide buses, they would also have to provide small "feeder" cars to go into those narrow lanes and convey the pupils from the doors of their homes to the bus waiting outside the lane. Altogether it seemed an unreasonable proposition. The question of cost had been considered before and it was estimated that it would cost the Commission Rs 1-4-0 per girl per mensem and for 300 girls the cost worked out to Rs. 4,830, so that the provision in Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition was not sufficient for the purpose. Tenders were called for but the proposal was abandoned on account of the prohibitive cost. Even if motor buses were provided, the children inside would be just as badly off as before, because the bus would be shrouded with curtains on all sides. He quite agreed with the opinion that those children needed fresh air and light but instead of insisting on modern forms of transport, people would be still more progressive if they allowed their children to walk to school when their homes were not far away from the schools. The President therefore supported the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that the Commission should not make the provision.

In replying to be debate on his proposition, Mr Abdul Latheef said that it was unfortunate that some of his colleagues who did not understand the religious sentiments of the muslim people should have opposed it. They might like to revolutionize the whole of the people in a day, but the idea was a most impracticable one. Other local authorities provided better means of transport for muslim girls, so he thought that the Commission might also agree to relieve the community of the discomfort they suffered now. The question of allowing those girls to walk to their Schools was contrary to all their traditions, because they (the girls) could not be seen on the public roads-a procedure which was against their religious sentiments. He thought that if the Commission

wished, they could do something for making that extra provision. For instance, there were so many Girls' Schools under their control and each of them employed a Music Teacher. If they did away with the teaching of music, the money necessary for bus conveyance for Muslim girls would be readily available. Possibly many of his friends and colleagues might be very much advanced, but they had to remember that they were dealing with the masses and not individuals. It was for the education of these "masses" that free education was being provided, and it would take a long time to bring those backward people to a sense of understanding. That question had been going on since 1912 when their old President, Mr. Richards, was responsible for the Educational Schemes in the Station. The Government bore the entire expense of Municipal Girls' Schools. The Community which was a backward one, had not come up to the level to which other communities had risen. The poor children had not sufficient air to breathe in their homes, and they were taken from such homes to school in carts which were cramped and insanitary. The gosha system was the curse of India, and if they could only go up to a higher level of understanding, things would be easier. But, 'Rome was not built in a day", was a true saying, and they had to go about it gradually when it came to dealing with the masses. The criticism of the community was, therefore, uncalled for and unfair. He left it to the conscience of the Commissioners to rest assured on the question when they knew that those poor girls had to go to school in small covered, insanitary bullock carts, sitting in them for 3 hours while going and 3 hours while coming, every day of the week. They were spending money like water in other directions. They had agreed to the conveying of carcasses of slaughtered animals in motor buses instead of carts and yet, they would not sanction a bus service for the conveyance of Muslim girls to their schools. He hoped the Commission would see its way to providing the extra amount suggested.

The President put Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition to the meeting and declared that it was lost.

Mr. Abdul Latheef demanded a poll and Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait seconded it. A poll being taken, the result was as follows:—

For the proposition.	Against the proposition.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
Station Staff Officer.	,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
Mr. R. E. Paezold,	Mr. O. H. Brookes.
,, M. Shaik Dawood.	,, Sinclair.
,, M. Abdul Latheef.	,, J. J. Newton.
,, Mohmood Shariff.	Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.
,, Hameed Khassim Sait.	Mr. H. S. Narasiah.
,, C. F. De Souza.	,, S. Sundaram Iyer.
	,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.
	,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar
	,, N. Narayan Chetty.
	,, W. Ekambaram.
	,, C. R. Nagappa.
	,, M. Thangiah.

The President declared that the proposition was lost by 8 voting for and 14 against it.

(File No. 143 of 1919.)

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13. Revision of the pay of the appointment of "Literate Watchman" working in the Municipal Stores and consideration of the question of changing the designation to "Assistant to the Store-keeper.".

Recommended that he be designated as Assistant to the Store-keeper and put on a scale on Rs. 25—1—30.

The President said that they had a literate Watchman working at their Municipal Stores, whose duties actually were store-keeping. His present pay was Rs. 20 and it was proposed that it be increased to Rs. 25—1—30 as his duties were more responsible and his designation changed to "Assistant to the Store-keeper." The President put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the appointment of "Literate Watchman" working in the Municipal Stores, be designated as "Assistant to the Store keeper" and put on a scale on Rs. 25—1—30.

(File No. 37 of 1940).

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14. Continuance of the temporary staff appointed for seizure of articles under Section 144-A of the Bangalore Municipal Law for one year from the 15th March 194

Recommended.

The President said that the temporary staff in question was appointed as an experimental measure, and as it had been considered necessary to keep it on. the Commission were asked to sanction the provision for the upkeep of this establishment during the next financial year.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he did not object to the continuance ot the staff, but he did not think they were vigilant enough. There were some small lanes and bye-lanes near the market and elsewhere where thousands and thousands of oranges were spread out on the ground for sale, obstructing traffic and creating congestion. He thought that proper action should be taken to seize those fruits and put a stop to that kind of vending If they succeeded in doing that, the staff for which they were willing to provide would justify its existence.

The Commissioner of Police said that since there was a staff employed for the seizure of articles exposed for sale on the public streets, he could not understand why the services of the Police were invariably requisitioned when there was any trouble. If that staff was efficient, they should be able to do their own job. The strength of the Police Force was based on the population of the Station which was about 1,35,000, and if they were called out to do somebody else's work, the Commissioner of Police wished to know how those men could be expected to do their own. He hoped that the staff in question would be kept up to the mark at all times and be made to manage their own duties.

Mr. Ekambaram also was of the opinion that the staff in question were not doing their work as well as they ought to. He had studied their timing, and found that they went to their duties only after 5 or 6 p. m., whereas those vendors took up their positions on the road sides throughout the day, heaping their wares and causing congestion. That sort of thing was most objectionable and so, Mr. Ekambaram suggested that those men should be made to work for longer hours than they did at present and be made to come on duty earlier and prevent the vendors in question from squatting on the road side before they attempted to do so, because it was very difficult to get them to remove themselves once they had settled down. That was how it happened that the Police were called in to avoid or settle troubles, which could be prevented if the staff came on duty early enough.

Mr, Sundaram Iyer said that it was not so much the number of hours during which they worked as the particular hours during which they came to the scene of their work. They should be there earlier and be more vigilant and efficient while on duty because the nuisance was still as bad as before they were engaged, so that the money they spent on that staff was more or less a waste. Then the Sanitary Inspectors were supposed to be in charge and see that they carried out their duties. For that, they had to pay personal visits to the places and not leave it to the staff to do as they wished. As far as the Commissioner of Police's remarks were concerned, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that it should be the duty of the Police to see that all streets were kept clean and tidy for traffic purposes. Of course, they need not be worried unnecessarily, but he felt that the Commissioner of Police should continue his

co-operation as he had done before. To add to the stuff spread on those streets and lanes, jutkas were very often left idling near by and that was why the Police were called in to help to remove the congestion. From that point of view, he thought that whatever help the Police gave them was not out of the way but merely what they ought to do.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the temporary staff appointed for seizure of articles under Section 144-A of the Bangalore Municipal Law, be continued for one year from the 15th March 1940.

(File No. 59 of 1935).

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15. Proposition by Mr. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu that the allotment of Rs. 6,000 under Water-Supply. 3. Distribution—Lump Provision" be reduced to Rs. 4,000.

The President called upon Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that for the 8 months of the year 1939—40, they had only spent Rs. 3,492 out of the Rs. 8,000 provided. It had been pointed out to them that they had reached the maximum level and when propositions for increase in water supply, came up, they were denied the provision on the ground that it was not available. He had been appealing times out of number for the provision of water taps in certain areas and the answer was invariably the same—"that they could not get sufficent taps". Since water was not available and taps could not be had, the Vice-President did not think that there would be any need to provide such a large amount for the purpose.

In seconding the proposition, Mr, Sundaram Iyer said that he would do so by quoting figures from the Administration Reports.

In 1938—39, they spent Rs. 5,090. in 1937—38, they spent Rs. 6,375, so that even from previous years' figures, they would find that such a large amount would not be necessary. As the Vice-President had remarked, they were told that they had reached the maximum level in their water supply and could not get any more water for new connections, that they had not entered into any new agreement with the Mysore Government and that their reservoirs would not bear the increased pressure. When such was the case, Mr Sundaram Iyer wished to know what they were going to spend all that money on.

The President said that the provision under that head was intended to meet all charges connected with the Water Supply Distribution System, such as repairs and renewals of pipe lines and connections, etc. Formerly, the grant was Rs. 12,000, but with rigid economy, the Commission had reduced the provision to Rs 6,000. Their pipe lines got worn out, and they were very frequently called upon to repair bursts in the pipe lines and keep taps and fittings in a proper state of repair. All that came out of the provision in question and it was a matter for consideration as to whether even that Rs, 6,000 would be sufficient. It was foolish economy to withhold an adequate ~~perhaps~~ provision and for want of it allow their pipes and fittings to deteriorate ~~subjects~~ perhaps to such an extent that repair would be impossible. If that happened, they would have to spend a much larger amount later in laying down new pipes when a few repairs at the proper time might be all that would be required. From the figures they would find that in 1935—36, they spent Rs. 7,500; in 1936—37, Rs. 8,000; in 1937—38, Rs. 6,375 and in 1938—39, Rs, 5,090, approximately, so that a sum of Rs. 6,000 was an average figure which they could safely sanction without fear of wastage.

The Vice-President said that a sum of Rs. 6,000 provided on page 32 for "Extension of water-supply including taps" seemed hardly necessary in view of the fact that they were not providing taps during the coming year because the water was not available. As that was so, he wished to know why that amount should be provided,

The President wished to know, if the Vice-President wished to stop all work in that direction.

The Vice-President wished to know if they should understand from that that the Commission would utilise that money for providing public taps.

The President said that he could give them a whole list of the things which were met out of the provision under that head, and which were necessary.

The Vice-President pointed out that it had been stated that no further extension could be made in the Water Supply Distribution System.

The President explained that that would be so ordinarily, but if it was found that anything was absolutely necessary, it would be provided if possible and there should be money available for use in that case.

The Vice-President said that there were one or two places which were very badly in need of taps, but he was told that water was not available,

The President pointed out that they were against any wholesale proposals for new taps, because prices were rising daily and the cost would be excessive. But he pointed out that the Vice-President's proposal dealt with the "Water Supply Distribution—Lump Provision" and not "Extension of Water Supply," so that there was no necessity to discuss the matter. The head of expenditure under consideration included repairs to pipes, etc.

With the permission of the house, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu (Vice-President) withdrew the proposition

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 38 of 1940.)

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16. Proposition by Mr. J. J. Newton that the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under "Purchase of Meters" be reduced to Rs. 3,000.

The President called upon Mr. Newton to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Newton said that owing to war conditions, it was not possible for landowners to put up new buiidings, so that the demand for meters would be considerably reduced also. Such being the case, he thought that a sum of Rs. 3,000 would be quite sufficient to cover their reduced requirements in that direction.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer seconded the proposition.

Mr. Paezold said that members of the Informal Building Committee would be able to tell how many applications were received week after week for constructing new buildings and for sanctioning new water supply connections. The only result of the war in that direction was that the prices of meters had gone up with the prices of all other materials, so that if the provision was reduced to Rs. 3,000, they would be able to get only about 150 meters. If they had not in reserve a sufficient number of meters, the applicants for new connections for building purposes etc., would have to suffer, because if the executive had no meters to supply, they would not be able to sanction the new connections. During the year 1939, they used 116 meters. Besides that, meters went out of order very frequently, parts got worn out and had to be replaced, etc., so that an adequate provision was necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that the meters were required for private connections, and whenever an appiication for a private connection was received, they were bound to give it, and once a connection was sanctioned, a meter had to be installed. He could not understand how such ridiculous cut motions were moved. It seemed to him that they were proposed without proper consideration and investigation, but merely to gain the cheap popularity of the electorate. There seemed no other reason for Commissioners bringing up those small and petty propositions for reductions in budget provisions, especially at the present time when the cost of materials, metals in particular, had risen so much.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that Mr. Abdul Latheef seemed to know exactly why propositions were put up, and what propositions should be brought forward in order to gain the people's approval. Mr Newton had brought up the proposition before them merely on the plea that so many meters would not be requisitioned as new buildings were not being constructed because of the present trade depression. It was not right for Mr. Abdul Latheef to cast such reflections against fellow Commissioners. The average number of new connections sanctioned durting the last 8 months was 116 or so, which worked out about 10 meters per month. They were told that there were 113 meters or so in stock at present, so that he was of opinion that the proposed reduction was quite reasonable, and the executive should be able to manage with it.

Mr. Thangiah observed that the executive had done very well indeed by keeping such a good stock of meters on hand in case of emergency, in spite of War conditions. The provision might therefore be left as it was, as meters might not be obtainable so easily as time went on.

Mr. DeSouza also felt that if they had to buy meters for keeping in stock, they should buy then now rather than later on, when they would probably have to pay much more for their meters He hoped that the prices would go down, but they had to take existing circumstances into consideration. After all, those meters were obtained from foreign countries and it would most probably take a long time to receive their supply later on. He quite sympathised with the idea behind the proposition, but it was not practicable. If prices suddenly went up that day, how was it possible to manage on a smaller provision, and if applications came in for new connections, how would they answer the rate-payers. So, those cut motions should be submitted with sufficient thought and reason. There was also a suggestion that buildings were not being put up, but could any of them guarantee that they would not begin building again if the war ended next month, or as a means of keeping their money safe? The popular idea was that all the Banks were failing, and as such, the public might prefer to invest in house property and thus save their money. If such an eventuality occurred the speaker wished to know how they would meet the situation. He, therefore, advised Mr Newton not to press the proposition in that case. After

all, meters were made of metal which was not perishable, and they could keep them for years without fear of deterioration, and yet on the other hand, there might be a saving in the end. It would be no waste in any case and if there was going to be any trouble, it would be better to pay a little more now rather than pay very much more later on, or not be able to obtain them at all.

Replying to the debate on his proposition, Mr. Newton said that the last speaker's remarks implied that if they did not buy these meters now, their prices were likely to go up later on, but supposing the prices went down later on, so they would have spent much more. His object in bringing up the proposition was that their demand would be covered by Rs. 3,000. However, as they had already had a great deal of discussion on the matter, he would not like to waste their time any longer.

The President said that previously they had kept a sum of Rs. 10,000 for that purpose, but recently it had been reduced to Rs. 5,000 and in view of the increase in prices for all goods, he did not think that Rs. 5,000 was at all excessive. He put the proposition to the meeting and it was lost by 9 voting for and 10 against it.

Proposition lost.

(File No. 39 of 1940).

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17. Health Officer's proposal to construct an additional examination room at the Municipal Unani Dispensary.

Recommended from Surplus Account.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that an additional examination room be constructed for the Municipal Unani Dispensary. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 40 of 1940.)

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18. Health Officer's proposal to construct a block of 12 houses for sweepers during 1940-41.

Recommended from Surplus Account.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that a block of 12 houses for sweepers be constructed during 1940-41. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 45 of 1938)

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19. Proposition by Mr. H. S. Narasiah that the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under "Repairs to drains, tanks and wells" be reduced to Rs. 4,000.

The President called upon Mr. Narasiah to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Narasiah said that he had put up the proposition and based it on the opinion which had been given by Col. Cavell, the Malarial Expert on the condition of the Ulsoor Tank which, he had said, was a breeding ground for mosquitoes and a menace to public health, so that any amount of money spent on closing that Tank would be spent in the interests of public health. If they did away with that Tank, it might diminish their revenue to a certain extent, but on the other hand, they would not be required to spend money as they did at present in cleaning and weeding it. That was a waste of money, for despite the cleaning and weeding the Tank continued to breed mosquitoes and was a menace to public health. Besides, the tank would not be in the Civil area in the event of Retrocession

Mr. Sundaram Iyer seconded the proposition

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the question had been before them on a previous occasion, when it had been decided to keep it going. Just because Col. Cavell had made such a remark, he did

not think that they would be justified in closing the tank with a consequent heavy loss of revenue to the Commission. As it was, they had made a mistake by draining the Shoolay Tank, and on the mere assumption only that the presence of malaria was due to the Tank, it would not be right for them to drain it. The Health Officer was already giving the matter his careful attention by taking every precaution to see that it was kept clean and weeded.

The Residency Surgeon said that he was not sure that Mr. Narasiah's quotation of Col. Cavell's opinion was entirely correct. He pointed out that Col. Cavell's opinion was to the effect that it would be better to drain the Ulsoor Tank as a surer means of controlling malaria than it would be if they tried to do that without closing the tank but by merely cleaning and weeding it occasionally. On the other hand, he understood that the Ulsoor Tank was utilized for certain training purposes by the Military and, on that score, its retention was desired by the Military. However, Col. Cavell was due to visit Bangalore again sometime in May of the current year, and the question might again be considered from the Military point of view, and steps be taken to control malaria by draining the Tank, unless the Military desired its retention, in which case, they should be prepared to help towards the cost of malarial control. If the Military were prepared to help, then the expenditure would be considerably reduced. It was not fair to move a cut motion based merely on an incomplete quotation of Col. Cavell's opinion.

Mr. Paezold wished to know what amount of revenue they received from the sale of water from the Ulsoor Tank.

The President said that they received an annual income of Rs 30,000 from the source.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the expenditure on the upkeep of the pipes etc., for the unfiltered water supply from the Ulsoor Tank was out of proportion to the receipts.

Considering that the retention of the tank handicapped the control of malaria, it did not seem wise to continue to maintain the tank just because they were getting some revenue out of it.

The President said that in this particular instance, all details of expenditure had been given, but apparently some of the Commissioners were not in favour of the retention of the Ulsoor Tank. After all they spent only about Rs. 1,000 on repairs to this tank and that was expended on the gang which kept the weeds away from the tank margins. Apart from the fact that it would mean a heavy expenditure for them to drain the tank, it was regarded as somewhat of a beauty spot, if one did not look too closely at it of course. Besides, it was used for fishing and boating etc., They had not got the funds to abolish it altogether. Just because it might not be in the civil area after Retrocession at some future date, which they could not tell at present, it was no reason why they should cease to keep it in order until they had to hand it over. Until then, they should not allow it to fall into disrepair. In his opinion, Rs. 1,000 was a very small expenditure to incur in keeping the tank in repair. He suggested therefore, that they should maintain the Tank as long as they could do so., and that the provision for that purpose might not be curtailed, as proposed.

In replying to the debate on his proposition, Mr. Narasiah said that the income did not justify the large expenditure on the Ulsoor tank. The death rate was mounting fast on account of the incidence of malaria and that was a source of the greatest anxiety, so that if they knew of any means by which that disease could be combatted, they should be adopted from a health point of view. That was his reason for moving the proposition for a reduction under that head. The reduction of Rs. 1,000 suggested by him would not affect matters in any way. He hoped the Commission would look at the matter from the public health point of view and curtail that unnecessary expenditure

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was lost by 9 voting for and 11 against it.

Proposition lost.

(File No. 41 of 1940).

20. Proposition by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer that the allotment of Rs. 10,000 under "Construction of drains" be reduced to Rs. 7,000.

The President called upon Mr. Sundaram Iyer to move the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that out of the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the budget for 1939-40, they had only spent a sum of Rs. 3,328 for the past 8 months, and as there were no big drainage schemes under consideration, he did not think that they would require so much for the next financial year.

The President read out a note on the subject of drains for the information of the Commission.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that Mr. Ekambaram's proposal referred to in the note read by the President did not contemplate putting the work in hand at once for completion during the year, but that he (Mr. Ekambaram) would be quite satisfied if the work was started and carried out slowly, spreading it out over a period of two or three years even. The work of the construction of drains was capital expenditure and it was necessary that the Commission should have details before they could sanction such a big lump sum provision. Since they had not spent even half the amount provided for the past 8 months, he did not think they would require more than the amount he had suggested. Even if they had schemes for more than Rs. 7,000, they always had the Surplus Account to fall back upon for unforeseen items. In any case, there was no necessity to make such a large provision in view of Mr. Ekambaram's proposal, because that could be spread out over two or three years, as he had indicated before.

Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposition.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that the money was spent not on construction of new drains only, but also on repairs to drains and such works.

The Executive Engineer pointed out that the amount was required for original works and not repairs. Drains were a large item of expenditure, and very many proposals came up during the course of ten years which had to be met from the provision under consideration.

The President said that the expenditure was not confined to one particular area but was for drains all over the Station,

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that it was not advisable to reduce the grant. They should provide all amenities for the people as custodians of the interests of the ratepayers. There were some places where there were no drains at all, so that it would not be fitting to reduce the grant. They had to consider the need of some of the villages where drains were badly needed and if they only kept enough to meet the larger schemes, Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know how they would meet the smaller ones.

Mr. Thangiah agreed with Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks regarding the lack of drains in some of the smaller villages and congested areas. If they visited some of the "cherries" (poor quarters) in the bazaar and other crowded parts of the town, they would see how much that amenity was needed. Besides, those parts which had drains now, were badly off in that those drains had fallen into a state of disrepair, which it was essential to rectify. The speaker was sure that if they paid attention to those areas, they would require every pie of the lump sum proposed to be provided for the propose.

Mr. Ekambaram thought that the Commissioners were rather confusing the issues involved. The lump sum suggested was for original works and not for repairs, for which a provision of Rs. 2,000 was made. Definite schemes should be prepared and placed before the Commission before such a large sum could be sanctioned.

The President said that it was a great mistake to reduce the provision on such works as drains. It was true that the money available would be expended only on original works, that is,

construction of new drains, but that sum would also include many small items which were usually brought to their notice during the course of the year. Those very Commissioners who were now agitating for reductions, might bring in proposals and they would be the first to protest if they were told that there were no funds to meet their proposals, as the provision had been reduced at their own suggestion.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that there were many places where drains were required, but how were the Commissioners to know how many of those places would be provided with that amenity. His cut motion did not mean to suggest that he did not want drains to be provided, but since there were no concrete schemes proposed to be placed in hand, and that they carried out works suggested by the Commissioners, how could they be sure that they would use Rs. 10,000 for that purpose ?

The President asked Mr. Sundaram Iyer to let the Commission know how he happened to know that Rs. 7,000 would be sufficient for their needs.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that the "boot was on the other foot". It was for the executive to put up definite proposals and say that those were the schemes and such an amount was the estimated cost, thus working out the amount of Rs. 10,000. If the Commission was shown the schemes to justify the allotment, they would be quite willing to let the sum proposed to be allotted stand. They had to take up proposals as a whole and see if they would spend as large an amount as Rs. 10,000.

The President put Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposal to the meeting and declared that it was lost by 7 voting for and 10 against it.

Proposition lost.

(File No. 42 of 1940)

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21. Proposition by Mr. W. Ekambaram that provision be made in the budget for 1940—41 for providing pucca drains in the Cox Town area.

The President said that this was rather a difficult and vague proposition to discuss at a budget meeting. It was one which required fuller investigation and a definite estimate of cost. He enquired whether Mr. Ekambaram wished to press it.

Mr. Ekambaram said that he would like them to arrive at some idea of the cost of such a scheme after which he would move a proposition later on. With the permission of the house, he then withdrew the proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 43 of 1940),

The President said that from the proceedings of the meeting, they would see that the only amendment to the budget was the provision of Rs. 250 for opening a free Reading Room at Murphy Town The President then moved the adoption of the Budget Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for the year 1940—41, with the amendment necessitated by the passing of item No. 4.

Mr. Paezold seconded the proposal.

Mr. De Souza said that he wished to make one comment and that was to remind them about the revision of pay of their Staff. He had been given to understand that some of those men had been working for 20 years or more in the departments, having reached their maximum scale of salary of Rs. 35 and yet had not got a rupee more than that by way of increment. It was most discouraging to their clerks He thought that some means might be considered whereby some relief be given to those men.

The President said it was an expensive matter and that it was difficult to find ways and means of providing for any increases. However, he would examine the question.

Mr. De Souza said that it was hardly fair to expect those men to work on their small salaries from year to year with absolutely no hope of advancement, and if they did not work well, the Commission could not blame them. He suggested the appointment of a Committee to go into the question and see whether they could apply some funds from the Surplus Account towards giving the most poorly paid clerks some small increase at least. He merely made the suggestion, with the hope that it might be feasible.

The Vice-President also urged that it would be in the interests of Municipal Administration that some relief should be given to the poorly paid clerks for renewed hope would tend towards efficient service. Those men should be given some encouragement by a small increase at least in their salary. Mr. De Souza's suggestion to appoint a Committee was a good one, so that some relief measures could be formulated.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay suggested that a war allowance might be given to their employees, if they could not be given a permanent increase in their salaries.

The President did not think that Mr. Shanmugam Pillay's suggestion was feasible. He said that he would look into the question of the revision of scales, with the reservation that they could hold out no hope that their finances would permit of an increase. They had to consider whether the Commission would be able to bear the consequent increase in expenditure or not.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to make a few general observations on the budget as a whole. He said that he, noticed that under almost every head, they had made provision of huge items of expenditure, leaving very small balances as the Closing balance, though their anticipated revenues had not been greatly increased in any way, so that it was an extremely delicate position which they had to face. Last year they had had a Closing Balance of Rs. 12,000 but

the next year only contemplated a closing balance of Rs. 7,000 or a little more. As regards the question of administration, he saw that they had put up some answers to his interpellations regarding Establishment Charges, but he was still examining the questions in the light of those replies, and found that there was still much room for further information, so that he was not convinced that they were within the limit allowed as far as collection staff was concerned. Those things could not be disregarded entirely. After all, their work in the Station was in the nature of a local Self Government and they had to be given all the information available, so that they could answer any questions regarding administrative or executive work in operation at the Municipal Offices, which may be put to them by members of the public. All those questions or requests for information had to be examined in detail and if what they (the people) wanted could not be given, then some convincing explanation had to be given for the non-compliance of the people's wishes.

At that stage, the President observed that Mr. Sundaram Iyer was making remarks which had nothing to do with the budget estimates before them, and asked him to confine his remarks to the Budget.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that the budget meeting was the proper time when they had an opportunity to express their opinions and make suggestions as regards the various Municipal activities

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that when the various propositions were discussed, other questions also came up for discussion. They had no right to start criticising after everything was over.

The President said that the Commission had a meeting once a month, at which Commissioners were at liberty to put up any proposition they wished to be discussed. It was not as though the Budget Meeting was the only time when an opportunity was given them to express their views. They could express whatever views they had or make any suggestions they wished once every month.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he could not understand the ruling given by the President. General remarks on public health,

education and such matters ought to be allowed at the Budget Meeting before the Budget was passed.

The President said that he would not allow criticism of the administration at the Budget Meeting. This was not a Legislative Assembly or similar body. They had ample opportunities to express their views in other ways at their monthly meetings, at which Mr. Sundaram Iyer was at liberty to make general remarks on propositions which came up for discussion. He was now at liberty to make general remarks connected with the budget itself as a whole or with any particular provisions.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that his criticism was for the better working of their departments and consequential better utility of their Municipal Service.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that when cut motions had been brought forward and questions on them had been fully discussed votes for and against them taken and a great deal of time expended answering questions on the administration etc., it was not right that any further criticism on the working of any department should be allowed. In his opinion, such a large number of cut motions coming up at the Budget Meeting was unprecedented. They had sat at that meeting for more than 4½ hours and in the interests of the Commission, it was not fair to keep on criticising any more than they had done already.

The President observed that when the cut motions were under discussion, the administration had been commented on and criticized.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had not made any observations on matters other than those connected with the cut motions themselves, because he thought that they would go through the budget later and Commissioners would then be permitted to make general remarks.

The President said that they had sat long enough, and if further general discussion, was permitted there would be no end to

it. His ruling was that Mr. Sundaram Iyer should confine his remarks to matters connected with the budget estimates. Thereupon Mr. Sundaram Iyer resumed his seat.

Mr. Thangiah suggested that as they had been detained at the meeting from early that morning without any refreshment, all Commissioners should be given a cup of coffee before they dispersed in order to revive them.

The President said that in discussing the various propositions that had been put before them, the departments concerned had come for a certain amount of criticism. On the whole, it had not been an acrimonious debate. They certainly hoped to do their best within the sanctioned allotments and would endeavour, with the help of the Municipal Staff and the Commissioners of the various Divisions, to give the people the amenities they desired. The President then put his proposal for the adoption of the Budget to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the Budget Estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, Bangalore, for the year 1940—41, be passed with the additional allotment of Rs. 250 on account of the proposed opening of a Municipal Reading Room in Murphy Town.

(File No. 27 of 1940).

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, M. C.

29—3—40.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 6.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 28th March 1940.

President

H. H. Carleston, Esq., I.C.S. ... Present.

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu ... Present.

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
The Commissioner of Police	
The Residency Surgeon	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
The Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	R. E. Paezold Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M.R.Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer Avl.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	H. Battanhal, Esq.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco	
J. Isaac, Esq., Bangalore Trades Association	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib	
Mohamed Haneef Sahib	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu	
M. R. Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu	
M. R. Ry. V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar Avl.	
M. R. Ry. N. Narayan Chetty Garu	
M.R.Ry. W. Ekambaram Avl.	
M.R.Ry. C. R. Nagappa Garu	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY Avl.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Municipal Commission Meeting dated the 28th March 1940.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Reconsideration of the question of enhancing the fees for slaughtering animals at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses.

Standing Committee recommend reconsideration and enhancement as proposed.

The President said that they would remember that at their last meeting they discussed at length the question of the improvement of the Municipal Slaughter Houses and the transport of meat from thence to the markets, when the Municipal Commission, apparently under a misapprehension while sanctioning the improved method of transport of meat refused to sanction the slight increase in the slaughtering fees, which had been proposed, with the result that the whole of the transport charges would have had to be borne by the Municipal Commission. At the request of two-thirds of the Commissioners, the matter had been brought up again, and it was again, proposed that the fees for slaughtering animals in the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses be increased from 8 annas to 10 annas in the case of cattle and from 3 annas to 3 annas 6 pies in the case of sheep and goats. The Standing Committee which had reconsidered the matter, had recommended the proposed enhancement of fees. The President then proposed the adoption of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Mr. Abdul Latheef seconded the proposal.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed an amendment to the effect that the question be deferred for further consideration.

Mr. Mohmood Shariff seconded the amendment.

Speaking to the amendment, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that last time too they had asked that the matter might be deferred, and that he was moving the present amendment.

deliberately. because an increase in the slaughtering fees would work a great hardship on the members of the butcher community. Those men were now making a very small profit and an increase in fees meant adding to their burden and a lessening of their small profit. Apart from that fact too, they had been attempting all along to introduce in the Station a better method of conveying slaughtered sheep and cattle from the Slaughter Houses to the different markets in a proper form which would not give any offence to any community. Several methods were suggested, one of them being a closed cart, and now the latest was conveyance in motor vans. Whatever the method was, the object was to convey the carcasses to the markets in a sanitary manner. If that object could be achieved by the introduction of a proper, sanitary closed cart, then there was no necessity to have motor vans.

At that stage, the President pointed out that as the Municipal Commission had already decided that transport should be carried out by motor vans, the only thing to decide was whether the Commission should bear the entire cost of that improved method of transport or whether the butchers might be asked to bear a portion of it by paying a small additional fee for each animal slaughtered by them. All that Mr. Hanief had said had already been disposed of at their last meeting.

Continuing, Mr. Hanief explained that his argument regarding motor transport was closely related to the question under consideration that morning, namely, the increase of the fee for slaughtering, because the latter was the outcome of the former decision. Just because motor vans were proposed to be introduced as the means for transporting carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the markets it had been proposed to raise the slaughtering fees. His argument was that there was no necessity to introduce

either, because he felt certain that some satisfactory arrangement could be made to introduce a proper cart instead of resorting to motor transport and increasing the cost. He quite realised that a resolution sanctioning the introduction of motor transport had been passed, but as the whole of the butcher community whose interests were intimately connected with that matter was against the proposed increase of fees, Mr. Hanieff suggested that some more time should be given to the butchers in order that they might devise a cart for the purpose of transporting meat from the Slaughter Houses to the markets, which would come up to the standard they had set all along, and see whether, after the introduction of a cart of the proper type, things would work out satisfactorily. If that was done, and every body was satisfied, there would be no necessity to increase the rates for slaughtering animals in the Slaughter Houses. If the Commission would only give the butchers one more chance to produce a cart of their (the Commission's) choice. which would give satisfaction to all concerned, things would be all right and there would be no need to introduce motor vans and consequently no necessity to increase the fees. His reason for moving the amendment was not to shelve the problem for all time, nor because he was absolutely against the increase under any circumstances, but merely with the object of giving the butchers some more time to see whether their own method would prove satisfactory or not before coming to a decision. It was, therefore only a matter of experiment, which he hoped the Commission would approve of under the circumstances.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that before the question had been discussed on the last occasion, he had moved an amendment that the whole matter might be deferred for some time, for the reason that the butcher community had

monopolised the trade in question and it would not therefore be wise to force upon them such new legislation as had been proposed. His idea at that time was to let the Muslim Commissioners have some time at least to consult the butchers and seek their co-operation in the matter. That was his reason for moving the amendment. For the last 20 years the Municipality had consulted the butcher community and seen to their needs, but they did not do that sufficiently in the case before them, so that things had come to a head and there was likely to be some trouble. If they would only take the advice of the Muslim Commissioners, who were acquainted with the situation, and give them two or three months time in which to see whether they (the Muslim Commissioners) would persuade the butchers to agree to the new form of transport and the other conditions dependent upon it, before coming to a decision in the matter things would surely work out satisfactorily for all concerned. They might be given a chance to talk to those people, in order to seek their co-operation without placing obstacles in their way. The question of the enhancement of fees might therefore be postponed.

Mr. Ekambaram said that on the last occasion, when that matter of enhancement of slaughtering fees had been discussed, they had wanted it postponed because they were not given any idea as to the cost involved in the introduction of motor transport. It was true that they had been agreeable to that method of transport, but on actual figures there was no clear idea, so they had, therefore requested an adjournment of the question, in order that they might be sure that they would be able to meet the cost. As tenders had been invited, they might wait and see what the cost would be before deciding on the enhancement of fees.

The President pointed out that when the matter was

considered at their last meeting and the same arguments as had been put forward that morning had been brought up then, when it had been decided that the question should not be deferred in view of the urgency of the case. As he had remarked previously, the Municipal Commission had already agreed to the adoption of motor transport of meat from the Slaughter Houses to the markets, and now in order to follow the question to its logical conclusion, they either had to pay the additional expenditure involved by that decision from their normal resources or get the assistance of the butchers to some extent At present, the butchers were paying a certain amount of money for the transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the markets in insanitary carts, but if the Municipal Commission took over the conveyance, the butchers would be saving that amount, so that the conclusion one came to was that the butchers would profit by adopting the Municipal Commission's method of transport. In any case, the whole thing had to be published and a month's time was to be given for preferring objections and suggestions, which, when they were received, the Commission would certainly consider very carefully so that the butchers would have the opportunity to raise their objections then. The President did not think that they would be rushing matters by putting the proposal to the meeting. He put Mr. Monamed Hanief's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then took up the question of enhancing the fees for slaughtering, by 2 annas in the case of cattle and 6 pies in the case of sheep and goats.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he understood that a memorial signed by the butchers had been submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident requesting him not to give sanction to the resolutions which were passed on the

question of Slaughter Houses, at their last meeting, for which they had set out certain reasons. Among those reasons, one was that the increase in Slaughtering fees would work a very great hardship on the butchers. Subsequent to the submission of that memorial, some of the Muslim Commissioners had been approached by members of that community, telling them that on an average they made a very small margin of profit, and if the proposed increase came into operation, the margin of profit would be reduced to little or nothing. This was felt particularly in the case of sheep slaughter. Times were such that they found it very difficult to do any business at all, and in spite of the situation, the Commission had been, without any regard to their interests, persuaded by certain beliefs and notions to impose upon them such hard conditions. In the circumstances, the butcher community said that they had no option but to come before them again and tell the Commission that what they proposed doing was wrong. After all, the Commissioners were the representatives of the citizens of the Station, and they should consider all aspects before coming to a decision in such grave matters. They should give the butcher community a hearing; because after all those people were not protesting but merely urged for some other satisfactory arrangement to be made After they had given them a full hearing, they could introduce what they considered would be best in the interests of all concerned, but not before. The butchers, he thought, were entitled to such consideration before the Commission adopted such extraordinary legislation and forced it down those people's throats. Of course, it might be true that the burden would ultimately fall upon the consumer. That was a principal of economics to which nobody could take exception but the distribution of the increase involved was so small that it was not felt by the consumer

at all but by the vendor, who had to bear the whole burden in the first instance. The consumer paid, but he did not know that he was paying. That was because of the distribution, the burden of the increase falling directly upon the shoulders of the poor butchers. Mr. Hanief, therefore, thought that they should stay a while and consider whether it was right on the part of the Municipal Commission to impose such increased taxation upon those poor people. As such, it was the duty of the Commission to give the butchers a hearing, which, if they refused to do, would lead to certain unpleasant situations which would be created, not by the acts of the other party but by their own injustice in passing such extreme legislation without proper consultation. Mr. Hanief appealed to the members of the Municipal Commission, therefore not to sanction the proposed enhancement of fees, for if they did so, motor vans would be brought into existence and complicate matters. If they withheld sanction for the present, that would give butchers an opportunity to do what they wanted to do in the matter of improvement of transport. If the Slaughter House fees were enhanced, it would eventually come about that the Commission would make a profit at the expense of the butchers. Mr. Hanief wished to know if they, as representatives of the people, were justified in making any profit at those people's expense. Another point to be considered was that the right of collecting fees was put up for auction every year, and all the money which they received from the Blood Contractor also was a profit to the Commission They made altogether about Rs. 2,000 or more every year by way of sale of blood, and Mr. Hanief wished to know if they did not consider that an unjust profit which they made from the butcher, considering that the blood of an animal was part and parcel of the sheep or cattle slaughtered. The Commission were certainly not

prepared to forego that money. Then again, when the markets were improved, the number of stalls increased and the rents were doubled, and most of the butchers who sold mutton in those stalls found it very difficult to pay the rents. The collection staff ought to know the trouble which they experienced in collecting the rents every month. In spite of all that, the Commission contemplated adding still more to the already heavy burden borne by the butchers, and the speaker therefore appealed to the House not to sanction the increase in slaughtering fees, thereby increasing the burden of the butchers who were making a living by that profession with great difficulty.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that even in the last occasion he felt that the Commission were trying to force the proposed new laws and bye-laws upon the butcher community. After all, the butchers did not say that they would not co-operate. They had certain proposals which they wished to place before the Commission so that it was unwise on the part of the Commission, inspite of all their requests, to force certain things upon them. As Mr. Hanief had stated, the butchers had sent in a memorial to the Hon'ble the Resident setting forth their grievances, and if the Commission in the face of that went on the same way, it would be very high-handed action on their part. On a previous occasion when the question of issuing licenses for dhobies came up, Mr. Sundaram Iyer had put forward a proposal to defer the matter, so that he and his colleagues might have a chance to speak to the dhobies and get their views on the proposed new legislation, and the whole House had agreed to having the matter deferred. Since they did so in the case of dhobies, Mr. Shariff wished to know why they should not do the same thing in the case before them. He urged them to, at least, secure the willing co-operation

of those people which, he said, could be done with a little more time at their disposal, and now that a petition was pending with the Hon'ble the Resident, they might agree to let one or two months go by before coming to a decision. He, therefore, strongly supported Mr. Hanief's arguments against the sanctioning of the proposed enhancement of slaughtering fees.

The President said that he wondered who was going to rule the Municipality-whether it was the butcher community or the Municipal Commission under the Hon'ble the Resident. He did not think that they should be deterred from the course upon which they had decided by veiled threats or by the picture that had been painted of the consequences of the Municipal Commission's action. His own opinion was that the proposed fees were extremely reasonable and that they were not further enhanced because the Commission did not wish to place the whole cost of the transport of meat from the Slaughter House to the markets on the butcher, but had, instead, proposed to share it with them. That, the President thought, was a fair deal. If in the future they could afford to bear the whole cost themselves, the Commission would then reduce the fees to whatever extent was possible at the time. At present, the butchers had to bear the cost of the transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the markets to a certain extent. It was unreasonable for them to expect the Commission to bear the entire cost of transport in the future. He did not think that they should have any objection to bear the slight increase of fees proposed. Motor transport was the only satisfactory method they could adopt if they wished to do things properly. The President put his proposal to the meeting and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik

Dawood seconded the motion. A poll being taken, the results was as follows :—

For the President's proposal.

The Commissioner of Police.

The Residency Surgeon.

The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.

The Garrison Engineer.

The Station Staff Officer.

The Inspector of Schools.

The Executive Engineer.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

Mr. J. J. Newton.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

Mr. J. Issac.

Mr. M. Abdul Latheef.

Mr. H. S. Narasiah.

Mr. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.

Mr. N. Narayan Chetty.

Mr. C. F. DeSouza.

Mr. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

Against the President's proposal.

Mr. F. D. Mootham.

Mr. M. Shaik Dawood.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief.

Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.

Mr. M. Thangiah.

The President declared that the proposal was carried by 17 voting for and 6 against it.

(File No. 25 of 1940.

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2. Imposition of Octroi duty on Saccharine in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 44 (7) and (8) of the Bangalore Municipal Law.

Recommended.

The President said that this was just to notify the duty to be imposed and the date on which it would come into force, namely, the 1st of July 1940.

The Commission accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the Hon'ble the Resident having sanctioned the Commission's proposal to levy under the provisions of Section 41 (1) (A) (e) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, an Octroi duty on Saccharine brought within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore at Rupee one per cent ad valorem, the Municipal Commission under the provisions of Sections 44 (7) and (8) of the said law, direct the imposition of the said Octroi duty on Saccharine with effect from the 1st July 1940.

(File No. 134 of 1939.)

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3. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received in regard to the amendments to Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902, as amended from

time to time and to Bye-law No. 11. Chapter 111—C. Private Water Supply.

Confirmation recommended subject to amendments noted in statement in file.

The President said that the standing Committee had recommended confirmation of the amendments in question, subject to certain amendments, which he read out for the information of Commissioners.

Mr. Isaac wished to know if the amendment regarding the use of locks by private parties for water meter boxes in private compounds would be included.

The President said that that was not necessary since it was proposed to cancel the notification prohibiting the use of private locks on meter boxes. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the amendments to Notification No. 2641 dated the 12th September 1902, as amended from time to time, and to Bye-law No. 11, Chapter III-C. Private Water Supply, approved in the Commission's resolution dated the 21st December 1939 (Special Meeting) be re-affirmed with the following alterations and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

(1) Transposition of words as below in the clause proposed to be added at the end of the first paragraph of Section 8 of Bye-law No. 11, and in the amendment proposed to Section 20 of that Bye-law :—

'and the occupier or the owner if he happens to be the occupier.'

(2) Insertion of the words "caused wilfully or negligently" between the words "damaged" and 'to' in Section 20.

(File No. 133 of 1939).

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4. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received in regard to the proposed bye-law for the control and regulation of advertisements.

Recommended (by a majority of 4 to 3) to drop the proposals.

The President said that as they were aware, there had been a great deal of opposition to the proposed bye-law regarding the control of advertisements in the Station, and the Standing Committee who re-considered the matter had, therefore, recommended by a majority vote of 4 to 3 that the proposal should be dropped.

In proposing that the majority vote of the Standing Committee be accepted, Mr Isaac said that if the object was to control advertisements, the existing rules were quite adequate and reasonable. If, however, the object was to get money and increase their revenue, then the new taxation was necessary. He felt, however, that the present was not the time to introduce fresh taxation. They could consider the question of taxation at some future date, when the time was more propitious. At the moment, he felt that the existing provisions gave the Commission ample scope for controlling haphazard advertising. If, however, they found that things were not working satisfactorily, it was up to them to find out the reason why, but it was not the time to impose fresh taxation on the people.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief seconded Mr. Isaac's proposal.

The President said that he was not quite in agreement with the Standing Committee's recommendation. He would suggest, rather, that it be put through with a reduced rate for putting up advertisements. The Committee had proposed that the matter be dropped, but it was not entirely a matter of making money by way of additional taxation but rather a proposal to control advertisements and also of course, to encourage the display of advertisements on the Advertisement Boards erected by the Municipal Commission at some considerable expenditure, which for some reason were not being patronized to the extent that the Commission wished. If the Commission decided to go on with the proposal, the President said that he would suggest some reduction being made in the proposed fees for advertisement. He understood that in the City, proposals had been made by the Municipal authorities for controlling advertisements in the same way and at the same rates as had been proposed by the Municipal Commission of the Station. The matter was at the moment pending before the Mysore Government for its consideration.

The Commissioner of Police suggested that a suitable way in which to decide the matter was to refer the proposal to a Select Committee and see in what way the existing rules were defective and in what way amendments might be framed to improve the existing rules without going to the extent of imposing fresh taxation. He then moved the following amendment:

> "That the matter be referred to a Select Committee to report after 3 months on the deficiencies of the existing rules."

The Residency Surgeon seconded the amendment.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that if the matter was not an

urgent one, they could defer it for another month and in the meantime see what action the Mysore Govt proposed to take in the matter of the City Municipal Council's proposals, after which the Municipal Commission could bring their rules on a par with those of Bangalore City. A better purpose would be served in that way than if they rushed the matter through that morning. He, therefore, proposed that the matter be deferred pending the Mysore Government's decision on similar proposals submitted by the City Municipal Council.

The President wished to know if either of those suggestion would suit Mr. Isaac or if he wished to press his proposal to drop the matter, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Isaac said that he still wished that the matter be dropped as recommended by the Standing Committee.

The President remarked that Mr. Isaac seemed to be adamant.

In seconding Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment, Mr. Thangiah said that it would be better to wait and see what the Mysore Government proposed to do in the matter before coming to a final decision. It might not be wise to drop the proposals entirely.

The President said that there were three proposals before the House. The first was a proposal to drop the matter, that is, the majority recommendation of the Standing Committee—the second was to refer the matter to a special Select Committee and the third was to defer it pending the decision of the Mysore Government on similar proposals put to it by the City Municipal Council. The President put the Commissioner of Police's amendment to the vote first.

Mr. Narasiah suggested that the proposal to drop the matter might be taken up first, so that if that was

passed, there would be no need to consider the others, as they would drop out automatically.

The President said that if they dropped the matter, it would mean that they would have to go through the whole thing all over again from the very beginning, whereas if they deferred it for a month or referred it to Select Committee, then they could take it up at any other time in the future, or else drop it, just as they wished, without going through the tediousness of re-publication.

Mr. Isaac said that his only critism was that, apart from the imposition of fresh taxation, the new proposals did not tend to improve existing conditions in that respect, so that the only thing to be considered was the taxation. If the proposed legislation was dropped, the rules would be the same as at present.

The President read out the existing rules for the information of Commissioners and said that the proposal before them would help to control advertisements which could be seen from public places. He put the Commissioner of Police's amendment to the meeting and declared that the voting was equal, 14 voting for and 14 against it. He gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment and declared that it was carried.

Mr. Isaac demanded a poll.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief seconded the motion.

A. poil being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the Commissioner of Police.s amendment.

The Commissioner of Police.

,, Residency Surgeon.

,, Officer Commanding,
British Military Hospital.

,, Garrison Engineer.

The Station Staff Officer.

,, Inspector of Schools.

,, Executive Engineer.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

,, M. Abdul Latheef.

,, Mahmood Shariff.

,, C. F. DeSouza.

,, M. Thangiah.

,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

,, The President, M. C.

Against the Commissioner of Police's amendment.

Mr. W. Sinclair.

,, F. D. Mootham.

,, J. J, Newton.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

Mr. J. Isaac.

,, Mohamed Hanief.

,, V. K. Obeidullah.

,, H. S. Narasiah.

,, M. Shaik Dawood.

,, P.Narasimha Rao Naidu.

,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.

,, N. Narayan Chetty.

,, W. Ekambaram,

,, C. R. Nagappa.

The voting being equal (14 voting for and 14 against), the President gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment of the Commissioner of Police and declared that it was carried by 15 voting for and 14 against it.

On the acceptance of the amendment of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Isaac's amendment automatically fell through.

The President then called upon the Commissioner of Police to propose the names of members whom he would wish to constitute the Select Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

The Commissioner of Police said that it might be left to the Standing Committee to decide.

The President explained that the Standing Committee had already given its recommendation in favour of dropping the proposals.

Mr. Abdul Latheef proposed the names of 5 members as follows :—

The Commissioner of Poiice.

Mr. C. F. DeSouza.

,, Mahmood Shariff.

,, J. Isaac.

,, W. Ekambaram.

Mr. Hanief thought that as the proposal concerned the subject of advertisement, it would be better to have merchants as members of the Committee, with the Commissioner of Poliee as one of the members. He therefore, proposed the following names :—

The Commissioner of Police.

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty.

Mr. C. R. Nagappa.

Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.

Mr. J. Isaac.

Mr. DeSouza seconded Mr. Mohamed Hanief's proposal.

As. Mr. Abdul Latheef withdrew his list in favour of Mr. Hanief's, the Commission approved of the appointment of the following members to constitute the Select Committee :—

Mr. J. Isaac.

Mr. Narayana Chetty.

Mr. C. R. Nagappa.

Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.

The Commissioner of Police.

(File No. 20 of 1938.)

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5. Proposal of the the Commissioner of Police to amend Rule 19 of the Hackney Carriage Rules, to prohibit the use of Hackney Carriages for conveying passengers, which have been used for the transport of meat, etc., without being properly disinfected.

Recommended.

The President called upon the Commissioner of Police to move the proposition.—

In moving the proposition, the Commissioner of Police said that that proposal had been put up at the request of a considerable number of members of the public, who had complained that Hackney Carriages which were used to transport dead bodies, offal, meat and so on were also used for conveying passengers without being previously disinfected. Such a procedure was most offensive for anybody. When he looked into the rules, he noticed that there was no provision for taking action against this, so that he had suggested the amendment of rule 19 as follows :—

(1) Add the following as clause (c) of Rule 19, and re-number the existing 2 clauses as (a) and (b)

"No Hackney Carriage shall, if it has been used for the carriage of any dead body, or the carcases of meat or other parts of any dead animal, be thereafter used for the conveyance of any person unless it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer.

(2) Add the words "to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer" after the words without previously disinfecting it in the clause to be re-numbered as (b).

The Garrison Engineer seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following amendments to Rule 19 of the Hackney Carriage Rules be approved, and be published for objections.

(File No. 46 of 1940.)

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

[illegible]

As the following amendments of Rule [illegible]
re-numbering of clauses [illegible]

[illegible] Hackney Carriages [illegible] it has been used [illegible]
the carriage of any [illegible] dog, or the carcass of any
other part of any dead animal, be thereafter used for the
conveyance of any person unless it has been disinfected to
the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer.

(b) After the words "to the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer" where the words will in future occur in the previously directing it to be inserted as re-numbered as (b).

The Chairman Engineer seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following amendments to Rule 1 of the Hackney Carriage Rules be approved, and be published for objections.

(File No. 46 of 1910.)

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
Presi[illegible] M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 7.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall, at 8-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 28th March 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S., ... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	
,, Residency Surgeon,	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	R. E. Paezold, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. R. Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. H, Battan Lal.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M, Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mahomed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachaliam Moodr, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING

1 (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 29th February 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of prceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 29th February 1940 for approval.

Resolution ;—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

File No. 41 of 1934.

2. Mr. Ekambaram's proposition regarding amendments to the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, and the rules framed thereunder. in respect of the standard of purity and the appointment of Madras Government Food Analyst as Government Analyst in the Station.

(1) Recommended by 4 to 3.

(2) Recommended that President be asked to take up the question of reducing Analyst's fee to approximate to that of Madras.

The President called upon Mr. Ekambaram to speak to his proposition,

In speaking to the proposition, Mr. Ekambaram first read out the statement of objects and reasons for the information of the Commissioners and said that the proposition had been put forward in view of the great difficulties they experienced when they had to tackle cases of adulteration which came up in the Law Courts, In the absence of a fixed standard of purity, he wished to know how it could be decided whether any article of food-stuff sold was pure or adulterated, After all, each Analyst would have his own opinion as to what he considered pure or adulterated, so that what one Analyst considered adulterated might be certified as quite pure by another Analyst. The proposer wished to know therefore, how the Court was to take action in such cases He suggested that in order to bring

their legislation in that respect on a par with the legislation obtaining in that respect in the principal towns in India, a certain standard of purity might be fixed so that the authorities concerned might be in a more advantageous position than they were at present to deal with the cases.

With regard to the second part of the proposition, Mr. Ekambaram said that the Government Analyst appointed by the Local Government charged a most exorbitant rate for analysing foodstuffs for the issue of certificates, so that in very many cases middle class merchants were often deterred from having their articles analysed by the Government Analyst on that account. As the Analyst appointed by the Madras Government was more reasonable in his charges, the Hon'ble the Resident might be approached to appoint the Madras Government Food Analyst as the Local Government Analyst under the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law. The Standing Committee who considered the proposition had recommended that the President might be asked to take up the question of reducing the Analyst's fee to approximate to that of the Madras Government Analyst, so that he did not think there was any need for him to speak at length on that point.

The President said that if Mr. Ekambaram withdrew the second part of his proposition regarding the Analyst's charges, he would take action as recommended by the Standing Committee, and address the appropriate authorities to try and get the fee reduced.

Having agreed not to press the second part of his proposition relating to Analyst's fee on the assurance given by the President that he would take action as recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Ekambaram moved the first part of his proposition as below:—

> "that a recommendation be made to the Hon'ble the Resident that an amendment be made to the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, and the rules framed thereunder, fixing a standard of purity and the percentage of essential ingredients in the various foodstuffs on a par with other neighbouring provinces"

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the proposal,

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that when the proposition came up for consideration by the Standing Committee, it had been explained by the Health Officer that the fixing of a standared of purity in the manner suggested by the mover, had not been done in any of the Provinces like Madras, Bombay or Bengal. At the Standing Committee meeting, the Health Officer had explained that no provincial legislation had laid down the percentage ef essential ingredients, and that it would not be practicable to do so in the Station. In the circumstances, the speaker wished to know how they could proceed in the matter.

The Health Officer explained that it seemed to him that the words used by the mover of the proposition were not quite what that meant to imply. The word "standard" was used, but what was actually meant was that analytical data should be made available for all food stuffs, to help the Analyst in making out certificates. Such data were available, but no 'standards' of purity could be fixed nor had any standards been fixed in other places in the manner suggested by the mover. The standards they followed were on a par with the neighbouring provinces, and they had more or less adopted the Madras standards. In the case of Cow's milk, for instance, if the sample analysed contained less than 3 per cent of of milk fat, 8·5 per cent of milk solids other than fat or 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it had to be taken for the purpose of the law until it was proved otherwise, that the milk was not genuine but contained water. In the same way, a sample of butter which on analysis was found to contain more than 20 per cent of water, it should be considered as adulterated owing to the excessive amount of water contained therein, and so on. That, however, could not be called a "standard of purity." This data was adopted by analysts in the neighbouring Provinces of Madras, Bombay. Mysore, ect, as also in Bangalore itself. In certain provinces in North India, the authorities had, some three decades back, when that science was in its infancy, used certain chemical 'indexes" such as (1) Reichart value, (2) Polenske value, (3) Idoine value, etc., for judging the quality of ghee, but those indexes were not the 'ingredients' of ghee or butter in any sense of the term but were only certain numerical 'constants'. Another fact in that regard was that those "indexes" were not characteristic of the fat in pure ghee only. Other fats also had similar Reichart, Polenske etc , values, but their magnitudes differed. In the case of ghee, each of those 'constants' had its own range of

fluctuation. But, in modern times, the position was entirely different. Scientific investigation had widened much since then, and upon such "indexes" as ultimate guides for purity had been brought home to scientists, ~~the error of depending~~ the error of depending. It was now well known that some genuine ghees and butters did not invariably conform to the accepted "indexes". Introduction of certain scientific principles by chemists, with the intent to adulterate, had resulted in the production of "vegetable ghees" which resembled butter ghee in many respects, being solid, granular and similar even in colour and smell. The "indexes" were so adjusted by adulteration that they were made to correspond with those of pure ghee, so that it was now fairly well known that the so-called indexes by themselves were unreliable. Such were the wiles of the adulterant of food stuffs. Such being the case, if the Commission accepted the resolution proposed, they would be forcing the people in future to eat mixture of fats satisfying the "indexes" laid down, but which were not "ghee." The experience gained in the Municipal Laboratory amply justified that conclusion also. It was therefore impracticable to lay down any standard of purity. If the mover meant analytical data, then those were already specified for the different food stuffs as indicated in the Act. He had enquired from the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Governments, as to whether any special "standards" were laid down and he had had letters in the file to show that no information could be given by the authorities concerned in that regard. They only specified certain analytical data but no other figures. The Health Officer, therefore, presumed that the proposition suggested that such analytical data might be included in the Certificates issued by the Analysts, so that if any article of food analysed in that manner could satisfy that data, it might be presumed to be pure and genuine.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that the Health Officer's statement that no standards had been fixed for purity of food stuffs was not quite correct. He was in possession of a copy of the Journal issued by the Punjab Government called "Agriculture and Livestock in India," in which definite standards for the percentages of essential ingredients for the purity of different foodstuffs were laid down for the guidance of the administration of the Food Adulteration Law. They could see from that that certain Provincial Governments had, by research adopted certain standards of purity to be followed by Analysts, in order to determine whether certain foodstuffs were pure

or not, and also for the guidance of the Courts of Law in disposing of cases pertaining to adulteration, as Courts of Law had an independent duty to perform apart from the evidence of certificates. If they took the trouble to find out the source of such researches, the public of Bangalore would be provided with certain standards of purity and it was for that purpose that it had been proposed to set down some "standard" to be followed instead of just blindly following the analytical data which had been adopted by the neighbouring provinces. Other District Boards and Taluks had prescribed standards of purity for various food stuffs and on those standards the Analysts had to work and serve the purpose of the Law. The local authorities could do the same, so that the public might have definite information by embodying such standards of purity in the Adulteration Law itself.

Mr. De Souza thought that the fixing of a standard was necessary, because in the absence of it, any two Analysts who considered themselves experts were likely to give two different opinions on the purity of foodstuff, thus confusing the issues. If a standard was fixed, it would deter the people who manufactured articles of food from carrying out adulteration. If there was no standard, it would be difficult to fix the liability on the manufacturer as he would feign ignorance. He, therefore, suggested that if it could be done, standards of purity for the different foodstuffs should be laid down.

The Health Officer explained that if they considered the analytical data, they would find that certain standards had been fixed, on which the Law could act, setting out a minimum and maximum for every article and working within that range. Such standards were worked out by various researches and fixed, but they were not actually incorporated in the rules.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief pointed out that if two analysts had two different opinions, it would be of no use trying to fix the liability, just as if two doctors differed over a case, while the poor patient suffered. That fear being contingent, they might agree to fix a standard of purity.

The Residency Surgeon pointed out that in every profession, they came up against differences of opinion. It was not only in the

legal or the medical professions-though his own profession (the Medical) was notorious for that sort of thing. In such cases where there was difference of opinion, the Court should take the common-sense point of view and send in its verdict accordingly. In the circumstances, it would be most undesirable for the Commission or any other public body, to lay down absolute standards of purity for any article of food, when those same standards were capable of fraudulent imitation without detection, as had been explained by the Health Officer, and also when next year's researches, having been carried out at a later stage, made invalid, this year's researches, which it would have to be presumed, left room for error. As had been explained also by the Health Officer, fraud was very easy to carry out in spite of any hard and fast rules laid down.

Mr. Isaac wished to know if there was any provision for fixing any sort of standard in the existing rules.

The President said that there seemed to be some confusion as to what was meant by "standards of purity." He presumed that Mr. Ekambaram wanted all the results of the various tests to be incorporated in the Adulteration Law, but even that was not exactly what was meant by a "standard of purity." Such tests were carried out in order to see whether the stuff was pure or adulterated, but the tests were not always the same, nor were they all applied in every case. Sometimes, a certain test showed that the sample was pure, but by watching it and observing it during the course of the experiments, the Analyst found that it was not as pure as he thought at first. If a certain article was found after test to be adulterated, all that a vendor would have to do if standards were fixed would be to secure the services of a capable chemist in order to make the food conform to the necessary standards, even though adulterated. If they wanted to fix any absolute standards of purity, the Commission would have to have a Committee of Expert Scientists but even then the thing would not be complete, because different Analysts had different methods of testing samples. Hence the President thought it would be a very difficult matter to fix any such values for purity. The fixing of standards might be possible in the United Provinces where they had made a great study of such matters, but not in the South. The Madras Government considered it most undesirable to fix any standards. These standards, of course, varied in different places, and were capable of manipulation by chemists. It was not at all desirable, therefore, to fix

standards in that manner. Fortunately, or unfortunately, their Courts and Magistrates did not number very many expert Scientists among them, but went rather beyond their province sometimes in judging cases which exceeded their scientific knowledge. Their present Public Analyst was a capable man and his certificates were regarded as proof of the purity or impurity of any article tested by him, unless this was disputed. Then it was referred to the Government Analyst. If the article was found by the G. A. to be pure. the case was withdrawn. If the people did not wish to spend money by going to the Public Analyst and if the merchant or his counsel had sufficient scientific knowledge to prevail in his arguments, then no doubt the merchant might get away with it. The proper thing to do, however, was to take the opinion either of a public or a Government Analyst and decide the matter in that way instead of dealing with this aspect of the case in a Court of Law, where it was not possible to go into the various tests and values which might be the evidence of adulteration. The President, therefore, suggested that Mr. Ekambaram's proposition being impracticable, should not be agreed to.

Mr. Ekambaram pointed out that as many as 18 provinces in India had laid down standards of purity and had published those standards in their reports as being the results of experiments carried out by them.

The President wished to know if the mover wanted the Commission to publish a book on the subject.

Replying in the negative, Mr. Ekambaram said that the Health Officer had merely stated the evidence of the percentage of moisture contained in butter and the percentage of fats and solids etc., contained in milk and ghee, but there were a great many other tests and values which could be carried out and adopted. He had observed that everywhere certain standard values for purity had been prescribed, so that so far as their local conditions permitted, it would not be out of order to fix a certain standard also, without which merchants and the Courts of Law were left in ignorance of what was required by the law.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried by 13 voting for and 10 against it.

Resolved that a recommendation be made to the Hon'ble the Resident that an amendment be made to the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, and the rules framed thereunder, fixing a standard of purity and the percentage of essential ingredients in the various foodstuffs on a par with other neighbouring provinces.

(File No. 47 of 1940).

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3. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition regarding amendments to the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, and the rules framed thereunder in respect of penalties.

Recommended by 4 to 3.

Mr. Narasiah proposed that in the absence of Mr. Sundaram Iyer, the matter should be deferred, so that the mover himself might have an opportunity of placing his views before the Commission.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the proposal, and the Commission agreed to defer the proposition.

Resolution :—Deferred.

(File No. 48 of 1940).

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4. Consideration of the question of handing over to the authorities of the Baldwin Boys' High School, a portion of Serpentine Street for inclusion in the school compound, on condition that they pay for widening Aga Abdulla Street, including acquisition of land required for that purpose.

Recommended.

The President read out a note on the subject for the information of the Commission, and said that at present the school compound was divided by a portion of Serpentine Street. If that portion was included in the school compound, it would certainly add very much to the amenities of the school from the point of view of the safety of the students. It would also serve as an improvement in

the matter of town planning, since Aga Abdulla Street, now only a narrow cobbled lane, would be widened and be converted into a decent road for the diversion of traffic from Serpentine Street. In the light of all those considerations, the Standing Committee had recommended the proposal, which might be accepted by the Commission.

Mr. Thangiah seconded the proposal.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the proposal was a most desirable one and should be adopted in the interests of the school as well as of the public.

In supporting the proposition, Mr. Sinclair said that Aga Abdulla Street would be a very nice road after it had been widened, and that it would be beneficial to the public as well as to the residents of that particular locality. The amount proposed to be spent on the widening and improvement of that street, the cost of which the school authorities had agreed to bear, was Rs 2,395. As that seemed a heavy amount, Mr. Sinclair suggested that the estimate might be reduced to Rs. 2,000. The Rs. 395 could easily be cut out of the cost of improvement by utilizing some of the material which made up the existing street for instance, the unsize stones and things of that sort. He said that he understood from the Principal of the school that he (the Principal) had agreed to pay for the acquisition of the land as well. It was a pity that they had no figures to give them some idea as to what the whole cost would be, but in the absence of such figures, they might bill the school for Rs. 2,000 for the construction of the new road plus the cost of the acquisition of the land for widening Aga Abdulla Street. The current year was a great year for the institution in question, it being their Diamond Jubilee Year, and the Commission might, therefore, agree to contribute a little towards it by making a reduction in the cost of the road construction. He hoped the Commission would agree to his suggestion.

The President wished to know if Mr. Sinclair was moving an amendment.

Mr. Sinclair said that he did not wish to propose an amendment, but merely made a suggestion that a sum of Rs. 2,000 ought to be sufficient for the school authorities to pay for the construction of the road.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that personally he was of opinion that the school in question should be grateful to the Commission for agreeing to that portion of Serpentine Street being closed, so that they should be asked to pay in full for the acquisition of the land required for the purpose of widening Aga Abdulla Street, on the school's account, whatever the cost might be. The school in question had consented to pay for the widening of Aga Abdulla Street, and had also agreed to pay the cost of acquisition of land. The only question was, if Mr. Sinclair's suggestion was accepted, as to how the Commission should meet the extra Rs. 395 required for constructing the road in question. To ask the Commission to pay it out of their funds, was not fair. Besides, the authorities concerned could well afford to pay for the whole cost. As Mr. Sundaram Iyer had pointed out at the Standing Committee Meeting the land in question was valued at from 4 to 6 annas per sq, foot, so that the Commission ought not to agree to pay anything towards the construction of the road as had been suggested. Mr. Abdul Latheef therefore, supported the Standing Committee's recommendation that the land be handed over to the school authorities and that both the cost of acquisition as well as that of widening and improving Aga Abdulla Street, ought to be paid for in full by them.

The President said that as Mr. Sinclair had not made any specific amendment, they might consider the actual amount to be paid by the school at some later date.

Mr. De Souza poinetd out that Mr. Sinclair's suggestion was merely to ask the Executive Engineer to be very cautious with the money and save whatever was possible, so that the savings might be handed back to the school. He felt sure that the Executive Engineer would not spend anything more than was necessary for the purpose.

The Executive Engineer said that the estimate prepared was for Rs. 2,395 but as it provided for a tarred road, it could be brought down by about Rs. 154 by providing only for an ordinary metalled road instead. Then, it had been proposed to construct a culvert along the road, but as that would cost about Rs. 199, that expenditure also might be reduced. All those improvements could be done later on if necessary.

Mr. Issac did not think that it was necessary to fix any particular amount. The school authorities might, therefore, be asked to pay whatever the cost of construction of the road and acquisition of land for widening the street worked out to.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried,

Resolved that the portion of Serpentine Street lying between the school playground and the school building, be handed over to the authorities of the Baldwin Boys' High School to be enclosed within the school compound, on condition that the school authorities pay the cost of the scheme for widening Aga Abdulla Street including acquisition of land required for the purpose, so that the traffic which now passes the portion of Serpentine Street in question may be diverted through that street (Aga Abdulla Street).

(File No. 49 of 1940),

5, Consideration of the question of compounding the offence of Mr. Mara Setty in respect of the unauthorised construction of a room at Premises No. 15/a, Muthukarpanpollyam,

Compounding fee of Rs. 50 recommended.

The President said that the room in question had been constucted in direct contravention of orders of refusal issued, but as the area built upon was less than half the area of the plot. he was not inclined to order the demolition of the room. He had therefore, moved the Standing Committee to impose a very heavy compounding fee of Rs. 100, his power in that respect being limited to Rs. 25. The Standing Committee thought that Rs. 100 was too heavy and had recommended a fee of Rs. 50 instead. The President put the Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the offence of Mr, Mara Setty in respect of the unathorised construction of a room at Premises No, 15-a, Muthukarpanpollyam, be compounded on payment of a composition fee of Rs. 50.

(File No 50 of 1940)

6. Consideration of the question of deputing 2 Municipal nurses to undergo training at the Vocational School for Women at Mysore.

Recommended.

Resolved that 2 Municipal Nurses, as recommended by the Health Officer, be deputed to undergo training at the Vocational School for Women at Mysore. Cost involved, viz. Rs. 96-6-0 (inclusive of the pay of the locum tenens) to be met out of the savings available from the provision for leave allowances for the Maternity and Child Welfare establishment.

(File No. 51 of 1940)

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7. Consideration of the question of admission of patients from Coorg in the proposed Sanatorium in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Recommended.

The President said that the Coorg Health Authorities had made a suggestion to the Residency Surgeon to the effect that as the Municipal Commission had undertaken the construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the station they would contribute a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards it on condition that the Station Authorities agreed to take in Coorg patients suffering from Tuberculosis into the Commission's Sanatorium on the same conditions as they took in their own patients. The Residency Surgeon had considered the question and had suggested that the Commission might accept the contribution and agree to allot two beds for patients brought from Coorg, provided beds were vacant at the time on the same conditions as Station patients.

Dr. Pacheco said that from a perusal of the file, he noticed that for the 1st year, it would cost the Commission a sum of Rs. 424 per patient, in the 2nd year, Rs. 382 and in the 3rd and subsequent years Rs. 306 per patient. They would see from that therefore, that if the Station authorities had to bear the overhead charges, it was going to fall rather heavily on the local Government and the ratepayers eventually He could not see why Coorg, in addition to

the initial contribution towards construction and equipment of the Sanatorium, should not be asked to pay a proportionate amount for the maintenance of the patients which she might send from time to time. It was not fair to lay the whole cost on the local administration and the ratepayers. The Hon'ble the Resident might therefore, be moved to see that Coorg should also be asked to pay a proportionate contribution each year towards the recurring expenses for the maintenance of the patients which she sent for treatment at Bangalore

The President pointed out that the patients sent from Coorg would be taken into the Station Sanatorium on the same terms as those from Bangalore itself. It was not proposed to take them in for treatment free of charge. The scale was as follows :—

Income under Rs. 30	...	Free
„ between Rs. 30 and Rs. 49	...	4 as. per day
„ „ Rs. 50 and Rs. 99	...	8 as. „
„ of Rs. 100 and above	...	Re. 1 „

Those charges would hold good for the Station as well as for Coorg, if the Commission agreed to the proposal. When the question first came up, three suggestions were placed before the Coorg Administration viz :—

1. in consideration of the capital contribution of Rs. 2,000 it might be possible to give preference to Coorg patients for two beds on condition that a minimum of annas 4 per day, per patient, were contributed by the patient himself or by the Coorg Administration, or by any suitable association in Coorg.

2. As an alternative, we could admit Coorg patients on exactly similar terms to those prescribed for C. & M. Station patients including free treatment for the indigent but without giving Coorg the prior claim to any beds, as and when accommodation is available and without laying down any further conditions.

3. If the Coorg Administration care to increase their contribution to Rs. 3,000, one free bed could be reserved for patients from Coorg. They chose the second alternative, and said that they were prepared to send in patients on the same terms as those obtaining for patients in the Station. From a conversation with the

Residency Surgeon on the subject, the President said that he gathered that the problem of Tuberculosis in Coorg was not a very serious one, and that the patients that they were likely to send would not be very many. The position was that if they had beds vacant, the Station authorities would have to admit one or two of the patients from Coorg up to a limit of 2 only. If their income was below Rs. 30, they would have to be admitted free, otherwise as he had stated before, they would have to pay the same fees as those prescribed for Bangalore patients The Residency Surgeon thought that that was a fair deal. As the Commission could do with the extra money for the construction and equipment of the Sanatorium, the Standing Committee was agreeable to the proposal of the Residency Surgeon.

Dr. Pacheco said that he fully understood and accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation, that Coorg might be permitted to send her patients to the Station Sanatorium for treatment, but the point to be considered was as to who would be asked to pay the overhead charges of the patients who would be brought from Coorg. It was not fair to expect Bangalore to pay those heavy charges for outside patients. His submission was that Coorg should be made to pay a proportinate charge for the upkeep of the institution in question and treatment of patients, according to the number of patients she sent in. It seemed to him that Coorg was getting away too easily by merely paying Rs. 2,000 and nothing more If they allowed that, she would send her two patients and their future cost would fall very heavily on the local administration and the ratepayers. It was to the future cost that he looked and so he suggested that that cost ought to be divided proportionately between the Station and Coorg. If it happened that she had no patients to send in any particular year, then Coorg would not be required to pay anything for upkeep charges. The problem of Tuberculosis may not be very serious in Coorg at the moment, but they could not say that that would be the case always. Dr. Pacheco agreed that Coorg should pay Rs. 2,000 towards the initial construction and equipment of the Sanatorium, but she should also be made to pay a proportionate amount for the maintenance of the Hospital and the patients she sent.

The President pointed out that the contribution of Rs. 2,000 proposed to be given to the Station authorities did not come from

the Coorg Government but from their Anti-Tuberculosis Association, out of the funds raised as a result of the Anti-Tuberbulosis Campaign, so that the Government actually had no part in the arrangement. It was the Anti-Tuberculosis Association which had made the proposal in question. They were not in a position to construct a Sanatorium of their own and so they had approached the Residency Surgeon to allow their patients to be treated in the Banglore Hospital. The Residency Surgeon considered the suggestion in connection with the proposed Sanatorium and made the proposal. If Dr. Pacheco wished, he might incorporate his suggestion in an amendment to the proposition or else he might propose to defer it to their next meeting in order to hear what the Residency Surgeon had to say on the subject before coming to a final decision.

Mr. Narasiah thought that it would be better to defer the proposition to their next meeting in view of the fact that the Residency Surgeon might have some suggestions to make on it.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that when the matter was discussed at the Standing Committee meeting, it had been suggested that Coorg might be given two beds as vacancies arose only, but no preference had to be shown nor had any beds to be reserved for Coorg patients only. As far as he was aware, Coorg sent her Tuberculosis patients to Mysore, where they had a Sanatorium as well, so that they were not likely to send very many to Bangalore. If however, they had occasion to send any patients to Bangalore, those patients could be accommodated only if there were vacant beds. The Commission did not intend reserving two beds only for such patients. As the Residency Surgeon had pointed out at the time, Mercara was a small place, but if any of the Coorg patients happened to be brought to Bangalore, they could be accommodated as vacancies arose, and not otherwise. So far as payment was concerned, the charges would remain the same as those obtaining for the Civil and Military Station Tuberculosis patients.

Dr. Pacheco observed that he had no objection to the reservation of the two beds, but only wished to point out that since the least amount a patient would cost the authorities per year was Rs. 306, he wished to know who would be the authority to bear that cost. If Coorg sent her patients, then she should be asked to pay for the upkeep in proportion.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that no hospital would ask to be paid for the upkeep charges of patients coming from an area outside its range. For instance, some people from the City came to be treated at the Bowring Hospital in the Cantonment, and some people from the Cantonment preferred to be treated at the Victoria and other hospitals in the City, and all those patients were admitted into the Hospital they sent to without their particular administrative authorities being charged for upkeep fees. The same thing applied in the case before them The patients were charged at the same rate as patients residing in the Station. The only point to be considered was what each particular hospital charged for patients it took in for treatment. In the case of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, it had been proposed to make Coorg patients pay at the same rate as Bangalore patients.

The President pointed out that with regard to overhead charges, the Commission would have to bear those charges in any case whether the beds were occupied or vacant, On the other hand, if a bed was occupied by a patient from Coorg, he might be able to pay the Hospital something for his treatment, and in any case, they would have been helped to the extent of Rs. 2,000 in the construction of their Sanatorium. Those were points which might be remembered. The overhead charges for the Sanitorium would be more or less the same whether the beds were vacant or occupied. He wished to know Dr. Pacheco's intentions.

Dr. Pacheco proposed an amendment to the effect that the matter be deferred for further consideration.

Mr. Thangiah seconded the amendment.

Mr. Narayana Chetty wished to know if two beds would be reserved for Coorg patients only

Replying in the negative, the President said that if one or two beds were vacant, they could be placed at the disposal of patients sent from Coorg, if they required them, but not otherwise. Personally, the President viewed the matter in a spirit of brotherliness and thought that they might do the same.

Dr. Pacheco said that he would feel more inclined to agree to the Standing Committee's recommendation after he had heard what the Residency Surgeon had to say on the matter. That was his reason for moving the amendment.

The President put Dr. Pacheco's amendment to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolution :—Deferred for further consideration.

(File No. 60 of 1939).

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8. Acquisition of land for extending the Hindu and Mohammedan Burial Grounds, Ulsoor.

Recommended.

The President explained that the Standing Committee had recommended that 7·26 acres of land at Rs. 1,000 per acre be acquired for the extention of the burial grounds in question

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that it had been proposed some-time back to acquire a piece of land for a burial ground for the Ahmedeya Community. He suggested that steps might be taken to find a place for that burial ground also.

The President wished to know what community that was.

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that they were a section of the Mohammedan Community called the Ahmedeyas.

The President said that he would look into the matter. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that land shaded in red in the 16"—1 mile map in the file, measuring 7.26 acres, be acquired for the extension of the Hindu and Mohammedan Burial Grounds, Ulsoor.

(File No. 172 of 1933)

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9. Mr. C. C. Hanumantha Rao's application for the sale to him of the Municipal vacant land in front of house No. 68/a Blackpally Road.

Recommended at annas 6 per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land in front of his house No. 68/a, Blackpally Road, marked 'A. B. C' in the plan in file, be sold to him at 6 annas per square foot.

(File No. 52 of 1940).

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10. Pension application of Kalendar Hussain, late Circle Peon, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Kalendar Hussain, late Circle Peon, Health Department, be granted a pension of Rs. 6-12-0 per mensem with effect from the 1st February 1940, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 53 of 1940).

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11. Pension application of Mrs. Gnanabakiam Christian, late Midwife, Health Department,

Recommended.

Resolved that Mrs. Gnanabakiam Christian, late Midwife. Health Department, be granted a pension Rs. of 13-15-0 per mensem with effect from the 21st September 1939, for which she is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 54 of 1940).

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12. Grant of bonus under the Provident Fund Rules to the widow of Lazaar Pillay, late Cemetery Registrar, Health Department.

Place before Commission.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that the only objection to the Standing Committee's recommendation was that under Provident Fund Rule 15, it was made peremptory that a declaration certificate

should be signed by the subscriber to the P. Fund, showing that he had made a nomination for the bonus in favour of a person who was a member of his family at the time he made it. In the case before them, however, it had been noticed that the subscriber had signed a false declaration because he certified the beneficiary as being his wife, when actually she was not his wife when the certificate was signed by him. The woman in question was not his legal wife at the time, though he married her two years later. Since the declaration which was a mandatory one and gave a certain status to the nomination, was made two years before the woman actually became his wife, it was clear that the certificate was null and void. Though he had married the woman subsequently, he failed to make out a proper declaration after she had become his legal wife. If that had been done, there would have been no trouble at all. It was now open to the Commission to decide who the heirs of the deceased subscriber were at the time of his death. Since from the records it was clear that the lady to whom he had left the benefit was not his legal wife at the time he signed the certificate, Mr. Narasiah wished to know if the Commission would take upon themselves the responsibility of signing an heirship certificate to the effect that the beneficiary was his wife and, therefore, his legal heir, or whether they would leave it to the Court to decide. It was unfortunate that the person seemed to have practised a deliberate fraud upon the Commission, thus preventing them from exercising their authority in the matter. It would be entirely out of order for them to sign the heirship certificate. They should therefore withhold payment and see how the matter would be decided in Court.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he knew nothing about the claim being legitimate or not, but if there were other legal heirs in existence, all they had to do was to file a suit against the woman in a Court of Law. When the subscriber himself had assigned the money to a particular person, the money should be paid to that person, as that was his wish.

The President read out the rule in question for the information of the Commission, and said that in this case it was admitted that the subscriber had had no family at all, so that he was perfectly at liberty to leave his money to the woman nominated by him. The only trouble was that he had nominated her as his

wife, but even that could have been overcome, if, after he had married her subsequently, he had made out a fresh declaration from, making her his beneficiary as his wife. But this was not done. The fact of his not having a family at the time of his signing the declaration, however, still remained, and the fact that he had subsequently rectified a moral defect by legal marriage to the woman, should be accepted, as she certainly was his legal wife at the time when the benefit accrued, so that the nomination need not be challenged If however, the Commission considered it necessary they might give notice that the amount would be paid to the widow after the lapse of one month from the date of the notice unless the other claimant secured an injunction from the Civil Court restraining the Commission from paying the amount in question to the beneficiary nominated by the subscriber.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that the Commission had no power to invite anybody to give or obtain an injunction from the Court. It was admitted that there was no valid declaration, because at the time when the declaration was signed, it did not conform to the rules. It was two years after making out the nomination that the subscriber married the woman, when he had all along led them to believe that she was his wife at the time of the signing of the declaration, by which means he had prevented the Commission from exercising the powers conferred upon them in that regard. No servant of the Commission ought to be allowed to practise such fraud, Since subsequently he had made her a member of his family by conferring upon the woman a legal status, it would have cost him nothing to have made out a proper declaration from after the marriage. Since he had shirked that moral obligation, the question naturally arose as to who was the legal heir The man had died without effecting a proper nomination. to enable the Commission to dispose of the P. F. amount at his credit, Mr. Narasiah thought that it was not right that they (the Commission) should figure in a Court of Law. They should therefore insist upon an heirship certificate if they wished to avoid such unpleasentness.

Mr. Ekambaram thought that since the woman became the subscriber's wife previous to the man's death, she might be considered his wife and the money paid to her. When such was the position. it would be cruel on the part of the Commission to insist

upon an heirship certificate, for which she would have to pay away about half the amount which accrued to her, by the time she received that money, which was a little more than Rs. 300. He suggested that the Commission should adopt the President's proposal that the office should await an injunction from the Court to stop payment, pending decision as to the proper claimant. At the time of making the nomination, the subscriber had no family and, therefore, he had every right to leave his money to anybody outside if he so desired. He should not have made a declaration that the woman was his wife then, but the fact that she was his legal wife at the time of his death, held good What was made right in the eyes of God, ought to satisfy the Municipal Commission.

The President moved a proposal to the effect that the amount of bonus be paid to the nominee of the deceased after the lapse of one month from the date on which notice is given to the other claimant to obtain an injunction from Court

Mr. Abdul Latheef seconded the proposal

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried by 7 voting for and 3 against it.

Resolved that the amount of bonus, viz, Rs. 359-8-0 be paid to the nominee of the deceased after the lapse of one month from the date on which notice is given to the other claimant to obtain an injunction from Court.

(File No. 55 of 1940,)

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13. Revised estimate of Rs. 1,371 for dismantling the existing compound walls and providing iron railing all round the Municipal Dispensary, Fraser Town.

Place before the Commission.

The President said that the proposal really emanated from himself, and that the Standing Committee had not made any recommendation on it. He understood, however, that Mr. Sinclair wished to inspect the place and see whether a brick wall would be cheaper than the iron railing as proposed.

Mr. Sinclair said that the iron railing was estimated to cost about Rs. 1,371 while a very presentable and modern brick wall put up around the compound at a cost of about Rs. 700 only would answer the purpose just as well. The cost would be much cheaper because most of the material comprising the existing wall could be used for the erection of the new structure. Of course, he did not insist upon this being done, but merely said that he saw no necessity for an iron enclosure. The surrounding area was not so very presentable that an expensive iron railing should be put up in place of a brick wall. The wall designed by him would not be an unsightly one nor would it have any filigiri work about it, but being plain and neat, it would serve the purpose at a much lesser cost.

The Executive Engineer said that an estimate had been prapared last year for the same type of railing at Rs. 935, but owing to high prices, the present estimate amounted to Rs. 1,371. An estimate for Rs 3,044 had also been prepared for Cast Iron ornamental railing, but it was felt that wrought iron railing would be better as it would serve for years and be more in keeping with the locality. The brick wall designed by Mr. Sinclair was only 3½ feet in height, and as the idea of the wall was to prevent people from climbing over it and entering the compound, that would be no deterrent. The wall should be at least 6 feet in height and a 6" coping, and such a wall made of brick would cost about Rs. 1,206, so that the difference between the two estimates was not great. At the back of the building, where there was a latrine, as shown in the plan in the file, it was proposed to patch the present wall and allow it to remain, as there was no necessity for iron railing on that side. At first they had thought that the brick construction could be continued from that portion but subsequently it had been decided that iron railing would serve the purpose better and he had accordingly prepared the estimate.

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that the present wall, besides being in a weak and dilapidated condition, was so low that all sorts of people climbed over it and got into the compound of the Dispensary, so that if Mr. Sinclair's suggestion was for a 3½ feet wall, it would not serve the purpose for which the wall or railing was intended. If a high wall was erected, it would cost much more than Mr. Sinclair had estimated for the low one he had in mind. Besides, Mr Abdul Latheef thought that an iron railing would be in keeping

with the locality and would improve the appearance of the Dispensary as well. If they had a small low wall, the same nuisance would continue.

The President said that the whole question arose from the suggestion that the present low wall was quite inadequate for the purpose of keeping undesirable people out of the Dispensary compound, especially at night. The Doctor in charge of the Dispensary wanted a railing put up on top of the present wall in order to raise it in height, but after inspecting it, he (the President) saw that it was quite a useless proposal because the wall, as it stood at present, was itself in a very bad condition It was now even worse, and had to be replaced by something more substantial. That was why he thought it would be better to dismantle the existing brick structure and put up iron railing instead of putting the railing on top of the weak brick wall. Personally, he thought that iron railing would be much more useful, besides being much better in appearance and he believed, more lasting. For all these reasons, the President thought that it would be more in keeping with economy to have the railing at a very slight additional cost above the cost that would be involed by the building of a brick wall.

Mr Sinclair said that even a low compound wall ought to be enough to keep undesirables out of the compound, so that there was no necessity for a high wall of 6 or 7 feet.

The President pointed out that the foundation for the wall had to be taken into consideration, and the height of the railing was taken from ground level to top.

The Executive Engineer explained that people from the road scaled up the present wall during the night time and slept on the verandah of the Dispensary, which was a very nice broad one. The height of the proposed railing would be 5 feet, 6," and that ought to keep such people, who were often beggars and other undesirables, out of the place.

Mr. Sinclair pointed out that the present wall would yield a fairly large amount of building material, but for which no reduction was shown in the estimate put up.

The Executive Engineer said that he would take the cost of that material into consideration when constructing the foundation and all that sort of thing.

The President put the estimate to the meeting and it was sanctioned.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,371 for dismantling the existing compound walls and providing iron railing all round the Municipal Dispensary, Fraser Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No, 56 of 1940).

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14. Estimate of Rs 53 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at premises No 8, Nullah Road, the cost being recoverable from the owner of the building in monthly instalments.

Recommended.

'Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 53, for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at premises No. 8, Nullah Road be sanctioned. Cost to be recovered from the owner of the building in 12 monthly instalments

(File No. 57 of 1940).

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15. Tenders received for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses during 1940—41,

Highest tender recommended (for 3 months, proportionate amount),

The President said that it had been proposed to give out the contract for a period of three months and the highest tender received was for Rs. 43,355 a year and the Contractor who had submitted it had agreed to pay a proportionate amount for 3 months, namely, Rs 10,839 approximately.

The Commission accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Mohamed Khalilullah (for Chowdry Abdul Wahab & Sons) and Hajee Mohamed Abbas, for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock

Slaughter Houses, be accepted for 3 months from the 1st April 1940 for proportionate amount of tender; viz. Rs. 10,838-12-0 for 3 months or Rs 3,612-14-8 per mensem.

(Total amount tendered by the Contractors for the year Rs. 43,355).

(File No. 217 of 1920.)

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16. Result of the auction sale of the right of removing blood from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses during 1940—41.

Highest bid recommended. Condition requiring contractor to permit at least hourly washings to be incorporated in agreement.

The President said that the highest tender received was for Rs. 2,600. It had been proposed to embody in the agreement a condition that the Contractor should permit the Health Department to carry out at least hourly washings of the slaughtering pitches. That had been agreed to by the Contractor, so that the auction sale might be confirmed.

The Commission accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the bid of Rs. 2,600 of Messrs. Mohamed Hayath, Muthvalli Abdul Wahab and B. M. Abdul Latheef of Messrs. Mohamed Hayath & Co., for the right of removing blood from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses, during 1940—41, be accepted. Condition requiring contractors to permit at least hourly washings to be incorporated in the agreement.

(File No. 219 of 1920.)

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17. Tenders received for the supply of stationery articles during 1940—41.

Recommended purchase of requirements for 3 months to be made after calling for quotations.

The President said that the Standing Committee had recommended that the Commission might purchase only 3 months

requirements after calling for quotations, since the tenders received had so many qualifications and were also rather high.

The Commission accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that purchase of requirements for 3 months be made after calling for quotations.

(File No. 216 of 1920)

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18. Tender received for the supply of coal for the use of the Steam Road Roller etc., during 1940—41.

Recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs R. K. Pillai and Co, for the supply of coal for the use of the Steam Road Roller etc., during 1940—41, at Rs. 32-8-0 per ton, be accepted.

(File No. 58 of 1940.)

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19. Tenders received for the supply of articles to the Municipal Stores and Workshop during 1940—41.

Lowest tender recommended (subject to re-examination on basis of average of actuals for past 3 years.)

The President said that a re-calculation of the tenders had been carried out on the basis of average of actuals for the past 3 years, as had been recommended by the Standing Committee, and it was found that the person who had submitted the lowest tender was also the person whose average for the past 3 pears was the lowest, so that the work might be entrusted to him The name of the Contractors were Messrs. Chandamiyan Sahib and sons.

Mr. Sinclair wished to know if the recommendation was made because the Standing Committee thought that anybody had submitted a lower tender than Messrs. Chandamiyan and sons.

The President said that it was considered that a 3 year average would be more suitable, but in any case, the man who tendered the lowest rates for 1940—41 was the one whose 3—year average was the lowest, so that it made no difference.

The Commission agreed to entrusting the supply to Messrs Chandamiyan Sahib and sons.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. M. Chandamiyan Sahib and sons for the supply of articles to the Municipal Stores and Workshop during 1940—41. be accepted.

(File No, 58 of 1940.)

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20 Tenders received for sanitary and underground drainage works below Rs. 1,000 during 1940 41.

Lowest tender recommended (subject to re-examination on basis of average of actuals for past 3 years).

The President said that the same procedure had been adopted in that case also and Mr. T. K. Muthian was the lowest tenderer.

The Commission approved of the Standing Committee's suggestion.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. T. K. Muthian for sanitary and underground drainage works below Rs. 1,000, during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No. 58 of 1940).

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21. Tenders received for the supply of pipes and fittings required by the Municipality during 1940—41.

Lowest tender recommended (subject to re-examination on basis of average of actuals for past 3 years).

The President said that a 3-year average had been taken in that case also and Mr. B. Abdul Wahab Sahib was found to have submitted the lowest tender. He put the recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. B. Abdul Wahab Sahib for the supply of pipes and fittings required by the Municipality, during 1940—41, be accepted.

(File No 58 of 1940)

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22. Tenders received for the supply of granite metal for roads in Circles I and II during 1940—41.

Lowest tender of Mr. D. H, Krishna Reddy recommended for both Circles.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. D. H. Krishna Reddy for the supply of granite metal for roads in Circles I and II during 1940—41 be accepted as detailed below:—

Circle No		Rate. Rs.	a.	p,	
I.	...	7	15	0	per 100 c. ft.
II	...	8	0	0	do

(File No. 58 of 1940).

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23. Tenders received for the supply of chips for emulsion dressing roads in Circles I to V during 1940—41.

Lowest tender rccommended for each Circle,

Resolved that tenders for the supply of chips for emulsion dressing roads in Circles I to V, during 1940—41. be accepted as detailed beiow :—

Circle No.	Name of Contractor.	Rate. Rs.	a.	p.	
I.	Mr. Chicka Muniappa Reddy ...	12	8	0	per c. ft.
II.	,, Nanjunda Rao ...	12	0	0	do
III.	,, P. Krishniah ...	11	0	0	do
IV.	,, P. Krishniah ...	11	0	0	do
V.	,, P. Krishniah ...	11	0	0	do

Bansawadi Road Rs 12-8-0 per 100 c feet.

(File No. 58 of 1940),

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24. Tender received for working the Municipal quarry on Sultanji Gunta Road and supplying metal to Circles III, IV and V during 1940—41 and 1941—42.

Recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. P. Krishniah for working the Municipal quarry on Sultanji Gunta Road and supplying metal to Circles III, IV and V, during 1940 41 and 1941—42, be accepted.

(File No. 58 of 1940)

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25. Tenders received for all new works and repairs below Rs. 1,000 in Circles I to V, during 1940—41

Recommended acceptance of the following tenders :—

Circle No.	I	...	Mr. Yellappa Reddy
,,	II	...	,, Munisamappa.
,,	III	...	Messrs. Narasimhappa and Shamanna
,,	IV	...	,, do
,,	V	...	Mr. Yellappa Reddy.

Resolved that tenders for all new works and repairs below Rs. 1,000 in circles I to V, during 1940—41, be accepted as detailed below :—

Circle No.	Name of Contractor,	Rate.
I.	Mr. Yellappa Reddy	12 per cent below schedule of rates
II.	Mr. Munisamappa	12 ,, do
III.	Messrs, Narasimhappa & Shamanna	12 ,, do
IV.	do	16 ,, do
V.	Mr. Yellappa Reddy	16 ,, do

(File No 58 of 1940.)

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26. Tenders received for providing unsize stone paving to streets and lanes in Circles I to V during 1940—41.

Recommended lowest tender for each Circle

Mr. Sinclair observed that it seemed to him that the rates quoted in the tenders had all been doubled There seemed no reason for the rates to be so high and that only led them to believe that there was some trickery for such high quotations, as all the five tenderers had quoted enormously high rates. He, therefore, proposed that the whole lot should be scrapped and fresh tenders called for.

Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the proposal.

The President asked the Executive Engineer what his view on the matter was and whether he too thought the rates had been doubled.

The Executive Engineer said that he could not definitely say that the rates had been doubled, but they were certainly very high. No harm would result from the Commission inviting fresh tenders and the chances were that the rates might be lowered in that case.

The President put Mr. Sinclair's amendment that fresh tenders be called for unsize stone paving as rates tendered are absurdly high, to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that fresh tenders be called for unsize stone paving as the rates tendered are absurdly high.

(File No. 58 of 1940.)

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27. Periodical returns for February 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934.)

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28. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for February 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934.)

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29. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition that the decision of the President ruling out of order the token cut motion reducing by Rs. 100 the allotment of Rs. 9,700 under, "Engineers and Assistant Engineer Salaries", given at the Municipal Commission meeting on the 2nd March 1940, is out of order.

The Vice-President proposed that items Nos. 29 and 32 might be deferred as Mr. Sundaram Iyer who was the mover of both propositions, was ill and could not be present at the meeting that morning.

The President pointed out that with regard to item No. 29, which was before them, he intended ruling it out of order, giving Mr. Sundaram Iyer an opportunity to amend it if he wished to do so.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the proposition was ruled out of order by the President and according to the rules, it should be brought up again only after the lapse of a month. One month had not yet elapsed, so that the question arose as to whether it could be moved for discussion at that morning's meeting or not.

Mr. Narasiah said that according to the rules, the question could be brought up for discussion at the next meeting of the Municipal Commission, which was the meeting held that morning, so that in that respect the moving of the proposition was quite in order But, as the mover was not there, the question should not be considered at all. He moved an amendment that it might be deferred in the absence of the proposer.

The President said that he had no objection to deferring the proposition since Mr. Sundaram Iyer was not present. If any Commissioner desired to dispute the decision of the Chair, he could bring it at the next meeting of the Municipal Commission.

Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that the mover had no alternative but to bow down to the ruling from the Chair. If he wished to question the validity of the President's ruling, then the rules permitted him to bring the proposition up for discussion again at their next meeting.

Mr. Mahmood Sharif did not see the point of arguing about the matter at all, since it had been proposed to defer the proposition in Mr. Sundaram Iyer's absence.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the amendment to defer Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition.

The President put the amendment to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 31 of 1940).

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30. Tender received for the supply of Bitumen of 200 penetration for the manufacture of emulsion in the Municipal Workshop during 1940—41

The President said that that matter had not been placed before the Standing Committee as it had been received too late They had only received one tender from Messrs. Caltex (India) Ltd. This firm was their present supplier, and had quoted Rs 146 per ton for the ensuing year's supply, against the rate of Rs. 115 per ton which was the current year's rate. There was no other tenderer, and if they did not accept the quotation received, their only other alterative would be to buy their requirements from Bhadravathi (Mysore Iron Works). Personally, he thought that the tender received might be accepted.

Mr. Abdul Latheef supported the President's Suggestion to accept the quotation received from Messrs. Caltex Ltd.

Mr. Newton said that he did not think that Messrs. Caltex's price was excessive and unreasonable in view of the present conditions of trade as a consequence of the War. The increase was justified and the tender could be accepted.

The President put the tender of Messrs. Caltex (India) Ltd to the meeting and it was accepted.

Resolved that the tender ofMessrs. Caltex (India) Ltd., for the supply of Bitumen of 200 penetration for the manufacture of emulsion in the Municipal Workshop, during 1940—41, at Rs. 153-5-0 per ton, F. O. R. Bangalore, be accepted.

(File No 58 of 1940.)

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31. Station Staff Officer's proposition that the Municipality should bear part of the cost of planting roadside trees in the Civil and Military Station to the extent of Rs. 300 etc.

The President called upon the Station Staff Officer to move the proposition.

Reading out a letter received from the Officer Commanding, Madras District Head-quarters, the Station Staff Officer said that he did not think it was necessary to add very much to what was contained in that letter which he had read out for the information of the Municipal Commission. If the Commission agreed to provide at least Rs. 300 the local authorities would benefit to the extent of Rs. 800, besides improving the beauty of the Civil and Military Station as compared with the beauty of the Mysore State The trees proposed to be planted would involve a cost of Rs. 1.000 on the whole.

Mr. Mahomed Hamet seconded the proposition.

In supporting the proposition. Mr Abdul Latheef said that it would not be right for the Municipal Commission to grudge sanctioning the amount applied for, but as far as the arguments about the beauty of the Civil and Military Station was concerned, he thought that that remark did not apply, as they had endeavoured to attend to their Parks and open spaces and make those areas as beautiful as any in the Mysore State. The Military had, however, taken over work which would involve a good sum of money. so that the Commission shoule not grudge the amount of Rs. 300 to help in that work.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the Municipal Commission should bear part of the cost of planting roadside trees in tbe Civil and Military Station to the extant of Rs. 300, to be paid to the Station Staff Officer, Bangalore, for this purpose.

Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 61 of 1939.)

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32. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition that the decision of the President, given at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 2nd March 1940, over-ruling as out of order his right as a Commissioner to offer general criticism of the Budget and the working of the various Departments is out of order.

In the absence of Mr. Sundaram Iyer, the Commission, on the motion of Mr. Nsrasiah seconded by Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu, agreed to defer the proposition.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 63 of 1940.)

Before the meeting dispersed, the President said that he had been asked by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, to make a brief statement to the Municipal Commission about the Municipal Secretary. As they were aware, Mr. Chandran, the Municipal Secretary, was due to retire on the 11th March 1940, under the rules which provided for retirement at the age of 55 years Mr. Chandran was appointed as Secretary to the Municipal Commission by an Order of the Hon'ble the Resident dated tne 10th April 1928, and took charge of his office on the 1st May 1928. The Hon'ble the Resident had been pleased to sanction his re-appointment as Secretary to the Municipal Commission, after retirement from Municipal Service, for a period of two years with effect from the 11tn March 1940, subject to earlier termination at three months' notice on either side. During the period of re-employment, Mr. Chandran will be paid such pay and allowances as he drew at the time of retirement.

As regards the reasons for the re-employment of Mr. Chandran, the President said that that Officer had considerable experience of the various departments of the Municipal Commission, and was responsible for the revenue collection and management of the Head Office. Because of that, he would be very ditficult to replace, nor were they likely to get anybody so well-qualified. Since he was capable of efficient service for some time longer, it had been thought desirable to make use of his experience and capabilities by re-employing him as directed by the Hon'ble the Resident, for a period of two years.

Mr. Abdul Latheef and Dr. Pacheco requested permission to say a few words on the matter.

The President said that he could not permit discussion on the subject, as he had merely been asked to make a brief statement of the reasons for Mr. Chandran's re-employment. It was not a proposition put up for discussion by the members of the Municipal Commission.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know if it was re-emplomont they had decided upon or if it was extension of service.

The President said that it had been decided to re-employ Mr. Chandran for a period of two years from the 11th March 1940. The meeting then terminated.

H. H. CARLESTON.
President
Municipal Commission.

Mr. W. Sinclair's interpellations dated the 2nd February 1940.

Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 28th March 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
1. Why is a watchman entertained only for Coles Park?	1. Watchmen are entertained in some other parks besides Coles Park.
2. (a) Is it proposed to put up an estimate for road surface renewals and road surface treatment by the first week of April at latest for sanction of the Commission?	2. (a) No.
(b) If not what reason or reasons are there for not agreeing to do so?	(b) As the staff will be very busy with work connected with the ending of the financial year, it will not be possible to place the road estimates before the Municipal Commission in April.
(c) Are not the general conditions of road surfaces needing attention as evident in March as they would be in say June or July?	(c) No.
3. Is it proposed to put up Road Maintenance Estimates for scrutiny and sanction at the same time showing all Establishment entertained in the way of Road Gangs and Materials of all kinds, such as Stone Ballast, Grit, Emulsion etc., etc, necessary for repairs?	3. Detailed estimates for maintenance of roads except those for patch repairs carried out as and when they occur will be put up. It is not possible to forecast the amount of road materials required for patch repairs. Information as to the cost of road gang establishment can be furnished if required.
4. (a) Are daily slips in use showing where and how road gangs are engaged?	4. (a) Yes.

(b) If so will they be placed on the table at the meeting of the Commission this month?

(b) This will be considered if a request is made. They are at any rate avaiable in the office.

5. What Assistants or Subordinates in the three branches (Health, Engineering and Secretary's) maintain motor cars? What is the salary of each and what conveyance allowance does each draw?

5.		
Engineering Department.	Pay.	Motor car allowance.
Captain J. Shewring, Assistant Engineer.	Rs. 270.	Rs. 50.
Mr. V. P. Kumarasawmy Moodr., Supervisor.	Rs. 150 plus Rs. 50 allowance for Civil Works.	Motar cycle allowance Rs. 25.
Mr. T. M. Arunachellam Pillay, Supervisor.	Rs 100.	do Rs. 25.
Health Department.		
Lady Doctor.	Rs. 190. (present pay).	Conveyance allowance Rs. 30.
Health Department (Contd.)	Pay.	
Miss Kallan, (Lady Health Visitor.)	Rs. 100	Conveyance allowance Rs. 20.
Dr. P. Subramanyam, (Medical Assistant).	Rs. 155 (present pay).	Do Rs. 25.

Secretary and Revenue Office.

None.

6. Is each Engineering Assistant or subordinate allowed a peon ?

6. No.

7. (a) How many days in the year is each Road Roller used ?

7. (a) Steam-Waggon ... ... 45 days

Steam Road Roller No. 16,747 .... 79 ,,

Steam Road Roller No. 15,809 ... 109 ,,

Motor Road Roller No. 55 ... 15 ,,

(b) What duties are assigned to the Drivers, Fireman and cleaners during periods the Rollers are idle ?

(b) They are employed on miscellaneous works such as cleaning pipes, repairing and making tree guards, attending to pipe connections and other jobs in the Municipal Workshop.

8. (a) Why is it necessary for the Police Department to carry out duties connected with Hackney Carriages, Goods Carts and such ?

8. (a) and (b). These departments are run by the Station Police Department for the Municipal Commission under the sanction accorded by the Government of India in their Memorandum No 1105/1213-E, dated the 13th April 1923, the entire cost being borne by the Municipal Commission. For the reasons which led to this decision, the interpellating Commissioner is referred to the Hon'ble the Resident's letter No. 1840/264-1920 dated the ~~18th~~ 19th October 1922.

(b) If any actual rules or regulations exist as to why the Police should manage this part of the Commission's responsibilities kindly quote in full, since it appears the same duties could be carried out under Municipal control at half the budgeted figure, and just as efficiently and keeping in view the fact that a Bench Magistrate's Court is in existence.

9. (a) What check is maintained on the liberal malaria staff ?

9. (a) The malaria staff is by no means liberal. The work of the malarial coolies is closely checked by the Fieldmen and Supervisors and the work of the whole staff is checked by the Medical Assistant.

(b) Are diaries maintained as to their daily work ?

(b) Yes.

(c) Does each party carry sufficient fuel for a full day's work? If so how or in what ?

(c) Yes, they carry sufficient malarial in small tin cans along with pumps to spray oil.

10. (a) Are Muster Rolls maintained for all sweepers and scavengers employed by the Commission ?

10. (a) Yes.

(b) Are these posted up after actual Muster daily and by whom ?

(b) Yes. both morning and evening by the Sanitary Overseers

11. (a) Who witnesses payment of wages or salaries to them ?

11. (a) Payments are made by the Sanitary Inspectors and checked by the Health Officer.

and (b) What acknowledgment is given of the payment, i.e. does each sign or affix his or her thumb impression ?

(b) The thumb impressions of the employees are taken against their names in the acknowledgment column of the Muster Rolls.

12. (a) What are the duties of the Surveyor chargeable to Drainage Works?

12. (a) The Surveyor is employed on the supervision of the construction and repairs of Underground drainage works in the whole station. His duties are detailed below ;—

(1) Checking all applications for private house connections to

the underground drainage system with regard to levels and suitability of proposals and reporting on them to the Assistant Engineer.

(2) Supervising generally the construction of underground drainage works after sanction and personal attendance when connections to the Municipal sewers are made.

(3) Checking all road cuttings carried out departmentally in connection with underground drainage works and preparing bills for the same.

(4) Taking levels and preparing plans and estimates for all proposed underground pipe lines under the orders of the Assistant Engineer.

(5) Detailed supervision of the construction of pipe lines after sanction,

(6) Preparation and submission of contractor's bills after completion of works.

(7) Attending to all repairs of underground drainage works under the orders of the Assistant Engineer.

(8) Preparation of survey for land acquisition for all tentative proposals for drainage works.

(9) Preparation and service of special notices in respect of the infringement of the Bye-laws in regard to underground connections.

(10) Giving immediate attention to daily reports of blockages or damages to any part of the underground drainage system and reporting them to the Assistant Engineer.

(b) Would it be possible to dispense with his services and a saving effected of Rs 696 ?

(b) No.

13. Is it possible to reduce the number of sweepers at the Russell Market from 11 to 6 thereby effecting a saving of about Rs. 600 or so ?

13. No.

14. In the same way a reduction at the Johnson Market from 4 to 2 since this market barely functions and a saving of about Rs. 260 would be effected?

14, No.

15. Is it proposed to prepare an estimate for all the round-abouts in the Civil and Military Station area and the same placed before the Commission for approval and sanction ?

15. No.

16. (a) Who approved and sanctioned the round-about erected at junction of South Parade and St. Marks or Central Street ?

16. (a) The President in consultation with the Commissioner of Police.

(b) and what was the cost, &

(b) About Rs. 166

(c) to what charged ?

(c) To the provision under footpaths and rounding of corners in the current year's budget (1939—40.)

17. (a) Does the Health Officer see to the quality of food and the correctness of weight of food supplied daily at the Dog Pounds?

17. (a) Yes, occasionally. The supplies are frequently checked by the Sanitary Inspector of the division.

(b) If not, who is this entrusted to?

(b) The Pound Keeper.

18. Are Dog Catchers provided with proper collars and chains to see that the catches are properly led to the Pound and string and wire as collars and leads strictly prohibited?

18. Dog Catchers are provided with chains. The collars are put on at the Pound.

Sd. H. H. Carleston,
President, M. C.

(File No. 59 of 1940.)

Mr. N. Narayan Chetty's interpellations dated the 10th February 1940. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 28th March 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
1. Is the President aware that the vacant land to the east of premises No. 205, Chick Bazaar Road bounded on the east by Chinnoji Rao & Brother's property, on the south by Meenakshi Koil Street and on the north by Chick Bazaar Road, is Municipal property and is shown as such in the Station plan?	1. The land does not appear to be Municipal property as per 50 feet to 1 inch map, prepared in 1920 and the Station map prepared in 1924. The question is being examined however.
2. Is not this vacant land roughly 35 feet by 10 feet?	2. Yes.

3. Was this land sold at any time to Chinnoji Rao or any other person? If so, was it by public auction or private sale? When was this sale approved by the Commission? For what price was the property sold?

3. Does not arise-vide answer to question No. 1.

4 Is the President aware that this vacant land is shown as open at the northern and southern ends facing Chick Bazaar Road and Meenakshi Koil Street respectively, in the Station plan?

4. No. It is shown as enclosed on the northern and southern sides in the Station map of 1924.

5. When were walls constructed at these northern and southern extremeties blocking the outlets and making this piece as it were into a private property and who constructed these walls? When was sanction given to put up these walls? If no sanction was given what action has the department taken against the offending parties so far? If no action has been taken will the President please state the reasons and what he proposes to do in the matter ?

5. Information asked for is not available. The compound walls were in existence from 1920 at least. There is no need for any action to be taken.

6. (a) Is the President aware that the owners of the property to the east of this vacant land have opened a doorway into this vacant land with steps leading into the same?

6. (a) Yes.

(b) When was sanction given to open this doorway ?

(b) Not known.

(c). If no sanction had been given what action had been taken

(c) Vide answer to (b)

by the department ? why was not this noticed so far?

7. Will the President be pleased to send for the title deeds and sanctioned plan of the owners of the property to the east of this vacant land and scrutinise the same along with the authorised Station plan to arive at proper conclusion?

7. They have been sent for.

8. (a) Has the President received any application from any one last year in November or December for the sale of this Municipal vacant land to him ?

8. (a) Yes.

(b) How has this petition been disposed off ?

(b) It has not been disposed off yet,

Sd. H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M.C.

(File No. 60 of 1940).

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Dr. J. Norman Pacheco's interpellations, dated the 6th February 1940. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 28th March 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
1. Are penalties exacted for non-completion of work by contractors on due date as stated in their Contract Bonds ?	1. Yes, and where sufficient reasons are shown for an extension of time, such extensions are generally given.
2. Is the penalty in each case stated at a certain sum per diem for each day work remains unfinished ?	2. Yes.

3. What was the total sum so recovered in the financial year 1938-39?	3. Rs. 10-9-0 recovered from Contractor Muniyappa for delay in providing dust bins in III Circle.
From what contractors and for what works?	
4. What sum has been recovered for the first nine months of the current financial year 1939—40?	4. Nil.
From what contractors and for what works?	
5. Is the Annual Budgetted Grant for Engineering Works spread evenly over the 12 months, i. e., is the total monthly expenditure approximately the same? If not please give totals of expenditure monthly for 1938-39 and also for the first 9 months of 1939---40.	5. No. As it involves much labour to prepare statements showing allotments and expenditure every month the progress registers for 1938-39 and 1939—40 are placed on the table.
Is it not a fact that practically half the budgetted sum is paid out in the last three months of each financial year thereby perhaps resulting in a likelihood of :—	
(a) Faulty work (heavy rush at the last moment).	It is not a fact
(b) Liability of inferior material creeping into works,	
(c) Hurried measurements and Bills which prevent checking and which may result in incorrect payments, or abuse.	

6. Have Audit or Accounts Officers drawn the attention of the Commission to this irregular spreading out of the annual expenditure?	6. No
7. At what periods are Audit and Accounts objections received by the Engineering Branch of the Commission?	7. Accounts are audited yearly. Notes and objections are usually received at the end of the year following the one the accounts of which have been audited.
8. Are these Audit and Accounts objections and the faults and irregularities noticed and scanned by the President of the Municipal Commission?	8. Yes.

Sd. H. H. CARLESTON.

President, M. C.

(File No. 61 of 1940)

Mr. J. J. Newton's interpellations dated the 21st February 1940. Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 28th March 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
Will the President kindly state	
1. What action has been taken on the letter addressed, about a year ago by the Bangalore Ratepayers' Association to the Municipality on the subject of rearrangement of the street lights in Richards Town?	1. I have inspected the places and have ordered that steps should be taken to convert some of the goose-neck lights in this extension into slung lights and to shift some others to suitable places.

2. What action has been taken on my repeated complaints about the sale of foodstuffs by the roadside all over No. V Municipal Division.

2. Commencing from the 1st January 1940 up-to-date, 14 prosecutions have been launched of which twelve resulted in conviction and two are pending disposal, the amount of fine realised being Rs. 9-8-0.

3. Why occupation of outhouses of partially constructed buildings in Cooke Town has been permitted without the provision of sanitary arrangements for the use of the occupants.

3. The interpellating Commissioner errs in presuming that permission has been given for the occupation of partially constructed houses. The law does not require any application or sanction for such occupation. For failure to provide servants' latrines, notices were issued in 5 cases. In one case the owner after conviction by the Court complied with the notice served on him. In two other cases the owners obeyed the notices. The remaining two cases are pending disposal before the Court.

4. Why drains have not been provided in the new roads in Cooke Town.

4. The new roads in Cooke Town are part of the lay-outs sanctioned in the area They were formed and paid for by the owners of the lands concerned. Steps to construct storm water drains for these roads will be taken in due course in the order of their urgency and importance.

Sd, H. H. Carleston,

President, M. C.

(File No. 62 of 1940.)

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE.

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 8.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 25th April 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON Esq., I C. S. ... (Present).

Vice-President

M R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Absent),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	„ Inspector of Schools.
„ Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	R. E. Paezold, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait
F. D. Mootham, Esq	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. R. Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	„ P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.
J. Isaac, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association)	„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar. Avl.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	H. Battan Lal, Esq.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	M R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	M. Thangiah, Esq.
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
„ C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C N. Shanmugam Pillay. Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING

1. Proposal of the Commissioner of Police to amend Rule 26(b) of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

Recommended.

The President read out the existing Rule 26(b) of the Motor Vehicles Rules and said as that rule had been overlooked when the amendments regarding the sounding of motor horns were proposed and accepted by the Municipal Commission, the Commissioner of Police had now proposed amending that rule also by deleting the words " and shall invariably sound his horn," in order to bring the whole thing into line with the amendments already accepted by the Commission a short time ago. The President then called upon the Commissioner of Police to speak to the proposal, if he wished to make it clearer.

In speaking to the proposition, the Commissioner of Police said that the principle sought after in the amendments already approved by the Municipal Commission had been accepted by the general public and, he could not help saying, that it had been working extremely satisfactorily. Particularly the bus and taxi drivers had been co-operating very well indeed, and the attempt to eliminate noise on the streets had been a great success. The proposed amendment was merely an oversight of the original proposition, and as it was of importance, the Commission might agree to its being put into law.

The Station Staff Officer seconded the proposal.

Mr. Narasiah said that with regard to the sounding of horns, motorists might, at least, be permitted to sound their horns when turning corners, in order to avoid accidents.

The President explained that the amendment did not prohibit the sounding of horns at junctions when it was necessary, but as the amendments to Rule 26(c) had been accepted by the Commission and Rule 26(b) contained somewhat similar words regarding the sounding of horns, it had been proposed to amend it by merely deleting those words, so as to bring it into line with the other amendments.

Mr. Sinclair said that there was a protest from the public regarding the action of police constables pulling up motorists who sounded their horns. He knew of a case where a certain motorist in a busy street just pressed the button of the electric horn of his car, and was immediately pulled up by the constable on duty, and that had happened to several people whom he knew and heard about.

The Commissioner of Police said that it was a pity that Municipal Commissioners did not take the trouble to verify facts before they made statements of that sort. Actually, an order had been issued some time back to the effect that no constable was to hold anybody up for sounding the horn, unnecessarily. He did not think it possible that any constable would go against that order without good reason.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following amendment to Rule 26 (b) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, be approved and that the amendment be published for objections :—

Omit the words "and shall invariably sound his horn" in Rule 26 (b).

(File No. 92 of 1939.).

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2. Proposal of the Commissioner of Police to amend Rule 21 of the Hackney Carriage Rules and Schedule 'B' attached thereto.

The President read out the existing Rule 21 of the Hackney Carriage Rules and said that the Commissioner of Police had proposed to amend it in order to have the power to control the number of horses and carriages used for hackney purposes kept in any premises The amended rule was the result of a concrete case of overcrowding in a certain premises, where the owner kept about 3 horses and carriages in a stable intended for only one horse and

carriage. In a case of that kind, it was most difficult to control over-crowding, so that the proposed amendments were necessary for dealing with such cases. He then called upon the Commissioner of Police to speak to the proposal.

Speaking to the proposal, the Commissioner of Police said that he had not much to add to what the President had told them, except that besides the point of view of over-crowding, to the detriment of health, there was also the aspect of cruelty to animals, so that it should be made possible for the appropriate authority to insist upon adequate stabling accommodation being provided for hackney horses. At present, the rule gave him (the Commissioner of Police) no power to condemn stable accommodation as being too inadequate for the animals it was intended to house, so that the amendment in question covered both points—health as well as cruelty to animals.

The Station Staff Officer seconded the proposal.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief wished to know what would happen if a person maintained a jutka but was too poor to provide stable accommodation for the pony. After all, the poor jutka walla earned his livelihood through his cart and horse, and if he was forced to provide stable accommodation for the horse, when he hardly had a stable to live in himself, the speaker wished to know how that poor man could manage. All that would mean money and Mr. Haniel thought that the Commission should take that point of view into consideration before passing the amendments. Such rules would work very great hardship on the individual jutka walla, though it might be all right for a man owning many carts and horses. They had to consider the poor person first.

Mr. Narasiah suggested that before the Police took steps in that direction, they shuld look into the case and see how the amendment might be put into force without depleting the poor man of his small earnings.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that after the introduction of the bus service in the Station, the source of livelihood of those poor people had been very greatly affected and if a hard and fast rule was brought in, it would work a great hardship on them, who depended on the hire brought in by two or three ponies and a couple of jutkas at most If the Commissioner of Police stopped to consider the great disadvantages under which those men laboured, the speaker felt sure that that officer would agree with him when he said that some system should be adopted to allow them to carry on their business without hindrance by any hard and fast rule regarding accommodation for their carts and horses, It seemed necessary that they should urge the Commissioner of Police to take the hopeless condition of the poor jutka walla into consideration, so that the livelihood of this poor class of people might not suffer.

The President explained that the rule did not intend to impose any hardship on the owners of hackney carriages and animals. He said that if Mr. Mahomed Hanief or Mr. Abdul Latheef had had the pleasure or discomfort of living near the gentleman referred to who kept 3 carriages and 3 horses all in one small compound, he felt sure that they would never have had any serious objection to the amendments. They had received a number of complaints from the neighbours and that was how the whole thing started. As the Commissioner of Police had pointed out, such over-crowding caused discomfort to the animals themselves as well, so that taking all things into consideration, it was most necessary to bring in those rules. He assured the Commission that the authority sought after would be exercised with discretion and would not be used with harshness. They certainly appreciated the fact tnat the jutka walla was not a wealthy man, but at the same time he thought that any person who owned two or three ponies and jutkas could hardly be looked upon as a poverty-stricken individual. The President thought, therefore, that the Commission need have no fear that the poor people would be oppressed by the exercising of that authority by the Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police explained that in the administration of the Hackney Carriages Rules, he was merely the agent of the Municipal Commission, and that the Municipal Commission, through their President, was the rule-maker and could see that such rules were not administered with undue harshness But, at the same

time, he felt sure that they would all agree that if a man kept an animal which he put out to work, and to work extremely hard at that, every day of its life, that poor, wretched beast should have at least sufficient space in which to lie down, and the spot should be clean and healthy to lie in too. That was what the amendment aimed at. As he had remarked, the Municipal Commission was the rule-maker and he was only their agent.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the following amendments to Rule 21 of the Hackney Carriage Rules and Schedule 'B' attached thereto, be approved and that the amendments be published for objections:—

A. Amend Rule 21 to read as follows :—

" 21 (i) The Registering Officer may for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, prohibit the use of any premises as premises in which hackney carriages or horses, ponies or bullocks registered for use in hackney carriages may be kept and may determine the number of hackney carriages and horses, ponies or bullocks registered for use in Hackney Carriages, that may be kept in any such premises.

(ii) The Registering Officer may also forbid the keeping of any vehicles, horses, ponies or bullocks, other than those registered under the Hackney Carriage Rules, in any premises in which Hackney Carriages are kept.

(iii) After the issue of any such prohibition or order no person shall use such premises in contravention of such prohibition or order."

B. In Schedule B.

(a) After condition 7th, insert the following as 8th :—

"8th. that you shall provide such accommodation for it and for the animals used therewith as I may by order in writing require and shall keep such accommodation in proper and clean condition."

(b) and re-number existing condition 8th as '9th.'

(c) In existing condition 6th for the word "horse (s)" subtitute the word "animal (s)."

(File No. 67 of 1940)

3. Letter dated the 4th April 1940 from the Commissioner of Police recommending to limit the grant of 'L' permits in the Station to buses owned and run by the new Bangalore Bus Company and the consequent amendments to Rule 30 of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

Amendments recommended.

The President explained that it had been proposed that instead of granting permits to individual buses on payment of separate fees for each, permits might be issued to Transport Companies covering all their buses on the basis of a compounding fee. The present rule enjoining that every motor vehicle plying for hire as a bus should be covered by an "L" permit would remain as it is, but the Commissioner of Police proposed to add certain clauses to the existing Rule 30 as paras (4) and (5) to allow the issue of permits to Transport Companies, covering all their buses. The President then read out the proposed additions and called upon the Commissioner of Police to speak to the proposal.

The Commissioner of Police said that the position had already been explained not long ago to the Standing Committee and as they, he supposed, were all aware, he had issued notices to Bus

Owners of the C. & M. Station that as a condition for the renewal of their "L" permits to run motor buses for hire, they had to obtain the countersignature and approval of the New Bangalore Transport Co., Ltd. In other words, it was proposed to fall in with the arrangements being started in Bangalore City for the unified control in the running of motor buses for the whole of the City and Cantonment areas. The existing Bus Services of the C. & M. Station were extremely unsatisfactory and for a long time he had been wondering how best he might improve matters. Just about that time, fortunately, the proposal to start a recognised Transport Service came along from the Mysore State, which helped to point the way to a solution of the difficulty. In order to safe-guard the interests of the residents of the Station, it had been proposed that arrangements should be made for the appointment of one of their own Municipal Commissioners as a Member of the Board of Directors of the New Transport Co. The new company would be properly supervised and controlled and would be in a position to provide a continuous motor bus service for the whole of Bangalore. The Cantonment had made many attempts to inaugurale a Bus Service of its own, but after a few months or a few years, perhaps, the services failed, so that it was obviously of no use starting a separate Bus Service in the Cantonment area, which was in the midst of the Mysore State. As such, the Commissioner of Police thought that they should co-operate with the Mysore State whenever they could, especially in that matter of the vehicle business. As regards the present owners of buses in the Cantonment, the Commissioner of Police said that he did not know whether all of them were aware of the actual facts. One of those owners had already come forward and agreed to become a member of the New Bus Co., and the authorities were satisfied. Another bus owner had not been running his buses at all of late, because he had sold them all already to another gentleman who, being unable to pay his debts, had his whole property distrained. There was a third man, whose buses he had had occasion to inspect last Tuesday and found them quite unfit to be run on the roads with any degree of safety. That was the sort of person whom they had to run a Bus Service in the C. & M. Station and that obviously, was not going to give any satisfaction to the residents of the Station. The Commissioner of Police said therefore, that it was time they did something about it. The new company would be a State-recognised concern and was going to provide them with exactly what was required for the convenience of the Cantonment public.

The Commission was going to be represented on the Board of Directors and it had also been stipulated that in order, that the Commission might not lose any revenue, the Company should give them compensation up to the minimum standard, details of which would be worked out later. They had to remember that when they started a big Transport Service of that sort, it was obviously impossible and undesirable to confine particular buses to particular routes. The Company had to be in a position "to take the next bus on the rack" as it were and put it off on the road which required a service. They could not, as they had been doing in the past, allot a particular bus to a particular route. They had to leave all that to the company and the company in its own interests would naturally send out as many buses as the public required. They did not want to fetter the company in any way. It would ply its buses over the whole of the City and Cantonment on as many different routes as possible, and as the necessity arose. The proposed amendments provided for the issue of "L" permits to the new company covering all its buses, so that any bus might run in the Cantonment or City and vice versa, and it was with that object that the amendments to the rules were proposed. As he had said, the Municipal Commission would not lose any revenue by the inauguration of the new company, as they would be paid the sum amounting to their average annual revenue from that source. The whole scheme, the Commissioner of Police agreed, was rather a departure from anything which had been done so far anywhere else, but that was no reason why Bangalore should not be allowed to have a change when it got the opportunity. What made it difficult was the splitting up of Bangalore into two administrations, whereas, though the same procedure was followed in Bombay, Madras and other places, there was no trouble about it because the whole town was under the same management and the same jurisdiction. But he was sure that the difficulty would only be for the time being - once they settled down to things, all would be well and smooth running. He assured them that the new Company run, as it was going to be, efficiently and scientifically, would be a boon to the residents of Bangalore. The Commissioner of Police said that he had been in close touch with the gentleman who was the organiser behind all that and he (the organiser) would welcome any inspection. Another point to be considered was that the inauguration of the new company would save him a great deal of responsibility with regard to the inspection of buses run in the Cantonment and such freedom from responsibility

would leave him more time for checking up on the road personally. Then again, from a Police point of view, it would ensure the freedom of the C. and M, Station from any kind of malpractices. To run a proper Bus Service at specified timings required a very big Police Staff and as that was next to impossible, the Commissioner of Police thought that the scheme proposed would be the best thing to adopt. By it, the residents of the Station could be ensured of proper service at proper times without any malpractices to throw the organisation out of order, The new company would bear all charges as well as all responsibility.

Mr. Newton seconded the Commissioner of Police's proposition.

Opposing the proposal, Mr Mahmood Shariff pointed out that the scheme proposed a reorganisation of the whole of the Bus Service without any regard for the present owners of buses in the Cantonment. It was not right to compel those people to make themselves a part of the new company, in which case alone they would be permitted to carry on their trade, as had been pointed out by the Commissioner of Police. There were two sets of bus owners in the Cantonment, namely, those who plied their buses between the City and the Cantonment and those who plied their buses only within Cantonment limits. So far as the first lot were concerned, the new scheme would be no hardship whatever to them, but with regard to the Cantonment Bus Service, the scheme was most unfair if the Commissioner of Police insisted on compelling those people to become a part of the new company, before they could obtain their "L" permits to ply their buses on Cantonment roads After all, the new scheme was still in the experimental stage and whether or not it would work out satisfactorily, was a matter for conjecture. Mr. Mahoomed Shariff did not think there was any need for him to tell the Commissioners of the poor plight of those men at the present time. He knew that they had invested thousands of rupees in the shape of buses and Municipal taxes, etc., to carry on their trade and earn a livelihood, so that it was not right to force them to do things against their will now. After all, the company proposed was one to be formed in the City, and so it would be a City Organisation with a separate staff and so on. That being so, the speaker wished to know if it was equitable for the Commission to compel the Cantonment

organisation to throw in its lot with that of an outside body. The Commissioner of Police spoke of the Cantonment Bus Service not being satisfactory and had said that people had been complaining and agitating for many years for a proper Bus Service. The speaker pointed out that, after all, the Commissioner of Police himself was the Licensing Authority. He was the person who issued "L" permits That being so, if any particular vehicle did not come up to his satisfaction, all he had to do was to withhold the issue of the "L" permit. Another point to be considered was that they were now on the verge of retrocession. It may come, or it may not come, into force. If it did, the Station would become part and parcel of the Mysore State, but until such time as the Cantonment was retroceded, he wished to know why they should not give the people the option of joining the new company or not, as they wished. They should not be forced to join it if they did not want to. The Commission should first ascertain whether those bus owners were agreeable to the scheme which the Commissioner of Police wished to impose upon them, thus giving them an opportunity to reject the scheme. It was not right on the part of the Licensing Authority to force the issue in that manner. Besides, those bus owners were in the dark as to what the new scheme really involved, All that was said was that as they belonged to the Cantonment, they should not be forced to merge themselves in the City Organisation. Those people had already lost so much money and now without giving them any breathing time, the authorities were forcing them to join the new Bus Company. As he had already remarked, the company was still in an experimental stage. Under the circumstances, Mr. Mahmood Sharilf submitted that the scheme proposed should not be forced on the Cantonment Bus owners and that the "L" permits should be issued as usual if their vehicles satisfied all Police and traffic regulations.

Mr. De Souza said that he disagreed with the Commissioner of Police. He had no doubt that the new company would be run on proper lines, but so far as Police methods with regard to the conditions on which "L" permits would be issued to Cantonment Bus Owners were concerned, he thought the procedure rather harsh. He said that he had read a letter in the file that was addressed to the Local Bus Services, where the authorities intimated the fact, that if the Cantonment Bus Owners did not join the Mysore Transport

Company, then "L" permits would not be renewed for the ensuing year. The other alternative was that they should get the consent of the new Mysore Transport Co., for such renewal That, the speaker felt, was very harsh on the bus owners in the Cantonment. But if the Police authorities practically forced them into becoming part of the new company, the result would be that the new company would probably offer them (the Cantonment bus owners) ridiculous prices for their buses, and high rates for transport would be fixed by the Committee formed by the new Company which the public would be forced to accept, as they would have no other alternative. If the Bus Owners did not accept the offer of the new Company for their buses, the Commissioner of Police would immediately cancel their "L" permits, and force them to discontinue their trade. After all, the present bus owners had been catering for the Cantonment public all along all those years and had invested large sums of money, and now just when they were trying to get back something of what they had invested, they were told that their "L" permits would not be renewed. That being so, Mr. DeSouza said that he could not possibly agree with the Commissioner of Police. Of course, he knew that the motive attached to the proposal was quite good and that it would certainty help the public to be given good service, but it was not right for the Commissioner of Police to call on the bus owners and lay down such an imperative condition for renewal of their "L" permits, without giving them a chance. It was true they were given two alternatives, but neither of them were agreeable to those people. Since the only trouble seemed to be the state of the buses and the irregular timings, the bus owners could be told that "L" permits would be renewed only if their buses and their service satisfied all the conditions and that cancellation of permits would result by failure to fulfil those conditions. The Commissioner of Police told them that on inspection he had found that one of the buses had no brakes That might have happened just at the time when the Commissioner of Police went near that particular bus, but that was no reason why the man should not be told that unless he repaired that bus, his 'L' permit would be cancelled. Mr. DeSouza did not think that such harsh action was really taken in the interests of the public and the bus owners, who had put practically all their savings into that concern. For all those reasons, the speaker did not think that the Municipal Commission should support the proposition.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that when the proposition was considered by the Standing Committee. the Commissioner of Police stressed the fact that he had received several complaints about the unsatisfactory way in which those buses were being run at present in the Cantonment. The Standing Committee were decidedly of opinion that some suitable arrangement should be made to improve existing conditions, The Commissioner of Police and the President had pointed out that the new Mysore Transport Co., was to be formed in the City and that the Cantonment amalgamation with it would be most desirable. At that time, however, the members of the Standing Committee were not aware that there were other points to be taken into consideration, one of them being that it was being made an imperative condition that Cantonment bus owners should become shareholders of the new company or ferfeit their 'L" permits. Later on. it was brought to their notice that as the buses run in the Cantonment were not working satisfactorily, the "L" permits were not to be renewed unless they joined the new company. Now, they were given to understand, and he thought that the President had also received a petition from the Cantonment bus owners to that effect, that they (the bus owners) were prepared to organise a Bus Service of their own in the Cantonment for which they were prepared to lay out a sum of a lakh or 50,000 rupees. Such being the case, Mr. Abdul Latheef failed to see why an opportunity should not be given to those men to inaugurate their own business in the Cantonment. The plea that Retrocession may be introduced was not for them to consider. When that became an accomplished fact, they could give way to the new company, but until such time, they should give their own people every opportunity to get up their own business and make a success of it. Monopoly had been accorded in the C. & M. Station for a bus service for 4 or 5 years. Though owners of service had changed, their "L" permits were not withheld. Subsequently, the monopoly had been cancelled and the result was that several owners in the Station began to compete with one another and when there was competition, there was naturally a keen service. Now the owners wished to start their own service again and run it into the City limits. All that time 'L" permits were given to those buses running from City to Cantonment, so that he did not know why those men should not be treated in a like manner. Whatever had been the past history of the Bus Service in the Cantonment, it was no reason why an opportunity should not be given to those people to start a properly

organised service of their own, on the same principles as the new Mysore Transport Co., as they seemed to have the funds at their disposal to do so. The speaker felt that those men should be given every opportunity and not be forced to join another outside service, with the threat that if they did not join it, their permits to ply their buses would not be renewed. Such a proceedings was neither fair nor just. As such, Mr. Abdul Latheef felt that it would be better to keep the matter in abeyance pending further consideration. He urged them not to rush it but to give the Cantonment bus owners every encouragement to start a similar Bus Service on similar lines. He quite agreed with the amendments proposed to the rules, except that the condition regarding the merging of the local bus owners in the new Company should not be made compulsory for the renewal of "L" permits.

The President said that from the debate, it seemed to him that it was generally admitted that the Bus Service of the Cantonment was rather inadequate and unsatisfactory, and also that the proper remedy for that deficiency was to have an entirely new Company or a monopoly. Apart from the question of the particular Bus Service however, he pointed out that the amendments proposed were necessary, whether they joined the new company or not, or whether they organised their own Bus Service in the Station or not. As had been made clear by the Commissioner of Police, the amendments in question allowed any company whether in the City or in the Station, to run a number of buses without being confined to run them on any particular route. Whether they joined the New Mysore Transport Co. or started a Service of their own in the Station was immaterial so far as the proposed amendments were concerned. So that, whatever might be the opinion of the Municipal Commission regarding the new company, they should not reject the amendments because of that opinion. If they wished to have a properly organised and efficient bus service, they had to have an adequate number of buses plying on the roads and an adequate number of buses in reserve in case of emergency. Continuing, the President pointed out that he was responsible for incorporating the two proposals into one With regard to the new Mysore Transport Co., he did not think that there was any need for him to stress the fact that the Bus Service in the Cantonment was most unsatisfactory and that it would be in the

interests of all concerned to have an improved service. Referring to the unsatisfactory Cantonment Bus Service, the President said that it reminded him of an incident which took place lately. He was coming down a certain road in his car and saw Mr. Abdul Latheef standing on the road side He went on, and coming along the same road about an hour or so later, he saw Mr. Abdul Latheef still standing on the road side. He enquired what Mr. Latheef was doing and was told that Mr. Abdul Latheef was waiting for a bus. If that was the position of the Bus service in the Cantonment, the President said that he was very sorry indeed for the people of the Station who had to depend upon it, so that he thought it was time things improved in that direction. The President said that they should insist upon a satisfactory bus service for the convenience of the people of the Station. It had been pointed out that monopoly had once been granted to a bus company in the Cantonment and that it had failed in its purpose. The company suggested by the Commissioner of Police was one which would be under the supervision of the Government of Mysore and would not be on a par with the mushroom companies which might spring into existence in the Cantonment, With regard to the proposal for a Contonment Bus Service the President said that the proposal had come very late and up to now all that they had done was to make a proposal to start a new company with Rs. 50,000 capital and complete new buses under whatever conditions the Commissioner of Police and Municipal Commission wished to lay down. One was left to wonder where all the money was coming from! The Mysore Transport Co, was one which was being organised by Sir Harold Colam, who had had a great deal of experience in matters of transport, being Chairman of the Mysore Traffic Board, and the Company was strongly supported by the Mysore Government, so that it was hardly likely to fail. On the other hand, it should give extremely satisfactory results. The President, therefore, thought that it would be as well for them to join the new Company, which of course, with regard to "L" permits, it was entirely a matter for the Commissioner of Police to refuse or renew them, so that even if they passed or rejected those particular amendments, the Commissioner of Police was still at liberty to grant "L" permits or refuse them and force bus owners to join the new company. The only purpose of the amendments was that whatever company they joined, it was essential that that company should have a number of buses in reserve, which it could send out on any

route in order to supply the public demand. What they were requested to do that morning was to pass the amendments proposed, irrespective of the fact whether they joined the new Bus Company of Mysore or not. They were concerned only with the efficient running of the bus service, whether of the new company or of a new service to be started in the Cantonment.

Mr Mahomed Hanief said that before the Municipal Commission were asked to pass the amendments proposed, the authorities concerned should delete all reference to the new Company, as the President himself had said that the Bus Company had nothing to do with the amendments.

The President pointed out that all that had been suggested was that the motor vehicles rules should be amended.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that the amendments proposed issuing "L', permits only to those bus owners who were members of the new company. He urged them that it should not be stated that any resolution passed on the floor of that house was an unjust one. He had no objection to pass the proposed amendments, but all that he wanted was that the reference to the new Company might be deleted.

The President pointed out that that was entirely in the hands of the Commissioner of Police. If they disagreed with that officer then they should move a suitable proposition.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff pointed out that all that discussion arose by reason of the fact that the present bus owners would be forced to make themselves part and parcel of the new company, so that it seemed as though the Commissioner of Police would issue instructions to that effect before "L" permits would be renewed.

The President said that even in the case of the adoption of their alternate proposal to start a new company in the Cantonment, they would still have to have those amendments to the motor vehicles rules. If they wanted any Company to work properly, whether it be organised in the Cantonment or in the City, the proposed amendments were necessary so that if they approved of the

amendments that morning, they could make any other proposals later on. Up to that time there had been no other proposal to start a bus service in the Station, and even if such a proposal had come up before, that would not have prevented the Commissioner of Police from proposing the amendments, as set out in the agenda.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff proposed the following amendment, and in doing so said that it was clear from the way in which the proposal had appeared on the agenda that the learned mover intended to force the Cantonment bus owners to make themselves a part of the new Bus Company :—

> "that the proposal to amend the bye-laws, proposed by the Commissioner of Police, be deferred pending the disposal of objections of the bus owners."

Continuing, he said that he considered it hardly fair to impose such restrictions. The proposed amendments should be deferred in order to give the local bus owners concerned a chance to assert their rights as regards the renewal of their "L" permits.

In seconding Mr. Mahmood Shariff's amendment to defer the proposal Mr. DeSouza said that he did not see any danger in doing so. If some further time was allowed, they could find out the intentions of the Cantonment bus owners and then decide how to act.

The President pointed out that, in any case, the proposal would be published for objections, so that whether they deferred it now or not, they would have another month to decide, He wished to know if, in that case, Mr Mahmood Shariff wished to press for the amendment to defer the proposal.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff insisted on the amendment proposed by him being discussed.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that it should be clearly understood that the amendments to the motor vehicles rules, as proposed by the Commissioner of Police, were independent of the formation

of the Bus Company, as they were found necessary for the proper working of the Bus Service in the Station. There need be no reconsideration on that score. The only question was to whom should the 'L" permits be given, whether to the new Company only or shareholders of the same, or to any bus owner in the Cantonment, provided his bus satisfied all the traffic conditions, that is, being in proper working condition and ran to schedule timings. That was the critical point to be considered and it was for that reason that he thought it would be best to delete all reference to the new company from the proposal of the Commissioner of Police on the agenda.

The Commissioner of Police said that personally he felt that it would be possible to convince the Municipal Commission that the resolution as it stood on the agenda would be acceptable to all of them, who had the interests of the citizens of the Station at heart. He thought that it would be a good thing if the business of the new Company was considered along with the amendment to amend the motor vehicles rules. Some of the arguments brought forward that morning seemed to go back upon themselves. At one time, it was urged that the local bus owners were losing money on their buses and yet at another it was urged that they should be allowed to continue running those buses, and it was even suggested that those very men would be able to throw in a sum of half a lakh of rupees and more in order to start a new Bus Service of their own, with new buses and all that. They did not seem to know what the organisation of a Bus Service involved. Obviously, the new Company he had urged them to join, was ready and willing to take over all the buses now being run in the Station, either for a monetary consideration or in lieu of shares being invested in the new company, so that if those people in the Cantonment were losing money now, they would not suffer in any way if they got rid of their buses or joined the new company. The bus owners themselves had no interest in their own buses. They handed them over to somebody in the market who undertook to pay them Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per day, and so long as they received that money, they were satisfied. That was all the interest they had in their business. When the new Company was first mooted, the three bus owners in the Cantonment were quite willing to place their interests in it, so that he (the Commissioner of Police) came to the conclusion that the present arguments were

merely in the nature of bargaining. As a matter of fact, the Commissioner of Police said that but for the opportunity afforded by the new Company proposed to be organised in the Mysore State, agreeing to take over the Cantonment bus service he assured the Commission that all the local bus owners would have had their "L" permits cancelled long ago, in which case they would have lost everything. The new company, however would just take over their buses, put them into proper working order, and run them for their owners, just as was done for them by some fellow in the bazaar at present. The Commissioner of Police assured them that, far from trying to do them harm, he was doing his utmost for the Cantonment bus owners. As for their starting a new company of their own, the only thing he could suggest was going to anyone of them and enquiring into his financial position, on which they could draw their own conclusions. Besides, he wished to know what was the use of running a separate company for the Civil and Military Station. It would involve prohibitive expenditure. The company would have to have its own garages, mechanics and other staff which would prove hardly worthwhile for such a small area to cater to. The Commissioner of Police did not consider it wise to double overhead charges when they could have just one big company to serve the whole town. From the financial point of view, it was not sound. It was not possible to separate the two sections of the town for purposes of traffic and it was only logical to urge that the traffic service ought to be continuous. It would be very much more satisfactory if the service was united. Those were his chief reasons for urging the new company's service. As a matter of fact, he did not think the Municipal Commission actually understood fully the exact situation in that respect. As for the rules to be amended, they had nothing to do with one company or the other, but he would really like to persuade the Commission to consider them along with the new company. If the latter did not give satisfaction, they could very easily withdraw. It was absolutely foolish to expect three people to provide Rs. 50,000 for starting a new Company on their own. If they were so poor as had been stated by some of the speakers, the Commissioner of Police could not think where all that money was coming from. In any case, the amendments did not depend on one company or the other, but he would like, as it was on the agenda, to persuade them all that the reason for the prososed amendments was that the Cantonment Bus Owners would be in a better position than they were at present, if they joined the new company. Besides,

the new arrangement would provide a more satisfactory bus service for the citizens of the Station.

Dr. Pacheco wished to know what revenue, if any, the Commission stood to lose by the inauguration of the new Company.

Rising to a point of order, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the question was irrelevant and might not be allowed

The President supported the opinion of Mr. Mohamed Hanief and disallowed the question. Continuing, the President said that it was quite within the powers of the Commissioner of Police to renew or cancel "L" permits, and he need not have consulted the Municipal Commission, but did so merely as a matter of formality. That being so the Municipal Commission need only consider the amendment of the rules in question, unless somebody proposed a resolution against considering the question of the new Company.

Mr Abdul Latheef did not think that any of them objected to the amendments themselves What they did not agree with, was the Commissioner of Police's proposal that "L" permits would be issued only to those who joined the new Transport Company. As had been suggested by Mr. Mohamed Hanief, there would be no trouble if all reference to the new Company was deleted.

Mr. DeSouza observed that the Commissioner of Police had made it very clear that he wanted the Cantonment bus owners to join the Mysore Transport Company. His only argument was, that if they agreed to defer the matter, it would make it possible for the bus owners in the Cantonment to obtain the best terms possible from the Mysore Transport Company. As representatives of the people, he pointed out that it was their duty to see that their own people were served in the best way possible. At present, their chances of getting the best terms from the new Company were prejudiced owing to the Commissioner of Police's decision that "L" permits would be renewed only if those people joined the new Company, so that it amounted to the situation that if those men did

not accept the Mysore Company's terms, their business would be at a standstill, because their "L" permits would not be renewed. It was something like Hitler's methods. Of course, if the Commissioner of Police gave them a guarantee that the Cantonment bus owners who were deprived of their permits would get their price for their buses, it would be all right. He did not for a moment suggest any ulterior motives on the part of the Commissioner of Police, or that his motives were harmful. It was certainly in the interests of the public that he acted but he might make the Transport Company stand on its dignity and tell the local bus owners that unless they agreed to part with their buses at a cost much below what those men were entitled to receive, they would not take over their vehicles at all. If the Commissioner of Police gave them an assurance against such a proceedings, then the Commission would not object to the proposed arrangement.

The Commissioner of Police pointed out that it was expressly because he worked in the interests of the local bus owners that he made it one of the clauses in the new Company's rules that a Representative of the Municipal Commission should be on the Board of Directors, who would make it a point to see that the local bus owners got adequate compensation. All they had to do now was to go to the President of the New Company and get a chit from him to say that his "L" permit might be renewed, and it would be renewed immediately That was all that was required, All he wanted was an undertaking that they would work in co-operation with the new Company.

Mr Narasiah said that he took it that the amendments were proposed after the Commissioner of Police had made sure that the new Company was quite all right. If that was correct, the Cantonment bus owners had no option but to join it. The argument had arisen because of the statement made by the Commissioner of Police and the President that the amendments had nothing to do with the new Company.

The President said that he did not say that the amendments had nothing to do with the new Company, but that the two considerations need not necessarily be connected.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know if his supposition about the new Company's bona fides was not quite correct. If that was the

correct position, then the Municipal Commission still had to consider the advisability or otherwise, of joining the proposed Mysore Transport Company to be organised in the City or of considering the question of establishing a company of their own in the Station

The President suggested putting the two proposals separately to the vote as below :—

(1) that the amendments proposed be approved;

(2) that the action taken by the Commissioner of Police as regards "L" permits, be approved.

Mr. DeSouza said that he had since had a talk with the Commissioner of Police, who had told him that the local bus owners would not suffer in the matter at all but would receive full valuation

Mr. Mohamed Hanief pointed out that the Commissioner of Police had full authority to give or refuse 'L" permits. They could not question his right to do so. They need not have a second part to the proposal at all, as they had no authority to approve or disapprove of tnat officer's action.

The President said that as Mr. Hanief had pointed out, the Commissioner of Police had the power to refuse the issue of " L " permits, so the two questions were not necessarily connected. As he had given them his assurance to do the best he could for the bus owners in the Station. the President did not think that there was any necessity to defer the amendments proposed by the Commissioner of Police. He asked Mr. Mahmood Shariff if in the circumstances he would withdraw his amendment

Mr. Mahmood Shariff agreed to withdraw the amendment.

The President finally put the proposed amendments to Rule 30 of the Motor Vehicles Rules to the meeting and they were approved.

Resolved that the following amendments to Rule 30, of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927. be approved and that the amendments be published for obiections ;—

Add the following clauses to the existing Rule 30 of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules :—

"(4) Provided further that, in the case of a Motor Transport Company approved by the President of the Municipal Commision and by the Licensing Authority, the President of the Municipal Commission may authorise the compounding of fees payable under clause 2 of this rule on such terms as he may by written order prescribe, and the Licensing Authority, may thereupon in pursuance of such order, issue Permits under this Rule to all or any of the motor vehicles owned by such company, as if Clause 2 of this Rule had been complied with,

(5) The observance of the terms and conditions of an order of the President of the Municipal Commission made under Clause 4 of this Rule shall be deemed to be a condition of issue of any permit in Form "L" granted under Clause 4 of this Rule."

(File No. 71 of 1940).

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4. Re-affirmation of the Commission's resolutions dated the 29th February 1940 and the 28th March 1940 in regard to the amendments to Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III—Transport of carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses and the Slaughter House Bye-law.

The President said that the Municipal Commission's resolutions dated the 29th February 1940 and the 28th March 1940 had been published for objections and the only objections received were

from the Mutton and Beef Butchers. The President then read out the two objection petitions received from the Butchers, and said that mostly all the eventualities feared by those men had been provided for in the new rules. For instance, with regard to transport, it had been provided that the Contractor should be liable for any appreciable damage caused to the carcasses or meat thereof. With regard to the condition of the meat itself, the President said that as a matter of fact, transport by motor vans would be a quicker and better method of conveyance than by cart. As for the new dust-proof cart which they said they had prepared, the President said that he had not seen it and he doubted whether they would ever adopt it. As for fees, the enhancement proposed was very trivial and the objection hardly worth considering because they would be saved the cost of transport by their own methods. Then regarding the condition of health required for those working in the Slaughter Houses, if, as the butchers had pointed out, only robust people were able to do that sort of work then the amendments were obviously no hardship. As regards employment of people below 15 years of age in the Slaughter Houses, the President was sure that no member of the Commission would agree that the amendment proposed was not a reasonable one in that respect. Taken on the whole, there really seemed hardly any solid ground on which the butchers could take objection, so that the amended rules might be re-affirmed according to their previous resolutions.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the Municipal Commission had gone into the matter very carefully, and the question arose so far as the transport of the carcasses by motor lorries was concerned. The butchers seemed to take some objection to the enhancement of the Slaughtering fees, but if the carcasses were to be transported in motor lorries, then the Commission had to bear an extra expenditure of from about 10 to 12 thousand rupees per annum and had to have financial help towards that expenditure. The only point he wished to stress was the question of the licenses and the clean clothes to be worn by the employees. The slaughtering of animals was dirty work and considering that 400 to 500 animals were slaughtered every day, the Municipal Commission would surely stretch a point and not insist on the employees wearing clean clothes. As a matter of fact that amendment had been proposed on the suggestion of an outside authority, which should not have interfered in Municipal affairs. Mr Abdul Latheef therefore, asked the Municipal

Commission to reconsider the whole thing and to allow the matter to be left in the hands of the Health Officer. If the Commission could possibly agree to do away with those restrictions, especially as regards clean clothes, all the rest could be adopted.

The President said that at present, no conditions for the licens- had been laid down. The matter would be considered by the Municipal Commission later on.

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Lathief said that the Health Officer had ample powers and so did the President to see that only healthy people entered the Slaughter Houses. It was also specified in the Municipal bye-laws that persons suffering from any disease should not be permitted to enter public places. Since that was so, there was no necessity to make the obtaining of licences a hard and fast rule as far as the Slaughter Houses were concerned. As regards the transport of carcasses, Mr. Abdul Latheef understood that a deputation of butchers had waited on the President and that the President had given them the option of preparing a cart for this purpose. If the cart was not approved, he did not think that if motor transport was adopted, the enhancement of 2 annas in the case of a head of cattle and 6 pies in the case of each head of sheep or goat, would be objected to. It was the licenses and the clean clothes that he feared would cause hardship, and they might be dropped entirely. The old arrangement of the Health Officer looking after the whole thing might be allowed to continue.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he felt encouraged by Mr Abdul Latheef's speech that morning, and he was glad that he (Mr. Abdul Latheef) saw the justice of the objections placed before them. He also felt encouraged by the fact that the President had been asked to accept a cart which the butchers intended to submit for his inspection. He appealed to the President to examine the cart and if it satisfied the Municipal requirements, then there need be no necessity for introducing motor transport and enhancing the slaughtering fees for that purpose. From that point of view, Mr. Hanief appealed to the Commission to wait a while before passing the resolutions to be incorporated in the law. The butchers realised

their position, so they might be given an opportunity of doing something, and if they gave satisfaction in the light of the existing law, there would be no necessity to make other laws.

The President expressed extreme surprise at the change of face shown by Mr. Abdul Latheef after the views expressed by him at the two previous meetings

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that he had not changed his views at all. What he had asked for, right away from the very beginning was the cancellation of the amendments relating to licenses and its sub-clauses regarding clean clothes, etc As for the question of the cart, he wished to point out that he had no objection whatever to motor transport if the cart prepared by the butchers failed to satisfy Municipal requirements. He did not want hard and fast rules imposed, so far as licenses, clean clothes, etc., were concerned. That was all.

Continuing, the President said that he did think that the Municipal Commission wished to discuss the matter further and go into all the arguments which had been considered at great length on the two previous occasions after which they had decided that the new bye-laws proposed were necessary and should be adopted The President said that he had no desire to administer the new bye-laws harshly. They would be brought into force gradually and as gently as possible, so as to give the people concerned a chance to get used to them. As for asking the butchers to produce a dust-proof cart, the President pointed out that he had done very little else ever since he arrived to take charge in Bangalore. He said that he had been urging the butchers to get their own design constructed, but he understood that they had only just got it ready, though he had not seen it as yet

Mr. Mahmood Shariff explained that the cart was ready, but that it was going through a process of painting and would be brought for the President's inspection after it was painted.

Continuing, the President said that the Executive had had a design produced by the Municipal Workshop, but the

butchers rejected it, upon which he had asked them to construct an alternative design. After all, they should all admit that it was rather late in the day to produce one at that stage. and if motor transport was possible, it should be adopted. If it was not available, then the President said that he would certainly permit the butchers to use the cart designed by them if it met with Municipal requirements. But he would ask Commissioners, particularly, not to go back on their previous decision, but to re-affirm the bye-laws in question and bring them into operation at once

Mr. Newton seconded the President's proposal to re-affirm the Municipal Commission's previous resolutions.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and declared that it was carried by 13 voting for and 4 against it.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the President's Proposal.

The Commissioner of Police.

,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.

,, Station Staff Officer.

,, Executive Engineer.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

,, J. J. Newton.

,, M. Abdul Latheef.

,, H. S. Narasiah.

,, N. Narayan Chetty.

,, C. F. DeSouza.

,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

The President.

Against the President's Proposal.

Mr. F. D. Mootham.

„ M. Shaik Dawood.

„ Mahmood Shariff.

„ Mohamed Hanief.

Proposal carried by 13 to 4 votes.

The President then moved the re-affirmation of the proposed amendments to the Slaughter House Bye-laws.

Mr. O. H. Brookes seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and declared that it was carried by 13 voting for and 5 against it.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief demanded a poll and Mr. Shaik Dawood seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the President's Proposal.

The Commissioner of Police.

„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.

„ Station Staff Officer.

„ Executive Engineer.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

„ J. J. Newton.

Dr. J Norman Pacheco

Mr. J. Isaac.

„ H. S. Narasiah.

„ N Narayan Chetty.

„ C. F. De'Souza.

„ C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

The President.

Against the President's Proposal

Mr. F. D. Mootham.

„ M. Shaik Dawood.

„ Mahmood Shariff.

„ M Abdul Latheef.

„ Mohamed Hanief.

Proposal carried by 13 to 5 votes.

Resolved that the Commission's resolutions dated the 29th February and 28th March, 1940, in regard to the following amendments to Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III—Transport of Carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses and the Slaughter House Bye-law, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III—Transport of Carcasses from Municipal Slaughter Houses.

B. M. L. Section 102(c).

Resolutions dated the 29th February 1940.

In Section 1. ... For the words " in suitable dust-proof carts of a design approved by the President " read— " in motor vehicles of approved design supplied by the Municipal Commission or by the Municipal Meat Transport Contractor."

Delete Section 2.

In Sections 3 to 5 ... For "carts' read "motor vehicles."

In Section 6 ... After "Driver" insert the words "cleaner and not more than 4 assistants for loading and unloading" and for "carts" read "motor vehicles"

For Section 7 ... Read—"No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or who is, in the opinion of the Health Officer otherwise unfit, shall drive or be carried in such vehicles or shall handle any carcasses or offal intended for human consumption in the course of loading, unloading or transport."

Re-number existing Sections 3 to 7 as 2 to 6.

As Section 7 ... Insert—"No person shall handle carcasses or offal intended for consumption in the course of loading, transport or unloading except under, and in conformity with, a license from the President, Municipal Commission. The conditions of such license shall be fixed by the Municipal Commission."

Section 9 ... Re-number as 10 and for "twenty" read "fifty."

As Section 9 ... Insert—"In the absence of suitable or sufficient motor vehicles, the President, Municipal Commission may permit transport of carcasses and offal in suitable dust-proof carts of a design approved by him for so long as he may consider necessary, in which case the same conditions as prescribed above for motor vehicles shall apply except that no person other than the driver shall be carried in any such cart"

As Section 11 ... Add—"The Municipal Commission shall not be liable to any person for damage or loss resulting directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever for the loading, transport or unloading of carcasses or offal."

SLAUGHTER HOUSE BYE-LAW.

In Sections 5 and 8 For "2 p.m." read "12 Noon."

As Section 20... Add "No person under 15 years of age and no person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or whose presence or employment in the Slaughter Houses appears to the Health Officer to be otherwise undesirable in the interests of public health, shall enter the Slaughter Houses."

As Section 21... Add—"No person other than a Municipal Commissioner or Municipal employee or the owner of the animal or his representative shall enter the Municipal Slaughter Houses without a permit from the Slaughter House Inspector or a license from the President, Municipal Commission."

As Section 22... Add—" No person shall be employed in connection with the Slaughter of any animal in the Municipal Slaughter Houses or with the handling of the carcasses or offal of any such animal except under, and in conformity with, a license from the President, Municipal Commission."

As Section 23... Add—" The conditions of such license shall be fixed by the Municipal Commission."

As Section 24... Add—" A breach of Section 20, 21 or 22, shall be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding Rs. 20."

Resolution dated the 28th March 1940

In Section 7... For " 8 annas " wherever it occurs read, " 10 annas " and for " 3 annas " whereever it occurs read, " 3 annas 6 pies."

(File No. 25 of 1940.)

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 9.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 25th April 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON Esq., I C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Absent),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	„ Inspector of Schools.
„ Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	R. E. Paezold, Esq
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.
F. D. Mootham, Esq	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. R. Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	„ P Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.
J. Isaac, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association)	„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar. Avl.
M Shaik Dawood Sahib.	H. Battan Lal, Esq.
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	M R. Ry. W. Ekambaram. Avl
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	M. Thangiah, Esq.
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
„ C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay. Avl

ORDINARY MEETING.

1.(a) Minutes of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Commission held on the 2nd March 1940 and of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Commission held on the 28th March 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Commission held on the 2nd March 1940 and of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Commission held on the 28th March 1940, for approval,

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition regarding amendments to the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, 1937, and the rules framed thereunder in respect of penalties.

In the absence of Mr, Sundaram Iyer, the Commission, on the suggestion of Mr. H. S. Narasiah, agreed to defer the matter.

Resolution :—Deferred.

(File No. 48 of 1940).

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3. Executive Engineer's proposal to appoint a Surveyor on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance per mensem, to prepare plans and estimates for a five year programme for the extension of underground drainage in the Station.

Recommended.

The President said that, as they were aware, they were thinking of bringing in a new sewage disposal scheme and it would be much better if they had proper plans and estimates before them for a fixed period in which they could work, in order to complete the underground drainage of the whole Station instead of doing the work bit by bit He was sure that they would all agree that that would be a much more satisfactory state of affairs. In order to draw up the plans and prepare the estimates, therefore, a Surveyor had to be appointed, but the President said that if the Municipal Commission gave their sanction to his entertainment, he would not engage the Surveyor until the time came during which he would be actually required.

Resolved that sanction to the appointment temporarily of a Surveyor on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance per mensem to prepare plans and estimates for a five-year programme for the extension of underground drainage in the Station. Cost to be met from the current year's budget allotment under "Sewage Scheme."

(File No 188 of 1931.)

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4. Executive Engineer's proposal to appoint a Superintendent for the general supervision and collection of rents of Municipal houses in Williams Town, etc.

Recommended.

The President said that the pay proposed to be given to the Superintendent in question was Rs. 30, that is, Rs. 25 salary for supervision and Rs. 5 for collection of rents. The incumbent would also be given quarters rent free.

The Commission sanctioned the appointment as proposed.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the appointment of a Superintendent for the general supervison and collection of rents of Municipal houses in Williams Town on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem (Rs. 25 for the supervision of the model houses plus Rs. 5 for the collection of rents) and that he be entrusted in addition with the work of collecting the rents of the Municipal houses on Robertson Road and Pottery Town, the allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem now paid to the Superintendent, Murphy Town Model Houses for the latter work being abolished.

(File No. 73 of 1940).

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5. Consideration of the site for the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

On the suggestion of the President, the Commission agreed to defer the matter.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 72 of 1940.)

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6. Appointment of an additional nurse for the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Recommended.

Reading the office Note on the subject, the President said that as the previous arrangement was not entirely satisfactory, a trained Nurse had been entertained by the Committee. The funds

at its disposal had now been depleted and as the nurse was a necessity, the Residency Surgeon had asked for the Municipal Commission's sanction to appoint her at the expense of the Commission.' As the nurse had been kept on from the 15th of April, the sanction of the Commission was urgently required.

The Municipal Commission accorded its sanction to the entertainment of the Nurse in question.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the appointment of an additional nurse for the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary on Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from the 15th April 1940 for one year in the first instance.

(File No. 178 of 1936.)

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7. Consideration of the question of publishing Municipal notices and advertisements in the "Alkalam" as the 'Quam' had ceased its daily edition.

Recommended that we revert to "Alkalam."

The President said that, as they would remember, they had decided to publish their advertisements and notices in the 'Quam' when it became a daily newspaper, on the ground that it was a local publication, but it had since ceased its daily edition and was only a weekly paper now. It was now proposed, therefore, to revert to the "Alkalam" and publish their notices and advertisements in that paper as before.

The Commission agreed to the proposal.

Resolved that, in supersession of the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 7, dated the 25 January 1940, Municipal notices and advertisements be published in the "Alkalam" on payment of Rs. 15 per mensem with effect from the 1st May 1940.

(File No. 12 of 1940.)

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8. Letter dated the 5th April 1940 from the Secretary, Bowring Institute. for exemption from payment of the Municipal Entertainment tax in respect of the entertainment held at the Institute on the 7th April 1940 in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

50 per cent exemption recommended.

The President said that as half the proceeds of the entertainment held at the Bowring Institute on the 7th of April would be devoted to Red Cross Funds, they might exempt the authorities of the Institute from paying 50 per cent of the Municipal entertainment tax.

The Commission agreed to the exemption.

Resolved that exemption of 50 per cent of the Municipal Entertainment tax be granted to the Secretary, Bowring Institute in respect of the entertainment held at the Institute on the 7th April 1940, in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

(File No. 69 of 1940)

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9. Consideration of the question of writing off of a sum of Rs. 60-9-0 being the irrecoverable amount on account of the provision of a flush-out latrine at Premises No. 12, 'E' No. 11, Street, Broadway Road Cross, from Mariam Bee.

Recommended.

The President said that that was a petition from Mariam Bee saying that she could not afford to pay the cost of the flush-out latrine provided at her premises. She represented that her husband had died, so also did both her sons and she had no means by which to pay the amount. Her property had been distrained, but

it was hardly worth Rs. 5. In the circumstances, the balance of the amount due by her might be written off as recommended by the Standing Committee

The Commission agreed to the write-off.

Resolved that the sum of Rs 60-9-0 being the irrecoverable amount on account of the provision of a flush-out latrine at Premises No. 12, " E " No. 11 Street. Broadway Road Cross, from Mariam Bee, be written off.

(File No. 68 of 1940).

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10. Payment of Rs. 4.517-5-0 to the Secretary, Municipal Commission being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

Recommended

The President said that as the Municipal Secretary actually retired from service on the 28th of March 1940, he became entitled to draw his Provident Fund and Bonus amount The amount in question might, therefore, be sanctioned to be paid to him.

With the permission of the President, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that the Municipal Commission were really very fortunate in obtaining a Secretary of Mr. Chandran's type, That Officer had been doing, single-handed, the work which they had required two or three persons to do during the time of Mr. Russell, a previous President of the Municipal Commission. He said that they all appreciated Mr. Chandran's work a great deal and congratulated him on his re-appointment by the Hon'ble the Resident. Mr. Hanief sincerely hoped that God would give him (Mr. Chandran) strength of mind as well as of body, to carry on his work during the rest of the time he would be in charge of the Secretarial work of the Municipal Commission.

In associating himself with all that Mr Mohamed Hanief had said, Mr Abdul Latheef said that his (Mr. Chandran's) experience of Municipal affairs for many years had helped to give him an

inside knowledge of the work in all its departmrnts and the Municipal Commission could congratulate themselves on Mr. Chandran's re-employment. Mr. Abdul Latheef hoped that he would be enabled to continue his good services, which everyone of them appreciated, for sometime longer. In conclusion, he wished Mr. Chandran long life and prosperity during the rest of his period of his service with the Municipal Commission.

The President said that since some of the Municipal Commissioners had taken the opportunity of thanking the Secretary for his work on the Commission, he himself would like to add a few words by saying what a great help Mr. Chandran had been to him (and he had no doubt, to his predecessors as well) in conducting the administration of the Municipal Commission in the Station, which was by no means an easy matter. Mr. Chandran, besides being in charge of the Secretarial work and establishment, managed the revenue work and the percentage of tax collected in the Municipality reached a very high figure indeed. Though the collection was so good, however, Mr Chandran had, as far as possible managed that without imposing undue hardship on the poorer classes, as he had always been most sympathetic in his recommendations on the question of remissions for those people who could not afford to pay their taxes That trait he particularly stressed, because only those who did such work knew how difficult it was to steer a middle course between severity and leniency, but, the President said that Mr. Chandran had been doing so, as far as revenue collections were concerned. In conclusion, the President said that he was very glad that the Municipal Commission appreciated his long and devoted service, and he was glad also that Mr. Chandran had been re-employed, so that the Commission would continue to have the benefit of his experience and work for some time longer

The Commission sanctioned the payment of the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules to Mr. Chandran, Municipal Secretary.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment to the Secretary, Municipal Commission, of a sum of Rs. 4,517-5-0, being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

(File No. 65 of 1940).

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11. Confirmation of the sale of Municipal land at the junction of Chicka Bazaar and Queen's Roads.

Recommended.

The President said that the sale of the land by auction had been sanctioned by the Municipal Commission. The three plots had been sold for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 3,425 and Rs. 2,825.

The Commission confirmed the sale of the three plots.

Resolved that the sale of the Municipal land at the junction of Chicka Bazaar and Queen's Road, be confirmed as detailed below :—

No. of Plot.	Name of purchaser.	Bid amount.
I	Mr. T. M. Nagarathnam, No. 71, Commercial Street.	Rs. 2,500.
II	Mr. S. Malliah Naidu, No. 8, Park Road, Tasker Town.	Rs. 3,425.
III	Mr. T. S. Venkataramiyer, No. 13, Veloo Mudalier Road.	Rs. 2,825.

(File No. 119 of 1939).

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12. Pension and gratuity application of Syed Patcha, late Mutsaddy, Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that Syed Patcha, late Mutsaddy, Town Duty Department, be granted a pension of Rs. 6-5-0 per mensem with effect from the 5th of December 1939 for his superior service and a gratuity of Rs. 35 for his inferior service, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 66 of 1940).

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13. Periodical returns for March 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934)

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14. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition that the decision of the President ruling out of order the token cut motion reducing by Rs. 100, the allotment of Rs. 9,700 under "Engineers and Assistant Engineer Salaries", given at the Municipal Commission Meeting on the 2nd March 1940. is out of order.

In the absence of Mr. Sundaram Iyer, the Commission, on the suggestion of Mr. H. S. Narasiah, agreed to defer the matter.

Resoultion – Deferred.

(File No. 31 of 1940.)

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15. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition that the decision of the President, given at the Municipal Commission Meeting held on the 2nd March 1940, over-ruling as out of order his right as a Commissioner to offer general criticism of the Budget and the working of the various departments. is out of order.

In the absence of Mr. Sundaram Iyer, the Commission, on the suggestion of Mr. H. S. Narasiah, agreed to defer the matter.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 63 of 1940).

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16. Consideration of the question of admission of patients from Coorg in the proposed Sanatorium in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

The President said that that item had been deferred on the last occasion as they hoped to hear what the Residency Surgeon had to say on the matter. He had written to the Residency Surgeon, but as he was not present at the meeting, they might defer the matter again

On the suggestion of the President, the Commission agreed to defer the matter.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 60 of 1939.)

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17. Consideration of the question of lending the service of the Municipal Executive Engineer for technical periodical supervision of the Public works building in Banganapalle State.

The President said that that was an additional item which he had had no time to put on the Agenda. It related to a letter received from the Residency asking if the Commission would agree to allow their Executive Engineer to supervise the work of certain Government buildings to be constructed in Banganapalle State. The President then read the letter of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident, for the information of the Commissioners, and said that the remuneration proposed to be given was Rs. 50.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that with regard to the question of emoluments he thought that that matter should be left to be settled between the Executive Engineer and the Residency. If that Officer was prepared to carry out the work for Rs 50 per mensem, he might do so or else make any other arrengement. The Commission were merely asked to say whether they would have any objection to lend the Executive Engineer's services for the purpose of supervision.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know if the Executive Engineer felt that he would be able to do the work by availing himself of any holidays convenient to him to do it.

The Executive Engineer said that he could arrange that,

Mr. Newton thought that the fee of Rs. 50 proposed to be offered to the Executive Engineer was not in proportion to the work to be done by him. In his opinion it was ridiculous for any Executive Engineer to be offered Rs. 50 for his experienced supervision work

The President said that the question of the fee to be given was one between the Residency and the Executive Engineer. The Residency merely wanted their agreement to the Executive Engineer taking up the work.

The Commission accorded its sanction to the Executive Engineer taking up the work in question.

Resolved that the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident be informed that the Municipal Commission agrees to lend the services of the Municipal Executive Engineer for technical periodical supervision of the Public Works building in Banganapalle State.

(File No. 70 of 1940)

At the close of the meeting, the President read for the information of the Commissioners, the copy of the letter dated the 14th February 1940 from Sir Clutha Mackenzie, President, St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen

H. H. CARLESTON,
President M C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 10

Abstract of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 30th May 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I.C.S. ... Present.

Vice-President

M.R.Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu .. Absent.

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
TheCommissioner of Police	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore
,, Residency Surgeon	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore	
,, Inspector of Schools	
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT	ABSENT
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	W. Sinclair, Esq.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	F. D. Mootham, Esq.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco	R. E. Paezold Esq.
J. Isaac, Esq., Bangalore Trades Association	M. Shaik Dawood Sahib
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib	M.R.Ry. N. Narayan Chetty Garu
Mohamed Shariff Sahib	C. F. DeSouza, Esq.
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib	
M.R.Ry. H. S Narasiah Garu	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M.R.Ry. W.Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Revision of the license fee charged for vegelables and salt-fish under paragraph 39 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter 111.

Recommended.

Resolved that the license fee charged for vegetables and salt-fish under paragraph 39 of Bye-law No. 4,Chapter 111 be revised as follows, and that the amendment be published for objections :—

Vegetables	wholesale	Rs. 5 per annum.
do	retail	Re. 1 per annum.
Salt-fish	wholesale	Rs. 5 per annum.
do	retail	Re. 1 per annum.

(File No. 74 of 1940.)

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Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's resolution dated the 25th January 1940 in regard to the amendment of Appendices Nos. 15 to 18 of the Bye-laws.

The President said that the item related to the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine. The matter had been before the Municipal Commission several times for its approval of the procedure proposed to be adopted and it had come for the last time for confirmation.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution dated the 25th January 1940, approving of the following amendments to Appendices Nos. 15 and 18 of the Bye-laws in respect of the levy of Octroi duty on Saccharine be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

(1) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 15 of the Bye-laws.

"9. Saccharine .... Re. 1 per cent advalorem."

(2) That the following addition be made to Appendix No. 18 of the Bye-laws under class (1)—

"Wholesale dealers in Saccharine Re. 1 per annum."

(File No 134 of 1939.)

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3. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's Resolution No. 5 dated the 28th March 1940 in regard to the amendment of Rule 19 of the Hackney Carriage Rules.

The President read out the proposed amendments for the information of the Commission and said that no objections or suggestion had been received, except a letter from the Southern Division Ratepayers' Association which thought that the Commission should consider whether the Commissioner of Police was the competent authority to decide if disinfection was satisfactory. The administration of the Hackney Carriage rules was within the province of the Commissioner of Police, and if he wished to do so that officer was at liberty to seek the co-operation of the Health Department whenever such help was required.

The Commission re-affirmed the amendments.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 5, dated the 28th March 1940, approving of the following amendments to Rule 19 of the Hackney Carriage Rules, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

(1) Add the following as Clause (c) of Rule 19, and re-number the existing two clauses as (a) and (b).

"No Hackney Carriage shall, if it has been used for the carriage of any dead body, or the carcass of meat or other parts of any dead animal, be thereafter used for the conveyance of any person, unless it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer."

(2) Add the words "to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer" after the words "without previously disinfecting it" in the clause to be re-numbered as (b).

(File No. 46 of 1940.)

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4. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's Resolution No. 3, dated the 25th April 1940, in regard to the amendment of Rule 30 of the Civil and Military Station Motor Vehicles Rules.

That President said that as no objections had been received the amendment in question might be re-affirmed.

The Commisson re-affirmed the amendment.

Resolved that the Commission's Resolution No. 3, dated the 25th April 1940 approving of the following amendments to Rule 30 of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

Add the following clauses to the existing Rule 30 of the Bangalore (Civil Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules.

(4) "(Provided further that in the case of a Motor Transport Company approved by the President of the Municipal Commission and by the Licensing Authority, the President of the Municipal Commission may authorise the compounding of fees payable under clause 2 of this rule on such terms as he may by written order prescribe, and the Licensing Authority, may thereupon in pursuance of such order, issue permits under this Rule to all or any of the motor vehicles owned by such Company, as if Clause 2 of this Rule had been complied with.

(5) The observance of the terms and conditions of an order of the President of the Municipal Commission made under clause 4 of this Rule shall be deemed to be a condition of issue of any permit in Form 'L' granted under clause 4 of this Rule. '

(File No. 71 of 1940.)

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 11.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 30th May 1940.

President

H. H CARLESTON Esq, I C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police. „ Residency Surgeon. „ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital. „ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore. „ Inspector of Schools. „ Executive Engineer.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq. J. J. Newton, Esq. Dr J. Norman Pacheco. J. Isaac, Esq (Bangalore Trades Association) M Abdul Latheef Sahib. Mahmood Shariff Sahib. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait. Mohamed Hanief Sahib. V. K. Obeidullah Sahib. M.R.Ry H. S. Narasiah Garu. „ S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl. „ V. S Arunachellam Mudaliar. Avl H. Battan Lal, Esq. M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl. „ C. R Nagappa Garu. M. Thangiah, Esq.	W. Sinclair, Esq. F. D. Mootham, Esq. R. E. Paezold, Esq. M. Shaik Dawood Sahib. M R. Ry. N. Narayana Chetty Garu. C. F De'Souza, Esq.

Nominated Commissioner

M. R Ry. C N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl

Abstract of Proceedings of the M. C. meeting dated, 30—5—1940.
Ordinary Meeting.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 25th April 1940, for confirmation.

b) Precis of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 25th April 1940, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No 41 of 1934.)

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2. Consideration of the question of admission of patients from Coorg in the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Recommended.

The President said that the matter had been considered by the Municipal Commission on a previous occasion. It related to the admission of patients from Coorg into the Tuberculosis Sanatorium proposed to be constructed in the Station. Certain arrangements had been suggested, namely, that the Commission should accept a sum of Rs. 2,000 from the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Coorg, in return for which the Commission should

admit Coorg patients into the Sanatorium up to a limit of two only, on similar terms as those prescribed for the Civil and Military Station patients, prior claim being given to the latter. The terms were that indigent patients should be admitted free, others having to pay fees according to the scale prescribed for local patients.

Dr. Pacheco said that he was responsible for deferring the matter until that morning He felt that although Coorg was prepared to give them an initial donation of Rs. 2,000, it had no further liability. Coorg ought to be asked to pay a proportionate annual contribution towards the upkeep of the Sanatorium for the patients sent by them. He understood that the annual cost for each patient was Rs. 434 in the 1st year, Rs 324 in the 3rd year and rising again to Rs 360 in subsequent years. If Coorg only paid Rs. 2,000 as an initial contribution, Dr. Pacheco wished to know how it could expect the Commission to bear the subsequent cost of the treatment for patients sent from Coorg. It was not fair to the Civil and Military Station to have to bear the entire cost of the upkeep of patients. He had since been told, however, that Coorg could not pay more than Rs. 2,000 it had offered In that case Dr. Pacheco said he could not think of any other suggestion to put forward. If it was possible for Coorg to pay a proportionate part of the recurring cost of its patients, it ought to be asked to do so. Of course, they could not say how many patients Coorg would send during the year, may be two or one or none at all, but the Station authorities had to make provision for two at least in the shape of medicines, food, beds, attendance, etc. If Coorg could not pay those recurring charges, then they would have to be borne entirely by the Station authorities However, he wished to make one thing quite clear, and that was that he was not in any way opposed to the suggestion, but was simply pointing out the financial aspect involved in the case.

The Residency Surgeon pointed out that the Station authorities had already asked Coorg to pay in addition to the Rs. 2,000, a further sum by way of recurring costs, and they had received a reply to the effect that it could not pay more. He then read out the three suggestions put up to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, the second of which it had been proposed to adopt. The cost of an

endowment of one bed worked out to Rs. 3,000, but as Coorg said they only had Rs 2,000 available, it was a case of "take it or leave it". As a matter of fact, however, Coorg did not find it quite so easy to dispose of the amount raised by the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund satisfactorily. The Coorg authorities had approached Mysore and Madanapalli, but both those Sanatoria had turned down the suggestion. They then approched the Bowring Hospital authorities, asking that their tubercular patients be admitted there because it had an X-ray apparatus. The Bowring Hospital authorities said that that could not be done becaue they had no separate wards and other facilities to admit such patients there, but that it had been proposed to build a Sanatorium in the Station, to which they could send Coorg patients under certain conditions. The Coorg authorities thereupon made the offer of Rs. 2,000, saying that they agreed to send their patients for admission under the same terms as the Civill and Military Station patients, but that they could not give anything more towards recurring charges. The point for consideration was that Coorg had a sum of Rs. 2,000, available for disposal and they (the Station authorities) at the present moment were badly in need of capital for building and equipment of the Sanatorium. In actual practice, the Residency Surgeon said that he did not think the Commission would find the conditions proposed irksome. Coorg patients would be admitted on exactly similar terms as those in the Station. In theory, it was proposed to give priority for Station patients. but he thought that it would be possible to do so only within reason, because it may not always be possible to trace the antecedents of every tubercular patient by every tubercular clinic. Of course, as far as possible, their antecedents would be got at. So that, all things considered, the Residency Surgeon said, he did not think that in practice the Commission would find that the conditions of admission of Coorg patients would be irksome. On the other hand, their contribution at that juncture, without any conditions, would be of very material help towards the problem that they were trying to solve. He was sorry he could not give them the figures which he had furnished to the Commission some time back, but the cost of upkeep and maintenance would fall on the Government and Municipal Commission in equal proportions. It was anticipated that by the third year of working, they would have recovered about Rs. 3,000 which meant that about 25 per cent of the expenditure would be met by receipts and the balance of Rs. 75 per cent would

have to be met by the Government and the Municipal Commission's funds.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief wished to know what the average cost per patient would be.

In reply, the Residency Surgeon said that an average cost for a patient would be Rs 380 per annum. Assuming that Coorg sent two patients, they would be spending Rs. 760 per annum. To spend Rs 760 per annum for a non-recurring contribution of Rs. 2,000 seemed too much to expect the Commission to bear, but the trouble was what would the Commission do if they refused Coorg's offer and the same patients drifted into Bangalore, heavily infected, in which case the Station Sanatorium would have to admit them ? Such was the problem before them.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know if such patients would be admitted only if beds were available.

In reply, the Residency Surgeon said that they would maintain a waiting list and the applications for admission would be given priority according to the urgency of the case, Station patients being given preference. When Coorg applied to Mysore, they were refused on the plea that unless beds were endowed. no Coorg patient could be admitted, as the accomrnodation in that Sanatorium was limited. In Madanapalli they refused to consider any offer less than Rs. 5,000 which, of course Coorg was not in a position to pay. Personally, the Residency Surgeon did not think they would be committing themselves too much if they accepted Coorg's offer As he had pointed out, if Coorg patients drifted into Bangalore owing to its close proximity, the Station authorities could not help but admit them. There were two large Sanatoria in Southern India both of which were heavily besieged and now that a third was proposed to be opened, they would have to be prepared for a heavy influx of patients. Their position at the moment was such that they dared not refuse additional capital, nor could they refuse to treat Coorg patients if they came to the Station Sanatorium for treatment. It was impossible to lay down frontiers in the treatment of disease. Therefore, the Residency Surgeon said that his advice to the Commission was to get the money while the getting was good.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know if the Commission could possibly get more than Rs. 2,000 if they rejected Coorg's offer at that stage. Since the offer had been refused by the only two other Sanatoria in South India, they might be induced to make a higher offer. He wished to know if the Residency Surgeon had thoroughly satisfied himself on that point.

The Residency Surgeon said that he was absolutely certain that Coorg could not give anything more than Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that they should make it quite clear that no two beds would be reserved for Coorg patients, but that they could obtain accommodation only if beds were available. That point would have to be made very clear to the Coorg authorities.

The Residency Surgeon pointed out that the problem of tuberculosis in Coorg was not a very serious one. Coorg had its own problems but tuberculosis was not one of them. He was almost sure that they would not find the admission of Coorg patients on similar terms to their own patients, in any way irksome.

In winding up the debate, the President said that as the Residency Surgeon had pointed out, and as he had pointed out before it had been proposed to admit Coorg patients on similar terms as those prescribed for Station patients. That is, those people would be given accommodation only when beds were available, up to the limit of two, and that they would be given preference over outsiders. such as people from Madras Presidency or even from the Mysore State, but they would have no priority beyond that, just as they were being admitted into the Mysore Sanatorium at present, except that they were not being shown any preference whatever in the Mysore Sanatorium but merely put on the Waiting List as they applied. In the case of the Station Sanatorium, in consideration of their capital contribution, they would be given a slight preference, namely, that they would rank exactly with the Station patients, up to a limit of two. The proposed Rs. 2,000 was much needed capital and would be of very great material help to the Station authorities. Besides, the Commission would feel the satisfaction of being

allowed to help a sister State which was not very well off financially, and where the problem of Tuberculosis was not big enough to justify their building a Sanatorium of their own, without doing harm to the people of their own Station. The President, therefore felt that the Commission might safely accept the offer made by Coorg.

Mr. Abdul Latheef once more stressed the point that it should be made very clear to the Coorg authorities that there would be no question of reservation for their patients.

The President said that such a condition had already been stressed, but that he would see it was made quite clear to the authorities in question. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved,

Resolved that in consideration of the capital contribution of Rs. 2,000 by Coorg, patients from Coorg be admitted up to a limit of two, in the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on exactly similar terms to those prescribed for Civil and Military Station patients, including free treatment for indigent but without giving Coorg prior claim to any beds, as and when accommodation is available and without laying down any further conditions.

(File No. 60 of 1939).

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3. Mr. S Sundaram Iyer's proposition regarding amendments to the Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law, and the Rules framed thereunder in respect of penalties.

Recommended by 4 to 3.

Before moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thanked the President and the members of the Commission for their

courtesy and consideration in postponing his proposition on the last two occasions. He said that he could not be present due to unavoidable circumstances, and thereupon apologised for his absence at the last two meetings

Moving the proposition, Mr. Sundaram Iyer went on to say that it strove to reduce the maximum fines which were being inflicted on any offender. from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 in the case of a first offence and from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100 in the case of recurring offences, against the Food Adulteration Law The law in question, he said, had been introduced quite recently and in all circumstances, even in the administration of the law itself there had not been such a smooth working without there being necessity to fine offenders. Being of such recent innovation too, merchants had not got accustomed to the various Provisions of the Law. Further, there were certain wholesale and retail vendors who depended for their supplies on other wholesale merchants, and the supplies received from villages, who were not in a position to know whether they received wholesome or adulterated food supplies. During the course of a month, these petty vendors sold, perhaps about Rs 20 or Rs. 30 worth of stuff, earning thereby about Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 on the whole by way of profit. They had had experience of the punishments inflicted by the Courts against such offenders. Unfortunately there was no provision in the Law for giving a warning to a first offender, and he was constrained to state that from experience and a perusal of the papers and other documents, the punishment inflicted by the Courts were very severe and caused very great hardship on the poorer classes of vendors. In fact, there had been cases where, in order that such fines might be paid, the person fined had to sell his livestock. He might have had only a cow and a calf, which were his means of livelihood and even those were taken away from him. What Mr. Sundaram Iyer wanted was that the actual administration of the FoodAdulteration Act should be made more accommodating so as to say. Until such time as the people become accustomed to it, punishments for such offences should not be deterrent. If they did not do something to ease the law on that matter now, the Courts would continue to inflict harsh punishments by way of fines. They had, had experience of the working of the Law for the past year or so and had come across cases of fines and prosecutions for such offences, where the offenders were hardly in a position to pay. If

they now thought it necessary to reduce the maximum fines prescribed, the Court would also show greater consideration in individual cases. It was true that the punishment should be deterrent if the Law was to be effectively administered, but at the same time they had to take into consideration practical conditions. In fact, many of the merchants had been troubling the Representatives of the people with their grievances, so that it was high time they gave them a gesture of sympathy, that the Commission were not out merely to prosecute them but to show them to obey the Law. Mr. Sundaram Iyer, therefore, requested the Commissioners to consider the matter from the point of view of the poor people and until such time as they got used to that Law, and the administration of it was no longer a trouble, they should try to make it less harsh in which case they would also control the various imports of food stuffs. If they brought the maximum down to Rs.100, then the Court would reduce the fines to Rs. 25 or so. He requested the Commission to recommend his proposal to the Hon'ble the Resident and make the punishment less harsh for the poor.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Ekambaram said that a maximum fine of Rs. 100 was about as much as they could prescribe for such offences, in which case the Court might be constrained to inflict punishments of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 or even up to Rs. 20 for offences against the Food Adulteration Law. Until the people got to know what exactly the Law entailed and what its implications were by way of punishments for offences against it,the fines might be reduced to the lower levels as proposed by his friend, Mr. Sundaram Iyer. In such cases, it was the middle man who suffered the most. He, in most instances. had no knowledge of the quality of the foodstuffs that he was buying and as he got it cheaper, he would necessarily sell it cheaper, so that whereas the seller got his price for the adulterated stuff he sold and the retail buyer paid a cheaper price for the article, the middle man had to bear the punishment. The proposal would, therefore, mitigate the hardship on the middle man.

The President said that on behalf of himself and the members of the Municipal Commission,he would state that they were all very glad to see Mr Sundaram Iyer back and quite restored to health, even though some of them disagreed with the proposition which they had saved up for him.

Continuing, he said that it seemed to him that the merchants of the Station took a very long time to get used to the laws passed by the Municipal Commission. They would remember that the Law in question was passed on the 25th of August 1937, and yet some of the merchants did not seem to realise its existence, which seemed to imply that the law had not been administered quite so well as it should have been. The merchants had ample time to become accustomed to the Law and there was absolutely no case to justify mitigation of the penalties. As far as the fines were concerned, even though the maximum was fixed at Rs. 100 in the case of the first offence, there had been no punishment beyond Rs. 50 and certainly not more than Rs. 100 for a subsequent offence, though the maximum was fixed at Rs, 500. Simply because the maximum was fixed at Rs. 500, it did not mean to say that the Court inflicted the maximum punishment. As a matter of fact, when once the Commission charged a man with offending against the Food Adulteration Law, it should be left to the Court to assess the fine which they thought would be reasonable after considering all the aspects and merits of the case. Having once agreed to the scale to be followed, it was usurping the rights of the Court if they reduced the levels in that manner, They might therefore maintain the penalties already prescribed, for to reduce them in any way would be to afford encouragement to those who were inclined to go in for food adulteration.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer then read out a list of fines imposed by the Court for food adulteration, in two cases the fine being as much as Rs. 100.

The President wished to know if Mr. Sundram Iyer was sure that those fines had been confirmed on appeal.

Mr. Sundram Iyer said that the appeal petitions had been prepared, but even if they were reduced, they would be brought down to about Rs. 50, or Rs. 60 which was rather high. He went on to say that he could quote cases in which the offenders were hardly able to earn 4 to 6 annas a day and when convicted, having only some live-stock with which they eked out a living, they were forced to sell

their property to pay the heavy fine imposed by the Court. The reason why he (the speaker) suggested a reduction of the maximum penalties was in order to afford some relief to first offenders, at least, on which the legal authorities would take notice and lessen the fines accordingly.

Opposing the proposed reductions, the Residency Surgeon said that he was surprised to hear what Mr. Sundaram Iyer had said on the subject. The need for the administration of the Food Adulteration Act was fully discussed before the house on more than one occasion and it had been unanimously approved before it was brought into law. He, therefore, failed to see that the penalties prescribed in it were in any way excessive and, as the President had so rightly observed, the Law could not have been very effeciently administered when it was brought to their notice that many of the mechants were still unaware of its existence. The incidence of food adulteration in India was at a level which he did not think existed in any other civilized country in the world, so that to give to that pernicious practice the encouragement which the resolution now before the house contemplated, would be a serious and a retrograde step to take. If the penalties bore heavily on certain individuals, the answer was obvious-namely that they ought not to commit the offence for which the penalty was inflicted. A reduction of the levels already prescribed would not only give encouragement to the perpetrators of that form of fraud on the public, but it was also asking the house to agree to such encouragement being given.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and declared that it was lost by 10 voting for and 12 against it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer called for a poll and Mr. Ekambaram seconded the motion. A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the Proposition.

1. Mr. J. J. Newton,
2. Dr. J. Norman Pacheco,
3. Mr. Mohamed Hanief,
4. Mr. V. K. Obeidullah.
5. Mr. H. S. Narasiah.
6. Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer.
7. Mr. V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.
8. Mr. H. Battan Lal.
9. Mr. W. Ekambaram.
10. Mr. C. R. Nagappa.

Against the Proposition.

1. The Commissioner of Police.
2. The Residency Surgeon.
3. The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.
4. The Station Staff Officer.
5. The Inspector of Schools.
6. The Executive Engineer.
7. Mr. O H. Brookes.
8. Mr. M. Abdul Latheef.

9. Mr. Mahmood Shariff.

10. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.

11. Mr. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.

12. The President, M. C.

The President declared that the proposition was lost.

Proposition lost by 10 voting for and 12 against.

(File No. 48 of 1940).

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4. Mr. M. Abdul Latheef's proposition for effecting improvements to Noah Street and 'B' No. 18 Street.

Estimate for North Street recommended for sanction.

The President said that the Standing Comittee had recommended that the estimate for the metalling of Noah Street, which was at present paved with unsize stones, be accepted and be given effect to during that year. The estimate amount was Rs 1,215. The Standing Committee had inspected the street in question and had found it to be congested and in need of improvement. They had, therefore, recommended its being attended to. They had not recommended improvement just yet to 'B' No 18 Street.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that, as the President had told them, the Standing Committee had inspected Noah Street and it had been agreed that it was in need of improvements. The unsize stone paving had to be removed and the street metalled after that. In that connection, he wished to call their attention to this suggestions and proposals with reference to similar streets in other divisions and the assurance given to him that those streets would be attended to in the order of necessity. He therefore, suggested that instead of taking up individual streets on propositions put forward by commissioners, the Engineering Department should make a list of all the streets requiring attention and have them attended to in order of urgency. There was no doubt that Noah Street was one of those which required attention, but, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had expected that all his suggestions and proposals would be collected together and put up in the manner indicated at the time of his making those suggestions and proposals. They had provided Rs. 10,000 for improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas, and they would not be justified in passing only one estimate without a clear idea of the requirements of streets and lanes in other areas in the Station. He, as the representative of the 2nd Division had sent in proposals to the office by letter some time back, and was told that they would be considered during the current year. Since proposals for improvements in other divisions were being made, he was of the opinion that they should attend to them all together. In 1937, he wrote a series of letters and suggested that as Kumbara Street was a very important one as heavy traffic passed over it, its improvements might be considered. He would suggest to his friend, Mr. Abdul Latheef the mover of the proposition before them, that all those roads might be taken up together and treated in the order of urgency with the amount available in the Budget. That was a more reasonable and wholesome suggestion. Mr. Abdul Latheef would surely agree with him (the speaker) that all such streets should be taken up in their order of importance and necessity. He then moved the following amendment :—

> "that Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposition for effecting improvements in Noah Street be deferred till the next meeting, to enable consideration of improvements to similar streets in other divisions."

Mr. Narasiah seconded the amendment.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that that question had been before the Municipal Commission for some time now and as they had a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of improving road conditions in congested areas, they might attend to Noah Street now and any other suggestions for improvements could be considered later on. Estimates could be prepared periodically as the Commissioners desired during the next 10 months of the year. Even if the proposition before them was carried out, they would still have a balance of Rs. 8,000 and odd left for further improvements. It was not as though that was the only opportunity they had for putting up such proposals. There was really no reason to defer the matter. If Mr. Sundaram Iyer felt that any streets in any other division required attention, he was always at liberty to bring the matter up for consideration. As the estimate now before them had been recommended, they might as well put the work in hand and keep the available balance of the provision for other improvements in the Station.

Mr Mahomed Hanief said that if any Commissioner thought that any street or lane which came under his notice required attention, he could make his suggestions to the Municipal Commission. Mr. Abdul Latheef had the same chance as the others and he had taken it. The other Commissioners might follow his lead and put up their suggestions as well. There was enough money provided for the purpose.

Mr. Ekambaram said that as one representing Hindus and others of the V Division, he had sent in a list of streets requiring the dismantling of unsize stone paving and metalling in its place. That list had not been considered yet. The question before them might therefore be deferred until a complete list of streets and lanes covering the whole provision of Rs. 10,000 had been prepared. The works could be done in the order of necessity and urgency.

The President pointed out that if he remembered correctly, the Executive were often accused of waiting until the end of the

financial year befor putting into execution certain important works, so that if they had to wait until they got a complete programme of re-laying or substituting metal for unsize stone paving for the whole Station, he felt sure that it would take a great length of time. Meanwhile the road maintenance staff would not be kept as fully employed as it should be. It was not a satisfactory suggestion that because they had to get ready a complete programme they should put off the present proposal which was practically ready to be put into execution. It would be a much sounder arrangement to give their road staff something to keep them occupied while they considered other items which they had not thought about before. In the case before them that day, the Standing Committee had visited the street in question and as far as they could see, they were sure that the work proposed to be done was necessary. Their present policy was that as soon as any important street or lane fell into disrepair, they should set about replacing the unsize stone paving by metalling. Such was the condition of Noah Street, and as soon as Mr. Abdul Latheef drew their attention to it, and the Standing Committee had satisfied themselves that the work was necessary, they had recommended it to the Commission. If they wished, they could go and inspect the street and see for themselves that in any case it would have come up for repairs. The Presisdent, therefore, requested the Commission to pass the estimate so that the Executive could get on to that work as soon as possible.

Replying to the debate on his amendment, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that his amendment merely registered an appeal to Mr. Abdul Latheef, as the mover of the proposition, to allow the question to be deferred for a short time longer, but as the President had remarked, Noah Street was being attended to because its condition had been brought to the notice of the Executive by the mover of the proposition. Mr. Sundaram Iyen then pointed out that he and his colleagues also had brought similar matters to the notice of the Commission but by some unfortunate chance their appeals had not been considered at all. As a matter of fact, the speaker said that he did not intend that each and every proposal should be considered by the Commission at its meetings, but that they should put forward suggestions for the expenditure of money provided in the budget allotments. Unfortunately, for him, he did not put up any propositions. The reason for his suggesting the deferring of the proposition was that supposing on examination of the other Divisions

in the Station they found that there were certain roads which required immediate attention, what would they do in that case? Some roads might have been lying pending remetalling or other improvement for a long time. Of course such a contingency might not arise, but on the other hand, it was just possible that it might. That was why he suggested deferring the proposition before them for consideration along with other urgent road improvements, later on—just as they did in the case of school buildings, by taking each requirement accordrng to necessity. The correct thing would be for the Engineering Department to scrutinize all such proposals and make their suggestions after examination of the roads in the list.

The President put Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendment to the meeting and it was lost by 9 voting for and 10 against it. He then put the estimate for Rs. 1,215 for improving Noah Street to the meeting and it was sanctioned by 10 voting for and 8 against it.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,215 for improving Noah Street from Broadway Road to Blackpally Road, be sanctioned.

(File No. 86 of 1940).

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6. Proposals for carrying on the duties of the Assistant Engineer during the period of his leave for one month and 16 days with effect from the 19th April 1940.

Recommended.

Resolved that the following proposals for carrying on the duties of the Assistant Engineer during the period of his leave for one month and 16 days with effect from the 19th April 1940, be approved :—

1. Mr. V. P. Kumarasawmy Mudaliar, Supervisor, South, to officiate as Assistant Engineer on the minimum pay of the post, viz., Rs. 250 plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

2. Mr. S. S. Sharma, Supervisor Water Works, to be Supervisor, South, vice No. 1, on his present salary on Rs. 145 plus Rs 50 Civil Works allowance plus Rs. 25 motor cycle allowance.

3. Mr. F. Atkins, Distribution Superintendent to be Supervisor, Water Works, in addition to his own duties on the minimum pay of the post, Rs. 125, plus cycle allowance of Rs. 3 and an additional allowance of Rs. 25 under Fundamental Rule No. 49.

(File No. 46 of 1939).

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6. Consideration of the question of increasing the conveyance allowance of the Lady Doctor i/c Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

Recommended increase of car allowance to Rs. 50 as a special case for the Lady Doctor while she maintains a car.

The President said that originally the conveyance allowance of the Lady Doctor was fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem. In 1936, when the conveyance allowances drawn by all the officers of the Commission were reduced, the Lady Doctor's allowance had been reduced to Rs. 30. Since that time, her work in the Station had increased and so she had applied for an increased conveyance allowance on that score. The Standing Committee who considered

the question, had recommended an increase to Rs. 50 so long as she maintains a motor car.

In opposing the Standing Committee's recommendation, Mr. Narasiah said that they could not make the Lady Doctor's case an isolated one. In 1936 when the Resident directed the Municipa Commission to reduce the conveyance allowances of all the officers who were drawing such allowances, he had done so because he felt that the allowances being drawn were out of all proportion to the salaries of the officers in question. It was, therefore, not correct procedure to circumvent the direction of the Resident in that particular case. It was not a request but an order and it could not be overcome so lightly. If it was in consideration of the rising cost of petrol, then what about the other officers who had to bear the same high charges for that commodity? The Lady Doctor's car was not the only one which ran by means of petrol. In his opinion, Mr. Narasiah said that the only reason for such an unjust, one-sided recommendation was because the incumbent in question had changed her car from a Baby Austin to a larger model. But, if she chose to change her car for a heavier type which consumed more petrol, for her own convenience rather than in consideration of her duties for the public, the Commission were certainly not justified in raising the conveyance allowance on that account There was therefore, no case to justify the increased allowance being given, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he was not present at the Standing Committee Meeting when that question was discussed. Reading out the letter received from the Hon'ble the Resident in 1936 regarding the reduction of conveyance allowances paid to certain officials of the Municipal Commission, he said that there was a very clear argument in favour of the conveyance allowance being given in proportion to the salary drawn by the officer in question. It was not possible for the Commission to meet all the expenditure incurred by an officer in respect of his car, but the allowance was merely intended to help towards those expenses, the balance being paid from the officer's salary. The rising cost of petrol was, of

course, no consideration at all. As soon as the War was over, the price would drop and everything would be normal again. The Lady Doctor was maintaining a Baby Austin Car which ran for 40 miles or so on a gallon of petrol, which was economic enough. If she chose to change her car, she had to bear the additional running and upkeep expenses. In any case, the present was not the opportune time for increasing their commitments. Times were so uncertain that they did not know from day to day what emergent expenditure a public body such as theirs would be called upon to meet, so that it was not right to raise the allowance, especially in one isolated case, without any definite reason. If the Commission had, in accordance with the directions of the Residency, reduced even the poor man's cycle allowance, besides the conveyance allowances of all other officers of the Commission, they would certainly not be justified in making the present recommendation to raise the car allowance of an individual officer on the plea that her work had increased. The other officers could plead increase of work also, in which case, they would not know how to act. The increase could not, therefore, by granted.

The President pointed out that the proposal in question had nothing to do with the War or the increased cost of petrol. The Lady Doctor had applied saying that her allowance was inadequate to meet the up-keep expenses of a car, and the President said that, in his opinion, she was perfectly right. The allowance of Rs. 30 was evidently a motor cycle allowance, and as a motor cycle or carriage was obviously unsuitable for the officer in question, she had to maintain a car for the efficient performance of her duties, and had to pay a very big difference. So far, the Lady Doctor had not been so bold as to maintain a motor cycle, for which the Commission, he thought, ought to be thankful. So, they could at least recommend to the Hon'ble the Resident that the allowance in her case might be increased to Rs. 50. She had a good deal of touring to do and much of it was fairly urgent, so that in the interests of her work, she had to maintain a car. From that point of view the President did not think the Commission would be out of order in paying her some amount which would be in proportion to the upkeep of a car. He put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the Meeting and it was lost by 9 voting for and 10 against it.

Proposal lost.

(File No. 143 of 1935).

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7. List of roads to be re-metalled, texaco emulsion dressed, premixed macadam dressed, etc., during 1940—41.

Recommended with the addition of as much of Borebank Road as possible.

The President said that the proposal comprised 8 trunk roads, 5 military roads and 32 Cantonment roads, at a total cost of Rs. 29,910. The Standing Committee which considered the list at its meeting held on the 21st May. had recommended its approval with the addition of as much of Borebank Road as possible.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if the Executive Engineer could explain the items as set out in the tabulated statement in the file relating to maintenance, general repairs, repairs to culverts and renewals of Cantonment roads.

The Executive Engineer said that a sum of Rs. 55,000 had been provided for Cantonment Roads Of that the amount, Rs. 14,000 under "Maintenance" was for the maintenance of road cooly gangs. They maintained 10 gangs throughout the year and together with Rs. 3,000 provided under the same head against "Military Roads," the whole amount expended on gangs worked out to Rs. 17,000, which they spent every year for road maintenance. With regard to the Rs. 15,000 under "General Repairs," that related to the materials used in repairing those roads. They treated all roads with emulsion When they got broken, they had to be repaired and for that purpose they had to have in stock chips or quarry dust, as it was called. Patch repairing was done by putting down emulsion and chips on the broken places and rolling it

over. The Rs. 500 under "Repairs to culverts" was obvious enough. As regards "Renewals," it was estimated that a sum of Rs. 10.500 would have to be spent, for which details could be obtained at any time in the office.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that from the statement, he found that a sum of Rs. 39,000 was estimated to be spent out of the provision of Rs.55,000, so that they still had a sum of about Rs 15,000 left which could be spent on other works. He wished to know if detailed estimates could be submitted later on. It was the information set out in the statement that he required before the budget allotment was passed. He wished to know what the procedure with regard to detailed estimates was.

The Executive Engineer said that those items were tentative figures. When work was actually carried out, expenditure was calculated according to the length of road treated.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if they would be required to go through the detailed estimates when they came up.

The President said that the statement of roads was drawn up merely with the object of preparing the estimates of work to be carried out on them.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he understood that the lists in the file were only preliminary lists, so to say. When they were scrutinized and approved, the estimates would be prepared and put up for sanction. He also understood that the cost of repairs under "Cantonment Roads" as proposed now would only amount to the figure given in the statement, viz. about Rs. 40,000. There would, in that case, be a margin of Rs. 15,000 to be operated upon. If that was so, Municipal Commissioners would be permitted to make other proposals for the expenditure of the whole amount of Rs 55,000.

The Executive Engineer explained that all the columns in the tabulated statement would have to be added to arrive at the

total figure, so that proposals were made out for the expenditure of the total allotment provided,

Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that they were not given enough time to consider the list. They should have some more time before approval of the list

The President said that they would find in the file a list of roads proposed to be treated during the current year. That information was, apparently, what Mr. Sundaram Iyer wanted before the budget was passed, and yet now that it was submitted, that gentleman thought that it had been presented too soon and wanted longer time for studying it. If that was the case, what would the Commission have done if the Executive had presented the detailed list along with the budget? Would they have deferred approval of the budget? The Standing Committee had gone very carefully through the list and had come to the conclusion that Borebank Road also should be included. For that purpose, it had been suggested that Hindu Cemetery Road be omitted, but the Standing Committee, on inspection, felt that that road could not be neglected and, therefore, decided, to follow the original programme and, if any savings were effected, to do as much of Borebank Road as was possible that year.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he quite understood all that the President had explained, but he required some information about the sum of Rs, 10,500 for "Renewals", the details for which were not submitted.

The President pointed out that any Commissioner could always obtain information at any time if he went to the office. They could not prepare detaited estimates for each and every item, for submission at Municipal meetings. All that was required for the present was approval of the list.

The President put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the list of roads to be remetalled, texaco emulsion dressed, premixed macadum dressed, etc., during 1940—41, with the addition of as much of Borebank Road as possible, be approved.

(File No. 75 of 1940)

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8. List of incomplete works of 1939-40 for which provision of funds is required during 1940—41.

Recommended.

The President explained that the works detailed in the list could not be completed during the year 1939-40 for various reasons which they would find in the file against each work, so that provision of funds for their completion had to be made during the current year. The Standing Committee had recommended sanction for the provision of funds necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Narasiah observed that as regards the provision of funds for completing the works in question, he found that some were proposed to be taken from Surplus Account and others from current allotments. He took it that since provision for completing works was made in the budget for 1939-40, the amount unexpended had lapsed to "Surplus Account". As such, he wished to know why the whole provision could not be met from that account instead of lessening current allotments.

The Executive Engineer explained that part of the estimates in question were originally intended to be met from Surplus Account and the rest from current allotments.

The President said that last year certain works were carried out from allotments made towards that particular class of works. Similarly, during the current year, certain works were proposed to be carried out from allotments made towards such works and the rest from the Surplus Account There was nothing sinister about it at all.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that it was a question of appropriation. If provision was made for works last year and was not utilized, it reverted to Surplus Account, so that provision for the completion of such works should be met from Surplus Account. If that was true, then there would be no trouble, but current accounts would be affected if last year's works were to be met from this year's funds.

The President said that they were always entitled to spend what was sanctioned. If they exceeded the current allotments by expenditure on incomplete works, they could make up the amount which was necessary from Surplus Account.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know what would happen if any of the Commissioners made suggestions and then found that the current allotments had been spent partly on works not completed during 1939—40.

The President said that the Commission could sanction a similar amount from Surplus Account. It was purely an academic question as far as he could see. He put the list of incomplete works of 1939 40 to the meeting and it was sanctioned.

Resolved that the list of incomplete works of 1939—40 submitted by the Executive Engineer, be sanctioned. Funds to be provided as follows :—

Items.	Amount.	Heads from which cost is to be met in 1940—41.
	Rs.	
1. Metalling and Texaco emulsion dressing Kalpally Cemetery Road ...	524	From provision under Cantonment Roads.
2 Providing additional accomodation in Ulsoor Dispensary ...	735	From Surplus account.
3. Dismantling the compound walls and providing iron railing all round the Dispensary in Fraser Town ...	1,371	
5. Providing foot-path along the western side of cart road from Meenatchi Koil Street to Chandy Chowk Road.	1,261	From Surplus Account.
4. Constructing a latrine in Mohammedan Orphanage, Dickenson Road.	284	From provision for construction of latrines.

Items.	Amount.	Heads from which cost is to be met in 1940—41
6 Laying 6", 7" and 10" in diameter stoneware pipe drain along Richmond, Residency and Hayes Roads, and connecting the same with the existing manhole.	1,122	From provision for the Sewage Scheme.
7. Covering the main sewer from the covered portion below Old Madras Road up to Binnamangala Kodi Channel.	929	From provision for construction of drains.
8. Constructing a storm water drain in 'A' Street and parapet wall in 'C' Street in Williams Town.	1,037	Rent from settlements account.
8-A. Providing taps and platforms in Williams Town.	217	
9. Purchasing C. I. pipes and fittings for stock for the maintenance of filtered water supply,	750	From provision for stock.

(File No. 76 of 1940).

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9. Purchase of a type-writer for the use of the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Recommended purchase of Remington No. 12 (rebuilt) at Rs. 202.

The President said that as a typewriter was said to be an urgent need of the dispensary in question, the Standing Committee had recommended the purchase of a Remington typewriter No. 12 (rebuilt) at a cost of Rs. 202. The expenditure would be met from "Surplus Account."

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the purchase of a Remington Type-writer No. 12 (rebuilt) at a cost of Rs. 202 Expenditure to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 77 of 1940).

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10. Rounding off the corner of Clapham and Serpentine Streets.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to rounding off the corner of Clapham and Serpentine Streets at a cost of Rs. 44 (Rs. 25 for land plus Rs. 19 for reconstruction of the wall). Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for Footpaths and Rounding off Corners.

(File No. 78 of 1940)

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11. Enhancement of grant to Anathasrayam.

Recommended that grant be paid at a rate of Rs. 3 per inmate as from the 1st April 1940, subject to a limit of 75 inmates and to the Health Officer's approval of the inmates and to the Asrayam's compliance with any suggestions made by the Commission.

The President said that they had probably seen in the Press the agitation aroused against the Beggar Nuisance in the town, which the Municipal Commission had for long been anxious to mitigate. Something had to be done to house the disabled, destitute people, who went about the roads begging for alms, people whom they could hardly discourage by imprisonment or prosecution. The only institution which existed at present for the accommodation of such people was the Anathasrayam, the Municipal Grant to which was proposed to be slightly enhanced. The present grant of Rs. 150 per mensem was given at a time when the accommodation was limited. Now the Institution required an extra grant of Rs. 100 for taking in the additional number of people sent to them, up to a maximum of 75 inmates. The Standing Committee had recommended that the grant be paid to them at Rs. 3 per inmate as from the 1st April 1940, subject to a limit of 75 inmates and to the Health Officer's approval of the inmates, and to the Asrayam's compliance with suggestions made by the Municipal Commission from time to time. They were therefore, be required to sanction a grant of Rs. 225 against the present grant of Rs. 150 per mensem assuming that the whole maximum number of 75 inmates would be accommodated.

Mr Abdul Latheef wished to know if the Health Officer had submitted his views with regard to the control of the institution in question. He did not reject the idea of the increased grant proposed to be paid to the institution, but thought that some system ought to be followed. As a matter of fact, however, most of them were under the impression that the grant was to be increased to Rs. 175, but they were now told it was to be Rs. 225.

The President explained that a grant of Rs. 3 per inmate was recommended by the Standing Committee, so that if they actually had

only 60 inmates, the grant paid would be only Rs. 180, but if the institution took in the maximum number of 75 inmates, then only the total amount to be paid to them would be Rs. 225,

Mr. Abdul Latheef felt that the internal management of the institution in question ought to be in Municipal hands. The controlling authority should be dependent upon the grant contributed towards the upkeep of the institution, who would see to the proper admission of inmates and so on. Before he went any further, Mr Abdul Latheef wished to know whether the promised report to be submitted by the Health Officer on that question, had been received and whether the authorities of the Anathasrayam had agreed to the proposals made by the Commission as regards admission of inmates, etc.

The Health Officer said that when the matter had been discussed by the Standing Committee, that Committee had accepted the suggestion that only disabled beggars should be sent to the Anathasrayam. He then pointed out to them that even that suggestion had its drawbacks, so he had been asked to put up a report on the subject. He was preparing a note to that effect and would submit it shortly. The only question which the Standing Committee felt was a matter for serious consideration was that there being no other place in the Station for the purpose and the Anathasrayam being a suitable institution where such destitutes could be sent at present, up to a maximum of 75 inmates, a rate of Rs. 3 per head was suitable. The other thing about details and the Commission's acceptance of that morning's proposal, would not be affected by the suggestions he proposed to submit. Regarding the internal management, the Health Officer did not think that the Commission need worry about that. Of course, they might give them help with supervision and so on.

Mr Ekambaram wished to know if the 75 inmates who would be housed by the Asrayam would be personally seen by the Health Officer before being admitted into the institution.

Reading out a letter received from the President of the Anathasrayam, the President said that from it they would find that

the Commission had been asked for a contribution of Rs. 300 per mensem, but the Standing Committee suggested only Rs. 3 per head, which came to Rs. 225 per mensem,

Mr Sundaram Iyer felt that the most important safeguard was the question of the number of inmates and the Health Officer's supervision over the Asrayam's work. It was not as though the Commission decided to take away the grant which they were giving already. The interests of the institution and also the financial aspect of the question should be considered. A check should therefore, be placed on the Asrayam's activities with regard to its inmates. They should insist upon every inmate being a disabled destitute before he or she was admitted.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that sometime ago that same question had been considered and they had then decided that the Health Officer and the Vice-President should be ex-officio members of the Committee of the Anathasrayam, and that those two officers of the Commission should have access to the accounts and general working programme of the institution. After all, the institution in question was a public one and the Commission took advantage of it in order to fight the Beggar Problem in the Station. The speaker did not therefore, think that it was correct to try and get the entire control of the Asrayam's management merely because they resolved to give it a slightly enhanced grant every month. They spoke of improvement to buildings of the institution. He wished to know if, in case improvements were not convenient to effect, the Commission would withhold their contribution to the Asrayam. After all, they were not supporting the place in its entirety. He was sorry to hear Mr. Abdul Latheef on the subject and felt sure that that gentleman would himself feel sorry for what he had said that morning. It was not right to ask the Commission to assume control of the institution, They were not the judges of the institution's work. One great fact to be borne in mind was that the institution was coming to their help, and that being so, the Commission would not be justified in asking for the control to be in their hands. If they did as Mr. Abdul Latheef had suggested, there would most certainly be trouble for all.

Mr. Thangiah thought that so long as the Commission were prepared to give the Anathasrayam a substantial grant. it was only right that they should have control of its working. The money comprising the grant came from the rate-payers, and unless the Commission were prepared to look to the proper working of the institution, they were not justified in spending that money. As a member of the Special Beggar Problem Committee Father Noronha was prepared to start a Home for Destitute people at Rs. 5 or even less, so that the Asrayam was not the only institution of its kind. The Commission should take up the Beggar question very seriously and try to do something to control the management of the Asrayam.

The President said that from the view expressed by Mr. Thangiah he did not know whether that gentleman proposed that the Municipal Commission should support Father Noronha's institution as well, but he did not think the Commission had the time to make itself responsible for the internal control of the Anathasrayam, as suggested by some of the Commissioners. If they did that, the President felt that the Commission would have to make it self responsible for the whole cost of the institution as well, which was impossible. They were only prepared to pay Rs. 3 per beggar, which was a very low rate indeed. The President therefore suggested that that recommendation of the Standing Committee be approved, since it was subject to sufficient safeguards, namely, that the Health Officer should approve of the destitutes taken as inmates of the Asrayam and that the institution should comply with the various suggestions made by the Commission from time to time. If they did not comply with those suggestions, the Commission would immediately cease its grant, so that all things considered, the Commission had more or less complete control of the institution in question. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that Municipal grant to the Anathasrayam be paid at a rate of Rs 3 per inmate as from the 1st April 1940 subject to a limit of 75 inmates, and to the Health Officer's approval of the inmates, and the Asrayam's compliance with any suggestion made by the Commission.

(File No. 100 of 1924.)

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12. Reduction of the rent of stall No. 47, Russell Market, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

Recommended by the Market Sub-Committee.

The President said that for some unknown reason, the rent of all the stalls in the Russell Market had been brought down to Rs. 10, but in the case before them, the rent had remained at Rs. 12 per mensem It had, therefore, been proposed to bring down the rent of that stall as well, so as to be in line with the others.

Resolved that the rent of stall No. 47, Russell Market, be reduced from 12 to Rs. 10 per mensem with effect from the 1st June 1940.

(File No. 79 of 1940.)

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13. Grant of Municipal land in Murphy Town to the Oodayar Sabha and Thulukanathamma Temple in that locality.

President's proposals recommended except that the well (which belongs to the temple) may be included in the grant.

The President said that the authorities of the Sabha and Temple had applied for permission to erect compound walls which involved the enclosure of Municipal land within the compound. The Building Sub-Committee had recommended 15 feet space all round, except towards the east which should be 8 feet as per the original sanctioned plan, but when he inspected the place he did not agree to the grant of any land at the back, which was used as a playground, or to the enclosure of the well at the side, if it did not belong to the Temple. He had since, however, heard that the well in question belonged to the Temple, so the Standing Committee had agreed to his proposal and had in addition suggested the inclusion of the well within the compound. He put the Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that Municipal land in Murphy Town as shown in the plan in file in accordance with the President's proposals be granted to the Oodayar Sabha and Thulukanathamma Temple in that locality for constructing a compound wall, the well (which belongs to the temple) being included in the land to be granted.

(File No. 80 of 1940).

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14. Tenders received for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses for the period from the 1st July 1940 to the 31st March 1943.

No. 1's (highest tender) recommended provided it is made unconditional. (Condition subsequently withdrawn).

The President said that as they would remember, the Commission sanctioned a scheme for transporting meat carcasses by motor vans to the different markets in the station and in order to meet the additional cost involved, it had been proposed to enhance the slaughtering fees to 10 annas in the case of cattle and 3 annas 6 pies in the case of sheep. goats, etc. For obvious reasons, the contract was proposed to be given for a long period of about 3 years. Since, however, they had already given a short contract for 3 months, it had been suggested that the contract be given for the remaining period of 2 years and 9 months ; Since they had to pay a subsidy to the Motor Company, they thought that they might safeguard themselves by ensuring a steady revenue for the same period. Continuing, the President said that tenders were called for and two had been received one for Rs. 1,40,125 and the other for Rs. 1,33,555. The first tender was accompanied by a letter containing a condition that the Commission should bear the loss sustained by the Company in the event of a strike by the Butchers. The Standing Committee considered the tenders and recommended acceptance of the first, provided it was made unconditional. The condition in question had since been withdrawn, and the Commission were asked to approve of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

The Commission accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Mohamed Hussain Sahib, B. Abdul Mujeed, Abdul Barri and Abdul Hye, for Rs. 1,40,125 for the right of collecting fees at the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses for the period from the 1st July 1940 to the 31st March 1943, be accepted,

(File No. 217 of 1920).

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15. Tender received for the right of transporting meat carcasses and offal from the Muncipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses to the Russell, Beef, Johnson, Moore and Ulsoor Markets for the period from the 1sl July 1940 to the 31st March 1943.

Recommended.

The President said that in accordance with the Municipal Commission's resolution of the 29th February 1940, when they approved of the proposal to transport meat by motor vehicles from the Municipal Slaughter Houses to the markets, tenders were invited for the contract for a period of 3 years from 1st July 1940 at the beginning of March 1940. Only one tender had been received, from the A. T. A. Bus Service for Rs. 1,125 per mensem. The tender had been considered by the Standing Committee, but they had suggested calling for fresh tenders for 2 years and 9 months from the 1st July 1940 to the 31st March 1943. That was done on the 29th April 1940 and again only one tender had been received, from the same company, at Rs. 1,075 per mensem, that is Rs. 50 less than its previous tender. The Standing Committee considered the tender and had recommended its acceptance.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief wished to know what had become of the sample cart which the butchers submitted for inspection. He was told that the cart had been used on one or two occasions and had been found satisfactory, and he also understood that it satisfied

all sanitary requirements and was dust proof. That being the case, what would be the effect of the cart being approved on the resolution of the Commission to provide motor vans for transport ?

The President pointed out that they had already agreed that meat transport should be by motor vehicles, so that it was much too late to do anything about the cart at that stage.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that at the time when they put up that cart for inspection, they should have been told point blank that the Commission would not consider it as an alternative method of transport. That should have been done in fairness to the butchers. He pointed out that the cart in question had a history behind it, so that it was hardly fair that the butchers should have been permitted to go through all that expense and trouble for nothing. It was because the butcher community was indifferent to the matter in the first instance that the Commission had adopted the proposal to transport meat by motor vans. They themselves had undergone an expenditure of Rs. 300 to construct a cart for the purpose, so they ought to know what expense those poor people had gone to Now that the butchers no longer showed indifference, and produced a cart which satisfied all the requirements of health and sanitation, the Commission ought to show them some consideration.

The President said that Mr. Hanief was quite beside the point raised by the proposition. The Commission had discussed that matter and had agreed that the method of transport should be by motor vans. They had also enhanced the fees for slaughtering on that account, That resoluion had been confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident. As for the question of asking the butchers to produce a cart the President pointed out that he had done that for many months now and the time when they had produced it finally proved to be too late.

Mr. Mohomed Hanief pointed out that according to the amendment of section 9 of the Slaugher House Bye-law, it had been stated that the President could agree to transport being carried out

in suitable dust proof carts of a design approved by him (the President). Since that was so, the speaker saw no difficulty to accept the cart now submitted by the butchers, as its use would not be such an expense to the community concerned.

The President observed that Mr. Mohomed Hanief in referring to the amendment under section 9 of the Slaughter House Bye-law, had not quoted the clause correctly It read as follows :—

> "In the absence of suitable or sufficient motor vehicles, the President Municipal Commission may permit transport of carcasses and offal in suitable dust proof carts. etc."

That was quite a different matter. They had a tender for the supply of sufficient and suitable motor transport so the question of the dust proof cart did not arise.

Mr. Mohomed Hanief said that to him it looked as though they were only trying to force the decision that they had arrived at some time ago, because they were under the impression that the butchers were defying them. After all, the Slaughter Houses were the property of the Commission, to make whatever rules they wished to make. As they were so uncertain as to the butchers' attitude. Mr. Hanief suggested deferring the matter until such time as they felt it absolutely necessary to introduce motor transport. After all, they had received only one tender and Mr Hanief did not think that one quotation was enough to satisfy all the fears and doubts they entertained as regards transport.

The President explained that the Commission had either to accept the tender or reject it. They could not agree to defer it,

Mr. Hanief explained that they had not before them a sufficient number of tenders and unless they had a choice to make, it was not satisfactory.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that even if they had recieved only one tender, they had to consider it After all, the

department expected an enhancement of Rs. 7,000 from slaughtering fees, so that the tender in question was not too unjust or too high.

Mr. Ekambaram wished to know if the Contractor was required to make a deposit.

Replying in the affirmative, the President said that he had deposited Rs. 1,000 in respect of his contract. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was accepted,

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, Proprietor, A. T. A. Bus Service for the right of transporting meat carcasses and offal from the Municipal Sheep and Bullock Slaughter Houses to the Russell, Beef, Johnson, Moore and Ulsoor Markets, for the period from the 1st July 1940 to the 31st March 1943, at Rs, 1,075 per mensem, be accepted.

(File No. 81 of 1940).

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16. Fresh tenders received for providing unsize stone paving to streets and lanes in Circles I to V during 1940 –41.

Recommended :—

Ist Circle	...	...	No. 8.
IInd Circle	...	...	No 8,
IIIrd Circle	...	...	No. 1 (as No. 6's work had been unsatisfactory last year).
IVth Circle	...	...	No 2.
Vth Circle	...	...	No. 2.

Resolved that tenders for providing unsize stone paving to streets and lanes in Circles I to V during 1940—41, be accepted as detailed below :—

Circle No.	Name of Contractor.	Rate. 2 feet wide.	Rate. Above 2 feet wide.
		Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	Mr, M. Nanjunda Rao	3 8 0	3 8 0
II.	Mr. M. Nanjunda Rao	3 8 0	3 8 0
III,	Messrs. Narasimappa and Shamanna	4 12 0	4 12 0
IV.	Mr, M. Subba Rao	3 8 0	3 8 0
V.	Mr. M. Subba Rao	3 8 0	3 8 0

(File No, 82 of 1940).

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17. Tenders received for dismantling the existing compound walls and providing iron railing all round the Municipal Dispensary in Frazer Town.

Lowest tender of Mr. Yellappa Reddy recommended,

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if it was not possible to put off the purchase of the iron railing until the price came down a

little. Meanwhile, the damaged wall could be repaired and fresh tenders could be called for later on. The price of iron was rising day by day, so that it would be a great loss to the Commission to put up iron rails at that stage. As they saw from the tenders received, the lowest was at 25% above estimate rates, and it might be even higher if they waited any longer. It would therefore be better to wait and temporarily repair the wall until such time as the price of iron came down a little.

The Executive Engineer said that that matter had been discussed before, and it was thought that it would be better to put the work in hand at once. The price of iron was raising every day, and would go even higher if they waited, as had been pointed out by Mr. Sundaram Iyer. If, however, the Commission wished that the damaged portion of the wall should be repaired for the present it could be done and the tender for iron railing could be kept pending. The only difficulty was that the wall was not high enough to prevent people from scaling it and coming into the compound and verandah of the Dispensary.

Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that as the price of iron was rising, it was quite a reasonable suggestion to make as far as the wall was concerned,and as the Executive Engineer had suggested, the tender could be kept pending until the price of iron came down. In that case there would be no great loss.

The President observed that as everybody seemed to think that repairing the damaged portion of the wall would be enough for the present, in face of the prohibitive price of iron, the work of repair could be put in hand and the other question of putting up iron railing might be kept pending the price of iron coming down. He put the suggestion to defer carrying out the work and to get an estimate for repairs to the existing wall prepared to the meeting and it was accepted.

Resolution :—Deferred. Estimate for repairs to the existing wall to be prepared.

(File No. 82 of 1940.)

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18. Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer's proposition that the decision of the President ruling out of order the token cut motion reducing by Rs. 100 the allotment of Rs. 9,700 under " Engineers and Assistant Engineers Salaries," given at the Municipal Commission meeting on the 2nd March 1940, is out of order.

The President said that that item referred to a question of procedure, which Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to move.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that at their last Budget Meeting, he had sent in a proposition to move a token cut of Rs. 100 from the allotment of Rs. 9.700 provided under " Engineers and Assistant Engineers Salaries and Allowances." On that he had submitted various reasons for his moving the proposal, but when the matter came up before the Commission, the President was pleased to rule it out of order. He had to accept the President's ruling at the time, but he now questioned the correctness of that ruling. According to the President, the appointments in question were made by the Local Government and as such, the Commission could not reduce the salaries or allowances of those officials and that the proposition was therefore out of order Besides, there was the question of the undesirability of discussing the salaries and allowances of such officials. Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out, however, that it was not a question of increasing or decreasing the salaries in question, but merely aimed at reducing the provision made under that head. That being so, the point of their not being able to interfere with the orders of the Local Government did not arise at all. Another thing was that, although the appointments in question were made by the Hon'ble the Resident, the salaries and allowances were fixed in ~~conclusion~~ consultation with the Municipal Commission, who actually paid out that money. In any case, the question of allowances did not fall under the same category as the salaries. The total sum of Rs, 9,700 referred to by him comprised not only the salaries but all the allowances as well, so that as long as the salaries were not sought to be reduced, the proposal was in order, because the Commission had the power to reduce or increase any allowances. If they wished for efficient administration the mover felt that they should have a

voice in the matter of salaries and allowances of Municipal employees, so that a better feeling might exist between the Municipal Commissioners and the Executive. It had to be conceded that in other public bodies like the Madras Corporation, that right was fully exercised. Under those circumstances, if they allowed the President's ruling to stand, the Commission would be losing a very important privilege, which would serve to handicap their activities on the Commission most seriously. The Commission had the power to move token cuts and the privilege should be maintained under all circumstances.

Mr Ekambaram seconded the resolution.

Mr. Abdul Latheef confessed that he was unable to follow the arguments put forward by the mover of the proposition. When the Municipal Budget was discussed, an opportunity was given to every Commissioner to move cut motions, to increase or decrease expenditure under any head, as he thought fit. Such a procedure had been adopted all those years. The mover of the proposition was, to begin with a member of the Standing Committee which sat for over 6 hours discussing the various heads under which provisions were made, but during that discussion no cut motion was moved. Then when the Budget came up before the general body for discussion, the mover brought forward the token cut motion under a head which could not be interfered with. So far as the appoinments of Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineer were concerned, they vested entirely with the Hon'ble the Resident and it was only the Municipal Commission's formal acceptance that the Local Governnient called for. As far as allowances were concerned, the Commission had the power to increase or decrease them, it was true, but an opportunity was given to the mover to raise the point at the Standing Committee meeting in a specific manner—an opportunity which he did not choose to take advantage of. If he had done that, the matter would have been explained to him then and a great deal of argument and time would have been saved. As the President had said, the proposition was not in order and the ruling of the Chair had to be accepted. The speaker himself had, on more than one occasion, had to submit to the ruling from the Chair even when he felt he had a right to speak

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that as the discussion of budget was a question of the past, he would rather wish that Mr. Sundaram Iyer withdrew his proposition and left the matter there, instead of forcing the Commission to come to a decision. As far as the proposition was concerned, it seemed to him that Mr. Sundaram Iyer had a right to speak when the matter came up for discussion, when the position could have been explained to him, but as all that was finished and done with, they might as well let the matter drop altogether.

Mr. Narasiah felt that Mr. Hanief did not quite understand the mover's grievance. As they knew, when the proposition came up for discussion at the Budget meeting, the President passed a ruling to the effect that it was out of order, which meant that the Commission's right to offer discussion on it was withheld. In that case, they had to understand that the Commission had no right to discuss the salaries and allowances of officers of the Commission appointed by the Hon ble the Resident, even though it was public money which went to meet those salaries and allowances. When it involved a question of public funds, the Commission had every right to voice its grievances and such a valuable right could not be taken away from them. It was this wresting of the right of the Municipal Commission to discuss on such matter, which the mover, Mr. Sundaram Iyer, served to overrule.

The President said that he did not think the Commission or Mr. Sundaram Iyer as a member of it, properly understood the system of token cuts. The system of token cuts was resorted to in places like the House of Commons and various Legislative Assemblies as a means of criticism or censure against departments of the Government. The proposition in question was more or less a vote of censure on the Executive Engineer and that being so, the President said that the same could have been effected if a Commissioner at any time moved a vote of censure or moved a proposition to place on record a criticism of the working of the Engineering Department in its various aspects. He could not understand why such a procedure should be resorted to at a budget meeting. To conclude the President said that there was no provision in the Municipal Law for token cuts. In the case of Legislative Assemblies or in the House

of Commons, it had been customary and an established procedure that if any member wished to criticise or censure a particular person, he moved for a cut in that person's salary, or a cut in the salaries of the departmental staff concerned. But in the case of the Municipal Commission there was no necessity to do that by means of a token cut motion. The salaries of the officers concerned were fixed by the Hon'ble the Resident in consultation with the Municipal Commission, it was true, but if the Municipal Commission wish to reduce the salaries or allowances, or both, then the proper way was to recommend to theHon'ble the Resident the Commission's desire to effect such a reduction, giving adequate reasons for the same, but he did not think that any reduction in those salaries could be effected at a budget meeting, be it a reduction of even Re. 1. As a matter of fact, the Commission could not interfere with the salary of any Municipal employee at the Budget meeting, as all salaries were already fixed by specific resolutions of the Municipal Commission. If they wanted any salary reduced, they had to have specific resolutions to rescind their previous resolutions and reduce the employees salary, whoever it might be. In 1927, it was clearly pointed out that in order to get the salaries of their employees reduced, there had to be specific resolution; for all those reasons the President said that he hoped the Commission would agree that his ruling was within the law. If such a proceeding was resorted to and salaries were reduced without specific resolutions, then the Commission would be laying themselves open to breach of contract. The President assured the Commission that he had considered the implications of the resolution in question very carefully and for the reasons already given by him, he had ruled it out of order.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know in what other way the member of the Commission would be permitted to criticise the working of any particular Department of the Municipal Commission. In any case, he had never meant to move the proposition in order to criticise or censure any officer at all. If however, there were other methods by which Commissioners could register their disagreement with the working of any department he would certainly adopt that alternative method.

The President wished to know what Mr. Sundaram Iyer's motive was in bringing forward the proposition for a cut in salaries and allowances of those particular officers.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that his only motive was for the better efficiency in the work of that Department. It was no censure of any particular officer at all.

The President said that any Municipal Commissioner was quite at liberty to criticise the work of any officer or the working of any Department of the Municipal Commission, but he could not bring forward a proposition to reduce the salary grant at a budget meeting) if he wished to reduce any salary or allowance, for any adequate or sufficient reason, he could put up a specific proposition to that effect at any ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commission. That was the only method by which such things could be done.

Mr, Sundaram Iyer withdrew the proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(Fife No. 31 of 1940).

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19. Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer's proposition that the decision of the President, given at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 2nd March 1940, over-ruling as out of order his right as a Commissioner to offer general criticism of the Budget and the working of the various departments, is out of order.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in the statement of objects and reasons attached to his proposition, he had given the reasons for his moving it. Continuing, he said that before the budget was discussed and put to the vote, he requested the President to enlighten him as to whether he could offer any general criticism of the Budget and the working of the several departments of the Commission. He was told that he could do so at the end, when the Budget itself would be discussed and put to the vote.

At that stage, the President explained that the proposition, as it stood, was not in order as it was not in accordance with facts which it mis-stated, since Mr Sundaram Iyer was not prevented from offering general criticism of the budget but only from making general remarks on the working of the departments (unconnected with the budget estimates). He read out the precis of the proceedings in that connection to substantiate his statement.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer then moved the proposition after omitting the words "the budget and", and said that when all the items on the agenda for that meeting had been discussed and disposed of, he had proceeded to offer general criticism, upon which the President ruled his criticism as out of order, saying that the remarks offered were irrelevant. Since they related to the working of the departments, the mover could not see the justice of the ruling from the Chair, as that was the only opportunity they had to offer general criticism of the working of the departments.

The President pointed out that Mr. Sundaram Iyer had not been prevented from making general remarks, provided those remarks related in some way or other to the budget estimates or connected matters.

Continuing, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said what ~~that~~ that the President had pointed out was correct, but he (the speaker) was under the impression that the budget would have been discussed page by page as had been done in previous years when he would have brought forward his criticism in proper order, but as that was not done, and the budget was put in as a whole, he thought he would be in order to offer general remarks on the working of the departments, as they would have no other opportunity for offering such remarks at any other time. What they had to consider was that the budget meeting being the time when they could hear their grievances or record their appreciation of the work of the officers and the various departments, it was impossible to bring up such propositions at their ordinary meetings held every month He felt that as representatives of the people of the Station, he and his colleagues had every right to say, "we have spent so much money and wish to know whether it was justified". Such remarks and criticism which could not be put forward as specific resolutions, had to be offered by way of general criticism.

~~criticism~~. Now they were told that they could not offer general criticism, i,e., they could not find fault, they could not appeciate, they could do nothing, and yet they had to go on providing funds for general expenditure without being able to question the method of expenditure. The right to control expenditure or, at any rate, to question the need for any expenditure, was a fundamental right vesting in the Municipal Commission. They could at least criticise the working of the Departments. In his opinion, the mover said that that was the first occasion when such general criticism of the working of the Deparments had been over-ruled as out of order. He saw no reason why they should be shut out of any budget discussion. When he had talked over the matter of the budget with some of the older Commissioners, the mover was told that the Municipal Commission had been known to sit for days together discussing the budget. That was one of the boasts and quite rightly too, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought, because there should be no reason why the Executive should fight shy of cut out general criticism, It was up to the President to show them goodwill and realise that the Municipal Commissioners were there working in the interests of the people and with the common weal at heart. In the best regulated organisations, there were certain defects which had to be removed, certain faults which had to be rectified, and so on. Mr Sundaram Iyer said that that right of constructive criticism was a very valuable right and so he appealed to the President and members of the Commission not to take it away from them. If, at any time, the President felt the Commissioners were going beyond the bounds of any discussion, he always had the right to pull them up. Perhaps sometimes, their grievances were only imaginary and not real, in which case the President could explain in what way they were mistaken. As head of the administration and as head of the Municipal Commission, the President had the right to show them wherein lay their faults, but he had no right to take away the Commission's right to point out to him their grievances. If the Commission were shut out of such important discussions in the future, it would lead to a lot of difficulties. The Commission would function only as a machine, with no initiative to do anything, with no interest in the welfare of the people they represented, because they would not be able to do anything for those people towards their good. Mr. Sundaram Iyer therefore, once again, appealed to the President to reconsider his ruling

~~justified." Such remarks and criticism which could not be put forward as specific resolutions had to be offered by way of general~~ All he required was that in future at Budget Meetings the members might be given the right to speak and offer general remarks and criticism. Otherwise, they would be sitting at the Municipal Meetings like automatons with no faith in their work and less faith in themselves.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the proposition.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that Mr. Sundaram Iyer forgot that every possible opportunity had been given to the Municipal Commission to criticise the budget and everything connected with it. His arguments that in days gone by the budget used to be discussed for days together was true, but he had to remember that those discussions referred to the actual preparation of the budget itself. Nowadays things were made less tedious for the Municipal Commission. The budget was prepared by the office and presented to the Standing Committee, who simply had to scrutinize the details before recommending its adoption to the general body. The Standing Committee had, in the case before them, finished its scrutiny, having discussed at great length for several hours, offering criticisms etc., in detail. Then not only the Standing Committee but the President himself, holding himself mainly responsible for the preparation of the budget had gone into the details minutely before handing it over to the Standing Committee for further examination. Now, after the Standing Committee's scrutiny and all their criticism, and when the final budget had been placed before them, Mr. Sundaram Iyer came along with his criticim. As had been pointed out on more than one occasion, every Municipal Commissioner had a right to put up propositions before the budget came up for adoption, so that there was really no necessity to raise such criticism at that late stage. So far as their duty as representatives of the people of Bangalore Cantonment were concerned, the least said about the matter the better, as to how much interest or care the public took in Municipal affairs so that their representatives might voice their opinion. As a matter of fact, however, a long list of propositions had been placed on the agenda for the budget meeting-a fact which was more or less unprecedented in Municipal history. That came about only after the coming on to the Municipal Commission of the Congress Party. Such "party" systems never existed before The Commission had

always worked on the principle that "united we stand, divided we fall," but that was no longer the case. Leaving all that aside, however, there was no necessity to criticise any further an organisation which had already had enough criticism and censure levelled at it, especially as such additional criticism was being brought in at the wrong time.

The President said that, having already read out to the Municipal Commission the account of the proceedings which took place at their budget meeting on the 2nd of March 1940, he wanted them to be quite certain as to what his ruling was before they gave their vote on Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition. To tell them the truth, the President said, he was very surprised when, on his telling Mr. Sundaram Iyer that he should confine his remarks to matters relating to the budget, that gentleman immediately gave up the struggle and resumed his seat. The President had expected him to continue his speech in connection with the budget estimates, which was what he (the President) wanted him to do. So far as his remarks were connected with the financial matters, the President would certainly have allowed them, but instead of attempting to do that, Mr. Sundaram Iyer gave up and sat down. The meeting had lasted for about five hours up to that stage and members were worn out with discussion, so much so that Mr. Thangiah had even suggested that each member should be provided with a cup of coffee for refreshment. What Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to say the President did not know, because he (Mr. Sundaram Iyer) did not attempt to continue after his first two opening sentences (relating to general criticism on the work of the Departments) were ruled out of order by the President. All that the member was asked to do, was to refrain from dealing with matters unconnected with the budget estimates, which was the subject before them. As he had already pointed out to them, the Municipal Commission met regularly every month, which was not the case with many other bodies. Since they met once a month, Municipal Commissioners had the opportunity of drawing attention to the working of the various departments in whatever detail they desired. That being so, it seemed hardly worthwhile to indulge in casual general criticism of the departments once a year on the occasion of the Budget Meeting, when all their attention should be concentrated on the financial aspects of the Municipal administration. His ruling was, therefore, that all remarks by

Municipal Commissioners should be confined to matters connected with the budget estimates, so that the time of the Commission and its officers might not be wasted. The President said that they had spent nearly five hours discussing the budget and the 18 cut motions on the agenda. Even so, the President said, he was prepared to allow Mr. Sundaram Iyer to speak on the financial aspect of the Administration, but he could not allow general criticism of the Departments because the Budget Meeting was not the proper occasion for the offering of such criticism.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer explained that it was more his idea that the general remarks regarding the working of the departments should deal with the funds which had been provided in the Budget for that purpose, but he found that having already discussed the estimates, he might make only general remarks.

The President pointed out that Mr. Sundaram Iyer could have made any remarks, provided they were connected with the Budget estimates. If he had only told them that he wished to discuss any of the allotments provided, he would not have been ruled out of order.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that as he did not intend speaking on international or other serious controversial affairs, he did not think that his speech would be ruled out of order, as it was intended to deal only with the work of the departments for which provisions were made in the budget, If, however, the President assured them that they could make any remarks connected with such provisions, his purpose for bringing up the proposition that morning was served. Perhaps the mistake lay with him and he was sorry about it and would withdraw the proposition.

Proposition withdrawn.

(File No. 63 of 1940)

20. Estimate for constructing two cremation platforms at the Ulsoor Hindu Cemetery.

Recommended.

The President said that he was informed by the Health Officer that the provision of the platforms in question was a real necessity in that Cemetery, the cost being provided from the Surplus Account.

The Commission sanctioned the amount.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the construction of two cremation platforms at the Ulsoor Hindu Cemetery at a cost of Rs. 100. Expenditure to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 100 of 1935).

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21. Periodical returns for April 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to make a few remarks on the submission of the report on Food Analysis sent to the Municipal Commission every month.

The President said that if Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that the report was incorrect, he could say so, but if he merely wished to criticise the method of submission, he could not allow such general criticism.

Mr. Abdul Latheef accepted the President's ruling and the Municipal Commission recorded the periodical returns for April 1940 accordingly.

Resolution—Recorded,

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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22. Accounts for March and April 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No 53 of 1934).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 12

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 27th June 1940.

PRESIDENT.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present).

VICE-PRESIDENT.

M.R.Ry. P Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu ... (Present).

EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Inspector of Schools.	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
,, Executive Engineer.	

ELECTED COMMISSIONERS.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	O. H. Brookes, Esq.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M.R.Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association.)	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mahomed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodr., Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M.R.Ry. C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

NOMINATED COMMISSIONER.

M.R.Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING

1. (a) Minutes of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 30th May 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 30th May 1940, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Mr. M. Thangiah's proposition to contribute Rs. 2,000 to the War Fund.

Mr. Thangiah moved the proposition as below :—

> " that a sum of Rs. 2,000 be donated from Municipal Funds to the War Fund Association, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,"

and said that he did not think there was any necessity to say much about it. They were there to safeguard the interests of the people of the Station, and the money proposed to be contributed would be utilized for promoting the safety of the citizens of the town. As they were already aware, there was much to be done by way of propaganda and the dissemination of correct information as regards international affairs. For the education of the masses on the right lines, they needed literature that would give the right kind of knowledge of the present state of affairs. It was the duty of everybody who was educated to try and co-operate with that object. They all realized the gravity of the present situation and they knew very well also the part which they would be required to play in that great task, for the

safety of the British Empire and the Freedom of their land. They had their internal disputes, but the present was not the time for them to remember all such things. In fact, the mover felt that every ratepayer would feel called upon to help in that great cause for which they all fought that day, The Rs. 2,000 proposed to be contributed from Municipal Funds might be used for local purposes or else Rs. 1,000 might be used for local purposes and Rs. 1,000 might be contributed towards the general purposes of the War. All the ratepayers in the Station might not be in a position to contribute towards the War Fund, so that it would be a good thing to make a lump sum contribution from Municipal Funds and make the citizens feel that all of them helped to pay something towards it. He hoped that they would agree to the proposed contribution being made.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know under what section of the Municipal Law they could appropriate the proposed money for the War Fund.

The President said that the grant could be made in accordance with Section 69 (2) (k) of the Law, which he then read out for the information of the Commission.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know what "safety" meant and whether they could apply the term to the case before them. He did not intend to say anything about the War or about their efforts in that direction or what was going to happen in the future. He merely wished to confine himself to the correctness and legality as to spending that large sum of money from Municipal funds. If the occasion was one which deserved all their efforts towards making a contribution, then the best way to go about it was to collect money and spend it for that purpose. It was not easy to do that, so they chose the easiest way out by putting their hands on money which had been collected for purposes of public benefit and utility. The more correct and appropriate way for people like Mr. Thangiah and others, who seemed to

feel the present situation very keenly and who wished to co-operate. was to get such money by making private collections for the purpose. It was not correct to appropriate public funds such as Municipal funds which had been collected for definite purposes and divert them for war purposes and so on. Therefore, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it did not come within the meaning of Clause (k) of Section 69 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law. There was no use stretching the point and trying to persuade themselves that it came within that clause. There was no "safety" in the matter at all. If, for instance, Bangalore was exposed to the danger of Air Raids, and that sum of money was required to build Air Raid Shelters and so on, then the Municipal fund might be touched quite legitimately, but not otherwise. If it was for the purpose of purchasing an aeroplane or part of a gun, the speaker said that they might as well give the whole of their balance, because Rs. 2,000 would be far too inadequate for the purpose. But to make the contribution for "safety" and "propaganda" seemed quite an inappropriate charge on Municipal funds. They would remember that when the question of donating money for the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Hostel came up there was much hesitation as to whether it would be legal for the Commission to appropriate Municipal funds for that purpose. In the end, they had had to request the Resident to give them permission to use Municipal Funds for the purpose, and jumped the hurdle in that way, as it were. If then, there was so much hesitation and doubt for a donation for the Red Cross, then it would be every bit as illegal to take Municipal funds for the War Fund. If it was their gesture of sympathy, then they might give Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 for the "safety" of the citizens, but not Rs. 2,000 from money which was sorely needed for public use. In any case, that amount was inadequate, as he had remarked before. If they really required to be of any benefit, then they might give the whole of their reserves amounting to four lakhs. There seemed no doubt that the proposition was not well considered before it was moved, because the expenditure of public money for war purposes was quite illegal. He therefore hoped that the proposition would not be passed.

The Commissioner of Police said that the question of contributing funds for the Red Cross and giving a contribution for defence purposes, were two entirely different matters. There was no comparison between the two. Mr. Sundaram Iyer also referred to "defence" in time of war and said that the only possibility for it was in case Bangalore was attacked in a physical sense, but the speaker said that every one would agree, and from what he had heard from members of the Commission and other individuals in Bangalore, that by far the worst and most insidious form of attack was what they had to come call "5th column tactics" which was particularly widespread by enemy agents and other people, and so quickly contaminated a very large number of people. That was the real danger and that was far greater danger than any physical attack from air or otherwise, that Bangalore might be subjected to. It was just that form of attack which Mr.Gandhi himself described so ably and strongly not so long ago, when he urged people not to grow panicky. Every day the Police received information from one source or another of that kind of whispering which went on all over the town, and it was to counteract that form of 5th column tactics that they in Bangalore needed means and the citizens needed defence. Mr. Thangiah's proposal was for just that amount of money which would be necessary to enable the authorities concerned to do something by way of organisation in Bangalore towards instructing the people and letting them know what was going on and thereby preventing panic, mischief, false rumours and all that sort of thing, which would do no good to anybody, no matter what his views might be. He hoped the Commission would take a correct view of the matter and agree to that money being contributed.

The President said that the proposition was quite a spontaneous one which was sent in by Mr. Thangiah before the formation of their local and provincial War Committees. Since then, the new War Committee had been formed in Bangalore, the main purpose of which was to spread correct information and to allay panic, which they were all aware would result in disaster for everybody. In India, the form that that panic was likely to take was by people

withdrawing their savings from Banks, Government Treasuries and so on, causing more harm to themselves than anything else. It was, therefore, to prevent that sort of thing that the new War Committee was directing a great deal of its propaganda, but as they should know, that could not be done without the expenditure of money. If the Commission would be pleased to grant that sum towards the War Fund, perhaps it might be spent entirely in assisting the new War Committee in its work of spreading correct information and allaying the fear and panic of the people. There were several ways in which the money could be spent in a perfectly legitimate manner and yet be in accordance with the law on the subject. They spent large sums of money towards the education of the people in times of peace, so the President could not see why they could not spend some on the education of people when such was required, in times of war as well. He pointed out that Clause (k) of Section 69 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law specified that they could spend money on anything that was likely to promote the safety of the people, so that by contributing the sum proposed, they would be assisting the authorities and the new War Committee in promoting the safety of the people of Bangalore which, as they knew was very much involved in the present war may be not directly-but there was no part of the world that was not affected by the present situation in Europe or would be in the very near future. After all, it was not a very large amount of money, but it might almost be looked upon in the light of an insurance premium for the Municipal Commission, as representatives of the people, to insure the people's safety.They knew, of course that even the authorities concerned did not know for certain everything that was going on, but they had a very much better idea of the situation and the facts than a very large majority of the people in that town had. Many of the people had no papers printed in their own language and many could not afford to buy the papers at all. It was useless to say that such people would not be affected by false rumours which were circulated with the idea of causing disaster to the cause for which they were all fighting, so that it seemed to the President that it would be a very good move on the part of the Commission if they could contribute the

sum of Rs. 2,000 as proposed, which would be extended mainly in that direction. They had also requested the heads of all the Associations in that town to contribute money from their funds, so that as a Municipal Body, they could very well allot that amount for the public need at that time. The President said that he, therefore, had very great pleasure in supporting the resolution proposed by Mr. Thangiah.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know if it had been proposed to engage paid staff in order to counteract 5th column activities in Bangalore. If not, he wished to know what the Rs. 2,000 would be expended on.

The President explained that if only all the Commissioners had been present at the meeting to which they had been invited about a fort-night ago, Mr. Narasiah would have known exactly what the organisation of the new War Committee meant and the work that it had set out to accomplish. He was sorry to say, however, that all the Commissioners had attended the meeting except the members of one "party" and that everyone of them had agreed to help and assist in the work proposed by the new War Committee. The non-cooperation of the Congress party was a matter for regret, but he hoped that perhaps they might shortly be in a position to co-operate with the rest of them. They must realise the gravity of the situation as much as anybody else did, and the President was sure that they desired to put down and counteract false rumours and prevent panic as much as they could. To come back to the question of the expenditure of the money proposed to be contributed, however, the President said that it had been proposed to produce leaflets disseminating correct information periodically and to printing weekly bulletins which would be translated in various languages and distributed for widespread information. Those bulletins would consist of a summary of the week's news as the organisation received it. If they could arrange to broadcast any information, they might do so, but otherwise they would have to resort to literature in the shape of leaflets and bulletins giving summaries of the correct situation from time to time.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that since the money was proposed to be spent on the dissemination of correct information for the public benefit and safety,. they might revise the wording of the proposition accordingly so as to make the matter clear, and not allow it to remain as a contribution to the "War Fund" generally.

The President said that they might resolve to ear-mark the amount for local activities, if that would satisfy Mr. Sundaram Iyer.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it would be better to mention that the amount was for the removal of false information, and panic and to counteract the 5th column tactics. If they assigned a definite use for the money, there would be nothing illegal about it.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief felt that such a proposal would be merely attempting to satisfy one's conscience. There was no use circumventing the issues involved. They should subscribe that amount for war purposes or not at all. If to-morrow they wished to spend some of it on war activities elsewhere, there would be trouble. It would be better to leave the proposal as it stood.

The President said that he was sure the Hon'ble the Resident would have no objection to ear-marking the amount for local activities connected with the war.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief pointed out that the reason for Mr. Sundaram Iyer's suggestion was that he felt that the Municipal Commission had no right to contribute the amount under clause (k) of Section 69 (2) of the Municipal Law, and in order to circumvent the section, he proposed to adopt the method—in question—changing the wording of the proposition. The Commission felt that they were quite within their right to contribute the money by way of ensuring public safety and so on, so they should stick to that opinion and agree to contribute the money as suggested in the proposition. There was no necessity to change the wording.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that the grant was for the furtherance of the safety of the people of the Station. The word "safety" in that case was a very comprehensive term and included the dissemination of correct information and so on. Therefore, he felt that so far as the wording of the proposition was concerned, it was quite in order and need not be changed.

Mr. D'Souza said that they were involved in a war in Europe, so that there was no necessity to have another war among the Municipal Commissioners. If the proposition before them was passed unanimously it would have its good effect. If there were some members there who felt inclined not to support it, even though it might be passed by a majority vote, it would not carry so much weight as if it was passed unanimously. In any case it was intended that the money should be utilized for local activities in connection with the war, and that being so, what did it matter what wording they used so long as the money was going for the purpose for which it was intended? If the other side thought that the wording should be changed, it might be done so long as it did not decrease the contribution. If they wished to give anything, it would be better to give it willingly and wholeheartedly rather than have some members voting against it and fighting over the matter. Therefore, Mr. D'Souza suggested that for the sake of peace, they might agree to change the wording in favour of local activities and have the proposition passed unanimously.

Mr. Abdul Latheef also thought that the resolution should stand as it was. Whether it was passed unanimously or not, it was immaterial, so long as it was passed, though he did not deny that it would be better if it was passed unanimously. The question as to a part of the money being spent on local activities and a part on general war purposes, was one which did not arise just then. So far as the safety of the people was concerned, the money should be given without any reservation and the Hon'ble the Resident might be given the discretion to utilize it as he thought fit-either the whole lot on local activities or part on

local and part on general activities. They were not the only Municipality which contributed money for war purposes with the sanction of the Government, and he was sure that their action in that respect would have the support of the Hon'ble the Resident. It was not right to show party feeling at a time when they were all of one accord in facing the present critical situation. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's remarks about the money contributed for the Red Cross also showed that he did not like the idea of giving the Red Cross Society their support. A sum like Rs. 2,000 was certainly not going to cripple the Municipality and its work. He could not see in what way the proposition was out of order, so that it might remain as it was on the agenda, and be passed unanimously.

In supporting the proposition, Dr. Pacheco said that he was only sorry that there had been so much discussion on account of a small contribution like Rs. 2,000. It should be a recognised fact that nothing was more important nor urgent so far as the present War situation was concerned than monetary help for War purposes, either abroad or locally. As a matter of fact, if he had had the handling of the proposition, he would have suggested a sum of Rs. 10,000 as it was in a good cause. They should, however, decide whether the sum would be used locally or for general War purposes, and not be vague about the purpose on which it was to be spent. The money should be used for whatever purposes it was absolutely needed. Only one thing more he would point out, and that was that the money, no matter under what heading it was spent, the result would benefit, not only the people of the Station who did not belong to any particular party, but the Congress Party themselves.

The President put the proposition to meeting and it was carried only one voting against it.

Resolved that a sum of Rs. 2.000 be donated from Municipal funds to the War Fund Association, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 88 of 1940).

3. Consideration of the question of investment of the surplus balance of Municipal funds in the Mysore Govment Savings Bank.

Recommended investment of 2 lakhs in Mysore Government Savings Bank.

The President said that in his report on the audit of the Municipal Account for 1938—39, the Municipal Auditor had suggested that a portion of the large balance standing to the credit of the Municipal Commission in the current account in the Imperial Bank may be invested in such a way so that the Commission might get some income by way of interest on the investment. The suggestion was to place the amount in the Mysore Government Savings Bank which paid the following interest was considered :—

For sums up to Rs, 5,000	...	2½ per sent
,, the next Rs. 5,000	...	2 ,,
,, sums above Rs. 10,000	...	1½ ,,

The Imperial Bank also paid 1½ per cent on deposits but the maximum that could be deposited was only Rs.10,000. It was proposed, therefore, to deposit 2 lakhs of the surplus amount in Mysore Government Savings Bank which would fetch an income of Rs. 3,075 per annum. The Standing Committee who considered the suggestion had recommended the proposal. Continuing, the President said that the Municpal balance ranged between 3 and 4 lakhs for some time, for which they did not usually budget. All that time that balance usually lay in the current account in the Imperial Bank, so that the alternative was to put it in Fixed Deposit and obtain interest and its investment in the Mysore Government Savings Bank had been considered the most effective investment. Usually, that investment did not exceed Rs. 10,000 with interest, except in special cases, such as in the case of public monies, for which they paid 1½ per cent and if they invested, they would have at least 2 lakhs to put in and the rest left for emergent needs. He had heard one criticism of the proposal, namely, that they were afraid of

the stability of the Imperial Bank and so wished to put their money in the Mysore Bank. He had thought over the matter, and seriously considered the new War Defence Bonds which were intended to finance the expansion of Indian Defence Forces. They had already invested the Provident Fund money in Defence Bonds up to the limit of Rs. 15,000. On this they would receive 3 per cent interest, but they would have to leave that money in deposit for a period of six years, which would not suit the present purpose. In any case, there was much more to be deposited and the limit for interest-accruing Defence Bonds was only Rs. 15,000. The only other alternative was the Defence Loan Bonds which were interest-free. That was a 3 year Loan but withdrawals could be made after one year at 3 months' notice and at any time in case of special need. If the Municipal Commission was interested in the Defence of India and the expansion of the Indian Defence Scheme, they could invest in interest-free Defence Bonds. The actual proposition before the house was that the Commission should invest the surplus in the Mysore Government Savings Bank, which required the approval of the Hon'ble the Resident.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that all that while the Imperial Bank had had the use of their money but did not give them any interest. He, therefore, saw no objection to investing the amount in the Mysore Goverment Savings Bank.

Mr. Isaac suggested that they might invest the amount in the interest-free Defence Bonds. If they showed their patriotic spirit, it would be of some assistance to the Country and they would get an assurance that their money was secure. They should not be anxious to secure a little interest at a time when so much was at stake.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that according to the Municipal Act, the money should be invested in a Bank to be named and not in Bonds.

The President pointed out that the Act also suggested "securities". He then read out Section 72(i) of the Municipal Act and said that it would be quite in order to invest

in the Defence of India Bonds. The only thing was that they would not be obtaining any interest on their money, but as they got none at present, there would be no difference so far as their revenue was concerned. They would always be at liberty to withdraw their money at three months' notice or even less.

Mr Thangiah was in favour of Mr. Isaac's suggestion.

The President said that thinking the matter over, he thought that they might possibly require more than the one lakh and odd which they had proposed to keep back for emergent purposes, and might use part of the two lakhs proposed to be invested to buy defence Loan securities with. The proposal, therefore, required further investigation.

Mr. Isaac then moved the following amendment :—

> "that a sum of Rupees one lakh out of the Surplus funds of the Municipal Commission be invested in the interest-free Government of India Defence Bonds."

Mr. Thangiah seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that as the amendment stood at the moment, it was out of order, as the words "a sum of one lakh" seemed vague as it did not specify from where that sum was to be taken.

The President said that as they were discussing the proposal of the investment of their surplus balance, it was understood that the one lakh referred to part of that sum.

Continuing, Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that it was not in order to invest their money in securities which did not bring in any interest. They had to remember that it was public funds which they handled and not their private money which they could do as they liked with. The money collected by taxing the people in various directions had to be used in some way, or invested in some way, in order that it might be of the greatest benefit to them. Instead of that. they decided, in a flippant mood, to invest some money in a Bank, some in securities and in whatever way they felt inclined without any responsibility in the matter whatever. If the present war situation required remedying, it was up to them to find some other remedy and not tamper

with public funds. If the purchase of Interest-fee Defence War Bonds was the most secure investment that the Commission could secure, then he suggested that the learned member who had moved the amendment should place all his surplus cash in those Bonds and keep it safe for himself. As regards the question of encashment of those bonds, Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know within what period of time they would be able to convert them into cash. He thought the President said that three months' notice would be required, which period the speaker felt was much too long in case they urgently required the money. They could not tell when they might need the money-perhaps in a week, two days or even in 24 hours' time and they would not be able to lay their hands on it. So that investment in such securities would not only deprive them of interest which would be utilized for the benefit of the public, whose money it was, but they would be binding themselves hand and foot for at least three months at a time. Mr. Sundaram Iyer could see nothing wrong with the proposal to invest in Mysore Government Savings Bank deposit. Did they feel that the one lakh lent by them to the authorities of the War Savings Movement would be going to give very great help as far as the war was concerned? If they wished to make gestures of sympathy with the cause, it was up to them to give their own private funds and not very generously propose utilizing public funds for the purpose. The reason for the original proposition was that the money might be invested so as to bear some interest instead of lying idle. By accepting the amendment, they were not serving the purpose of the Municipal Auditor's suggestion. Besides, the Municipal Law itself required that the money should be profitably invested and by "investment" was meant something which would result in profit, not otherwise. If they saved their money in War Bonds which were interest-free, they would not be saving their money in "investments" at all. It would, therefore, be against the Act if they agreed to the amendment and put their money into interest-free securities. The Mysore Government Savings Bank was safe enough, and they could withdraw their money at a moment's notice. They could not bind themselves down to three months' notice. As the original proposition had suggested the Mysore

Goverment Savings Bank, Mr. Sundaram Iyer thought that the President did not think of the War Defence Bonds as a means by which they could save the Surplus money in question, or would have been suggested as an alternative.

In opposing the amendment, Mr. Narasiah said that when the Standing Committee were discussing the proposals to invest their surplus funds, the Secretary had informed them that even one week's notice was much too long a period to bind themselves down to, because at any moment money might be urgently required for the efficient carrying on of the Municipal administration. As such, they should look upon the deposit of their balance in the Mysore Government Savings Bank, not so much as an investment but as a place of safe custody from which they would be able to withdraw any amount they required at a moment's notice. That was a view which they might consider seriously.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that none of them had thought that their balance was lying idle until the Municipal Auditor had pointed it out to them, after which the question of interest-accruing deposit had been taken up. After all, it had not been proposed to put the whole lot in Defence Bonds but merely a portion of the money. The money was badly needed for defence purposes and as they had a pretty large sum of money lying idle all the while, they might agree to place some of it at the disposal of the Defence Authorities without being anxious to secure interest. The rest might be put out in interest-bearing Savings Bank Deposit.

The President pointed out that by "investment" was meant, not only a method by which one could obtain a small amount of money as interest, but a method where by one could invest with a view to security. For instance, an insurance policy was an investment which was purchased with a view to ensuring the safety of one's life or one's property. They might have a lakh of rupees in the Bank, but if the safety of the Country was lost, then all the lakhs they might have had in the Bank would be of no avail. The amendment merely suggested the lending out of a little

money in order to ensure their defence and thereby, their safety, by which means they also ensured the safety of their bank balance, The President, therefore, said that he felt that they might very well invest one lakh of their balance in the interest-free Defence Bonds and by it they would so help to secure a real investment with a view to ensuring the safety of India from invasion and other such dangers. As regards the investment in question, the President, pointed out that it had not occurred to him before the Standing Committee discussed the matter, or else they would certainly have considered it then He felt that it would certainly appeal to the public if they knew that some of their money was helping to ensure the safety of India, not only of their lives but of their property as well. He strongly supported the amendment to invest one lakh in Defence of India Interest-Free War Bonds.

In winding up the debate on his amendment, Mr. Isaac said that for years that money had been lying idle in the Imperial Bank, and yet the Commission did not find out their responsibility with regard to the ratepayers' money during all those years. Of course, it was necessary to invest in interest-accruing investments, but the present situation demanded their present d-cision. If the Allies lost the War, then all the money in the world would not help them to regain their freedom much less their life and property. As the President had so clearly explained, it was not necessary that an "investment" should always yield interest It might go down in the market and be even less than its face value. The main point to be remembered, however, was that the money in question had been lying idle those many years so that there was really no harm in diverting a portion of it to purchase War Bonds which would, besides securing the safety of their money, also help the cause for which they fought for the benefit of the whole nation. As for interest the rest of the money could be put out to interest and only a sum of one lakh be utilized for the purchase of interest-free Government of India Defence Bonds.

The President put the amendment to the meeting and declared that it was carried by 12 voting for and 9 against it.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer demanded a poll and Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows :—

For the amendment.	Against the amendment.
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	Mr. J. J. Newton.
	,, Mahmood Shariff.
The Inspector of Schools.	,, Mahomed Hanief.
,, Executive Engineer.	,, V. K. Obeidullah.
Mr. F. D. Mootham.	,, H. S. Narasiah.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	,, S. Sundaram Iyer.
Mr. J. Isaac.	,, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu
,, M. Shaik Dawood.	,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.
,, M. Abdul Latheef.	,, N. Narayana Chetty.
,, C. F. D'Souza.	,, H. Battan Lal.
,, M. Thargiah	....
,, C. N. Shanmugan Pillay	...
The President.	

The amendment was carried by 12 voting for and 10 against it.

The President then put the substantive proposal recommended by the Standing Committee as modified by Mr. Isaac's amendment, i. e., "that the remaining Rupees One Lakh be invested in Mysore Government Savings Bank" to the meeting, and it was carried.

Resolved :—

1. that a sum of Rupees one Lakh out of the surplus funds of the Municipal Commission be invested in the interest-free Government of India Defence Bonds.

2. that the remaining Rupees one Lakh be invested in Mysore Government Savings Bank.

(File No. 89 of 1940).

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4. Consideration of the question of the lay-out of a 100 feet road from Monkey Tope near Langford Road Ookad to Hosur Road covering a length of 1,400 feet.

Recommended approval of scheme and initiation of necessary acquisition proceedings etc.

The President said that the Government of Mysore had sanctioned the lay-out of a road 100 feet wide from Monkey Tope near Langford Road Ookad to Hosur Road, and that a length of about 1,400 feet of that road lay in the Station limits, The Commission had been requested to take up the work of continuing the road in the Station limits to a length of about 1,400 feet. The Commission had no interest in the laying of that road, but its construction would enable the land on both sides of it to be laid out into building sites and the laying of the road would also tend to improve the locality of the Monkey Tope which was at present very insanitary and unsightly. The total expenditure including the cost of acquiring land required for the road was estimated at Rs. 34,000, of which Rs. 7,849 was for the acquisition of Government land and Rs. 7,107 for acquisition of private land. If the Government gave its land free of cost, then the net cost of the scheme including formation of cross roads and acquisition of private lands on either side of the road for laying them into sites would be Rs. 26,151. It was expected that the land might be laid out into about 24 plots of 100 feet x 100 feet, which if sold in auction were anticipated to realise at lest Rs. 34,000. Thus the financial liability to the Commission on account of the scheme might be nil; on the other hand, there might be a profit to the Commission on account of excess receipts by sale of plots. The Standing Committee who considered the matter had recommended approval of the scheme and initiation of the necessary acquisition proceedings, etc.

The Municipal Commission accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the scheme for the lay-out of a 100 ft. road from Monkey Tope near Langford Road Ookad to Hosur Road covering a length of 1,400 ft., be approved and that necessary acquisition proceedings, etc., be initiated.

(File No. 90 of 1940).

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5. Revision of establishment at the Municipal Slaughter Houses.

Recommended.

The President said that the revision proposed involved the abolition of the post of one Sanitary Overseer on Rs. 25-1-30 plus Rs. 5 charge allowance and the creation in its place of the appointment of a Veterinary Assistant on Rs. 50—5/2—70 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance per mensem and the appointment of two additional peons and four additional sweepers on Rs. 15 and Rs. 11 each respectively. The total extra cost including provision for leave allowance, clothing and contingencies was Rs. 1,863-4-0 per annum and the expenditure during the current year would have to be met from the surplus account. The revision was considered necessary for the proper working of the slaughter houses. The Standing Committee who considered the proposal had recommended its adoption. The President put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the following revision of establishment at the Municipal Slaughter Houses:-

(1) Abolition of the post of one sanitary Overseer of Rs. 25—1—30 plus Rs. 5 Charge allowance.

(2) Creation of the appointment of a Veterinary Assistant on Rs 50—5/2—70 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance per mensem.

(3) Appointment of 2 additional peons on Rs. 15 each per mensem.

(4) Appointment of 4 additional sweepers on Rs. 1[illegible] each per mensem.

Expenditure during the current year to be met from the surplus account.

(File No. 91 of 1940).

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6. Mr. M. Abdul Latheef's proposition regarding a memorial to the late Mr. R. E. Paezold, Municipal Commissioner who represented Europeans and Anglo-Indians of No. IV Division.

Recommended.

The President called upon Mr. Abdul Latheef to speak to the proposition.

Mr. Abdul Latheef moved the proposition as below :-

"that in recognition of his long and honourable connection with the affairs of this Municipality and to the Station in particular, steps be taken by the Commission at an early date for the perpetuation of his name and good work by :—

1. Ordering a photographic portrait to be hung in the Mayo Hall.

2. Naming the Richards Town Park "Paezold Park."

Mr. C. R. Nagappa seconded the proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he thought it would be fitting to commemorate the good

work which the late Mr. R. E. Paezold, who had been a member of the Municipal Commission for the past 16 years, had done by ordering his portrait to be hung in the Mayo Hall and by naming the Richards Town Park after him. The mover felt sure that all the members of the Commission would support the proposition in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Paezold for the Commission as well as for the citizens of Bangalore Cantonment.

In strongly opposing the proposition to name Richards Town Park after the late Mr. Paezold, Mr. Mootham said that his objection was that the Park was well known to everybody as Richards Town Park for many years. They might name some other place which was not named at present after their late colleague, but the name of Richards Town Park should not be changed. Mr. Richards had done a great deal of good for the Station, so that there was no reason why they should alter the name. As regards the photograph, they might raise a subscription amongst themselves for the purchase of a portrait of the late Mr. Paezold. The money should not be taken from Municipal funds as had been suggested.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had no objection to the Commission agreeing to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Paezold, but he did not approve of the Richards Town Park being changed to "Paezold Park." They had already perpetuated his memory by naming a good bit of Municipal road after him, so that there was no necessity to go into that matter and disturb his peace by all kinds of controversy and differences of opinion. As regards the hanging up of Mr. Paezold's portrait, it could be done so long as Municipal funds were not touched for that purpose. Besides, there was no precedent for it. The actual position as regards the photograph was not made clear by the mover. If the funds for the photograph were to be subscribed, there was no objection at all. So far as the changing of the name of Richards Town Park was concerned, he was not agreeable to that method of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Paezold. If they changed the name and to-morrow some other eminent person died, they would immediately change

the name of "Paezold Park" to some other Park. Once a name was given to a particular place, it should remain as such. Besides, there was no necessity because the road named after their late colleague was in itself a perpetuation. The proposal with regard to the photograph might be considered in consultation with the President. The whole proposition was a very delicate matter and should not be pressed.

In replying to the debate on his proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was afraid his colleagues had misunderstood him. He pointed out that Richards Town Park really had no definite name but was called Richards Town Park because it was situated in that locality known as Richards Town. He did not by any means wish to be little the work that had been done by Mr. Richards. He had been associated with that officer and knew what good work he had done for the Station. In memory of his services, the whole locality was named after him but not the Park particularly. The present name of the Park was in the nature of a misnomer. Cox Town also had a Park and because it was situated in Cox Town it was known as Cox Town Park, but that was not its name. The present proposition did not contemplate any definite "change" in the name of the Park in question. But as far as changes were concerned, there was a precedent in the case of "Knoxpet" which name had been changed to "Murphy Town" in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Station by Mr. Murphy, their previous Executive Engineer, who lived in that locality. There were cases where names had been changed for definite reasons. Whatever might have been the feelings which prevailed against the late Mr. Paezold, it could not be denied that he had rendered very valuable services and was one of the best and keenest members of the Municipal Commission. Then, as the name of the park in Richards Town only lay in people's imagination, it might be definitely named after the late Mr. Paezold who lived in that locality. There was Coles Park, for instance, which was definitely named after Colonel Coles. It was not named after the locality in which it was situated, namely, St. John's Hill. To his mind, the proposition to change the name of Richards Town Park to "Paezold Park" was quite a reasonable one in

spite of the opposition against it, due to personal feelings against the poor departed soul.

At that stage, the President interrupted Mr. Abdul Latheef and suggested that as it would not be in keeping with the dignity of the Municipal Commission to continue the arguments on those lines, it would be better to defer the matter and argue it out in private, and if, they did not all agree to the Park in Richards Town being named after the late Mr. Paezold, they might have some other way to suggest of perpetuating his memory.

Mr. Abdul Latheef agreed to the President's proposal and the matter was deferred.

Resolution—Deferred to the next meeting.

(File No. 92 of 1940).

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7. Proposals regarding the opening of the 1st standard in the Municipal Boys' School at Ookadpallyam.

Recommended.

The President said that the Inspector of Schools considered that the opening of the 1st Standard in the Municipal Boys' School was essential. It had been opened on the 1st of April 1940 and worked until the 19th of that month, when the school was closed for the summer vacation. Now that the school was re-opened the following proposals for expenditure in that connection were made :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Remuneration at Rs. 15 each per mensem to the Headmaster & Assistant Master of the School from 1-4-1940 to 19-4-1940 for working as part-time teachers ...	19	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
2. Two part-time teachers for 10 months from June 1940 to March 1941 at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...	300	0	0
3. Remuneration to the Headmaster for supervising the work from June 1940 to March 1941 at Rs. 15 per mensem ...	150	0	0
Total ...	469	0	0

The expenditure was proposed to be met from Surplus Account. The Standing Committee had recommended its acceptance.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the opening of the 1st Standard. in the Municipal Boys' School at Ookadpallyam with effect from the 1st April 1940 and to the proposals for expenditure as detailed below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Remuneration at Rs. 15 each per mensem to the Headmaster and Assistant Master of the School from 1—4—1940 to 19—4—1940 for working as part-time teachers ...	19	0	0
2. Two part-time teachers for 10 months from June 1940 to March 1941 at Rs. 15 each per mensem. ...	300	0	0
3. Remuneration to the Headmaster for supervising the work from June 1940 to March 1941 at Rs. 15 per mensem.	150	0	0
Total.	469	0	0

Cost to be met from the Sruplus Account.

(File No. 93 of 1940.)

8. Consideration of the question of providing an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 under the head, "Small-pox Vaccine" in the current year's budget

Further allotment of Rs. 2,000 from the Surplus Account recommended.

The President said that there had been heavy indents for small-pox vaccine on account of the increase in the number of small-pox cases that year. It was therefore necessary to provide additional funds for the purchase of lymph for preventive purposes, whenever the occasion arose.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to a further allotment of Rs. 2,000 from the Surplus Account under the head "Small-pox Vaccine" in the current year's budget (1940—41).

(File No. 94 of 1940).

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9. Acquisition of land belonging to Mr. Nanjappa for improving the junction of Langford and Puduparacherry Roads.

Recommended.

The President said that the improvement in question was necessary in the interests of traffic and the acquisition was estimated to cost Rs. 155 including 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition. The Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Resolved that the land belonging to Mr. Nanjappa be acquired for improving the junction of Langford and Puduparacherry Roads.

(File No. 95 of 1940.)

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10. Provision of an additional sum of Rs. 210 for the purchase of books and slates required for the use of Municipal Schools.

Recommended.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know whether that question had gone up before the Educational Sub-Committee before its consideration by the Standing Committee and whether the Inspector of Schools had expressed his views on the matter. He suggested that all such matters should be sent for consideration by the Educational Sub-Committee and the Inspector of Schools, who was their Educational Expert and who ought to have his say in those matters. The matter might, therefore, be sent up to the Educat onal Sub-Committee now if they had not already considered it.

The Vice-President said that the matter seemed to be of an urgent nature because the books and slates had not yet been supplied to the various schools, where the students were greatly in need of them. The original proposal to supply books and slates to poor students had been agreed to by the Educational Sub-Committee, so that the proposal before them might be passed now and the books and slates issued immediately. There was no necessity to delay it still further for submission to the Educational Sub-Committee.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it would have been a good thing had the matter been placed before the Educational Sub-Committee in the first instance but considering the urgency of the matter and the present situation in the schools so far as poor students were concerned, he would request that his learned colleague would allow the allotment to be passed at that meeting instead of insisting upon its being placed before the Educational Sub-Committee, thus delaying the issue of the books and slates which were urgently required in the various schools. Whatever might come up in the future would be passed on to the Educational Sub-Committee first, but as regards item before them, it would be best to pass it that morning.

The President explained that the proposal to purchase those books and slates was sanctioned last year from that year's budget provision for the purpose, but for some reason or other, the Educational department did not apply for the money until after the close of the financial year, with the result that the provision had lapsed. Instead of cancelling the order, however it had been decided to make the issue during the current year as quickly as possible, because he saw that prices were rising in the meantime and haste was essential. The first two bills amounting to Rs. 420 and Rs. 180 respectively might be met from the current year's budget provision, but the third bill for Rs. 210 would have to be met from the Surplus Account. As the Educational Sub-Committee had already sanctioned the previous amount, he did not think it necessary for the matter to go up before them again. The proposal might, therefore, be passed.

The Municipal Commission approved of the proposal.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the provision of an additional sum of Rs. 210 for the purchase of books and slates required for the use of Municipal Schools in the current year's (1940—41) budget. Cost to be appropriated from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 155 of 1937).

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11. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 468-6-8, being the Commission's share in respect of the purchase of 500 feet of new hose and 4 pairs of couplings for the use of the Fire Engine.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 468-6-8 being the Municipal Commission's share in respect of the purchase of 500 feet of new hose and 4 pairs of

couplings for the use of the Fire Engine. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 234 of 1936).

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12. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 212-8-0 and Rs. 240 to the "Hindu" and "Madras Mail" respectively for publishing the tender notice in respect of the transport of meat carcases and offal from the Municipal Slaughter Houses to the markets.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 212-8-0 and Rs. 240 to the "Hindu" and Madras Mail" respectively, for publishing the tender notice in repect of the transport of meat carcasses and offal from the Municipal Slaughter Houses to the Markets. Cost to be met from the Surplus account.

(File No. 96 of 1940).

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13. Sanction to the payment of the Municipal share of the pension, viz., Rs. 3-15-0 per mensem, due to V. M. Joseph, late Head Constable, Hackney Carriage Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 3-15-0 per mensem to V. M. Joseph, late Head Constable, Hackney Carriage Department, being the Municipal Commission share of the pension due to him.

(File No. 97 of 1940).

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14. Sanction to the payment of the Municipal share of the pension, viz., Rs. 2-10-0 per mensem due to Krishnasamy, late Police Constable, Hackney Carriage Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 2-10-0 per mensem to Krishnaswamy, late Police Constable, Hackney Carriage Department, being the Municipal Commission's share of the pension due to him.

(File No. 98 of 1940).

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15. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 49-7-0 to the widow of S. A. Azeez, Sanitary Overseer of the Health Department, being the bonus under the Povident Fund Rules.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 49-7-0 to the widow of S. A. Azeez, Sanitary Overseer of the Health Department, being the Bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

(File No. 99 of 1940.)

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16. Gratuity application of Daniel, late Watchman, Johnson Market.

Recommended.

Resolved that Daniel, late Watchman, Johnson Market, be granted an invalid gratuity of Rs. 10 for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 100 of 1940.)

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17. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 30 to Messrs. Hymanshu & Co., for the installation of loud speakers at the

public meeting held at the Mayo Hall on Empire Day (24th May 1940), presided over by the Hon'ble the Resident.

Recommended.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know why it had been proposed to meet that expenditure on a public meeting from Municipal funds.

The President explained that it was a public meeting for which they had given the Mayo Hall, and it was for the convenience of the people who could not gain admission into the Hall that loud speakers had been provided outside the building, to let them know what was going on inside it. The amount could have been provided from the funds collected at the meeting for the War Fund, but he (the President) did not think the Commission would object to giving that small amount and allowing all the funds collected to be given intact for the War Fund. That was why he had suggested the amount being paid from Municipal Funds.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer felt that it would be a wrong procedure to take even a pie from Municipal funds for a purpose which was not specifically Municipal. Only that morning the Commission had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the War Fund, and now again a sum of Rs. 30 was taken from Municipal Funds for which there had been no sanction. It was not a proper procedure at all and not in accordance with Municipal administration. It was not, therefore, a legitimate charge on Municipal Funds.

The President said that some public halls were provided with loud speakers, but unfortunately the Mayo Hall was not provided with that convenience for the public.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the sum was a small one, but it was the principle with which he did not agree and not the actual amount.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that the Mayo Hall was a public hall and the object of the meeting in question

was in order to get the public to subscribe towards the War Fund. The Municipality could not definitely say that they were not part and parcel of the public of the Cantonment. They were as much part of the public as anybody else and the provision of a convenience for the public was a legitimate charge on Municipal funds. The matter had been fully discussed at the Standing Committee, and as the sum involved was a small amount, they should not grudge paying it when they were spending such large sums on other public activities. He was sure that they would all agree with him that as the whole of the money collected at that meeting had been remitted to the War Fund authorities already, they would not object to the small amount in question being paid out of Municipal funds instead of asking that it should be taken back from the funds remitted. After all it had been spent in a good cause, because everybody was not able to gain admittance into the Hall, so that the loud speakers made it possible for the general public to hear what was going on inside the Hall and anything done for the convenience of the public was the Commission's responsibility.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that Messrs. Hymanshu had been paid without sanction and that there was also the expenditure in respect of printing and other charges in connection with that meeting. He wished to know how they proposed meeting all that expenditure.

The President said that the Rs. 30 was the only expenditure which they would be called upon to sanction.

Mr. Narasiah said that Messrs. Hymanshu & Co., had been paid on another occasion as well. Besides the Rs. 30 in question there were other sums of money to be paid.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the amount collected at the meeting had already been credited to the War Fund. He wished to know if the Municipal Commission wanted the Rs. 30 in question to be paid from the President's pocket, when they knew that the money had been spent for the convenience of the public. They should not object to sanctioning its payment from Municipal funds.

The President said that at the beginning of the year he, as President of the Municipal Commission, had called a meeting in the Mayo Hall and on that occasion a similar sum of money had been paid to Messrs. Hymanshu & Co., for the installation and use of loud speakers. He did not think the Commission would object to that action because he, as President of the Administration, owed a certain duty to the public, and, he must say, the public took full advantage of the opportunity to hear about the War and express their own opinions and feelings. The Mayo Hall was very full on the occasion of the meeting on Empire Day and the loud speakers served to give the listeners outside an idea of the present situation with regard to the War. The meeting was held on Empire Day, and it was held in protest against the invasion of several small countries by a ruthless enemy and to support the cause of Justice which was being fought in Europe, and to express sympathy with the suffering of the people who had been invaded, for which the people were requested to subscribe. They had not hesitated to contribute their share and the whole amount was credited to the War Fund. Of course, the Hall was placed at the disposal of the public on that occasion and to enable those members of the public who could not gain admittance into the Hall, they had provided loud speakers. As was pointed out by a previous speaker, whatever was provided for the convenience of the public was undoubtedly a legitimate charge on Municipal funds, and should be considered in the light of a Municipal purpose. The Mayo Hall belonged to the public of Bangalore, and the Municipality was permitted to use the hall by that same public. As they used it, it was up to them to provide all necessary amenities for the public. The Municipality was not charged for the use of the Hall and as they were not charged, they could, at least provide loud speakers for those who could not gain admittance into it when any public function was taking place there. The main purpose of the meeting was to give the public some information as to the present situation in Europe. Continuing, the President said that it would have been rather a pity that the donations of people who could hardly afford but who had willingly

and generously given money for the War Fund, should be diverted to pay for loud speakers, and that was why he thought that the least the Municipality might do was to pay the Rs. 30 for the provision of the amenity in question. The President hoped that they would not turn down that small request but would sanction the payment in question. He put the proposal to the meeting and declared that it was carried by 10 voting for and 7 against it.

Mr. Sundarm Iyer demanded a poll and Mr. Narayana Chetty seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows:—

For the Proposal.	Against the Proposal.
The Commissioner of Police	Mr. J. J. Newton.
,, Officer Comanding, British Military Hospital.	Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.
	Mr. H. S. Narasiah.
,, Inspector of Schools.	,, S. Sundaram Iyer.
,, Executive Engineer.	,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.
Mr. F. D. Mootham.	,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar.
,, M. Abdul Latheef.	,, N. Narayana Chetty.
,, M. Thangiah.	,, H. Battan Lal.
,, C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.	
The President.	

Proposal carried by 9 voting for and 8 against it.

(File No. 101 of 1940).

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18. Estimate of Rs. 56,505 for constructing 'D', 'E' and 'F' type houses in Williams Town.

Recommended.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if the Rs. 56,505 estimated to be the cost of construction of the houses, included the cost of construction of roads as well. When they

eventually called for tenders, the tenderers would submit their tenders for either so much above or below estimated cost. If the sum of Rs. 56,505 included the cost of construction of the roads, then they should deduct the actual amount to be spent on that purpose from the total estimated cost and then call for tenders. He wished to know if he was correct.

The Executive Engineer said that the Rs. 56,505 was the total cost of construction and that the cost of the construction of roads would be deducted at the time of inviting tenders.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that in the details given for the calculation of the estimated cost, the depth of the foundation had not been fixed. They should be quite sure as to what depth they would have to dig to lay the foundation of the houses in question before they started constructing. What control would they have over the Contractor if no depth had been fixed by the Engineering Department for the foundations ?

The Executive Engineer said that they would have to take such things like drains and all that into consideration before they fixed the depth of the foundations. If there were drains running across the land, they would have to dig deeper and so on. In any case, the depth to which the Contractor dug the foundations would be supervised and approved of before the foundation was laid. These things would be seen to at the time when construction was actually started.

The President said that the depth would be measured before construction was started. In any case they only paid the Contractor for work which they approved.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 56,505 for constructing 'D', 'E' and 'F' type houses in Williams Town be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the "Rents from Settlements" Account.

(File No. 124 of 1930.)

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19. Estimate of Rs 6,815 for laying 9" and 7" pipe sewer along Ulsoor Bazaar Street and Old Madras Road up to the main sewer.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 6,815 for laying 9" and 7" pipe sewer along Ulsoor Bazaar Street and Old Madras Road up to the main sewer, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for the "Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 102 of 1940).

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20. Estimate of Rs. 2,454 for providing stone slab paving to the bed of the main channel from the paved portion to a point 900 feet towards south, as indicated in red in the plan in file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 2 454 for providing stone slab paving to the bed of the main channel from the paved portion to a point 900 feet towards south, as indicated in red in the plan in file, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for construction of drains.

(File No. 102 of 1940).

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21. Three estimates amounting to Rs. 963 for metalling certain roads in Austin Town and Murphy Town as indicated in red-hatched lines in the plans in file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the three estimates amounting to Rs. 963 for metalling certain roads in Austin Town and Murphy Town, as indicated in red-hatched lines in the plans in file, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the "Rents from Settlements Account."

(File No. 102 of 1940).

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22. Estimate of Rs. 873 for converting and shifting the existing 8 goose-neck overhead lights into slung lights in Richards Town and Fraser Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimates of Rs. 873 for converting and shifting the existing 8 goose-neck overhead lights into slung lights in Richards Town and Fraser Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 102 of 1940).

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23. Estimate of Rs. 601 for purchasing enamelled iron sign plates as per sign No. 8 approved by the Government of India.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 601 for purchasing enamelled iron sign plates as per sign No. 8, approved by the Government of India, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 103 of 1940).

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24. Estimate of Rs. 561 for providing 1" thick cement concrete flooring to the dwelling rooms of Indian quarters of 'D', 'E' and 'F' type houses Nos. 267 to 273 and 255 to 266 in Austin Town.

Recommended.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the Robertson Road houses should be provided with the same kind of flooring as that suggested for the Austin Town Model houses. He wished to know if the Commission would see about those floors as well.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

BANGALORE

MUNICIPALITY.

No. 23.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Emergent Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A. M., on Thursday, the 14th November 1940.

PRESIDENT.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. .... (Present)

VICE-PRESIDENT.

M.R.Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu... (Present)

EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
The Station Staff Officer,	The Inspector of Schools.
The Executive Engineer.	

ELECTED COMMISSIONERS.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	F. D. Mootham, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq.	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H.S. Narasiah Garu.	
M.R.Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer Avl.	
M.R.Ry. P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
M.R.Ry. V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
M.R.Ry. N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M.R.Ry. W. Ekambaram Avl.	
M. R Ry C.R. Nagappa Garu.	
C F DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

NOMINATED COMMISSIONER

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl.

EMERGENT MEETING.

Consideration of the transfer to the Mysore Government of a portion of Queen's Road and three triangular pieces of land marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the plan in file for the construction of the High Court Buildings.

The President said that the only item on the agenda for that morning's meeting was the question of the transfer to the Mysore Government of a portion of Queen's Road and 3 triangular pieces of land marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the plan in file, for the construction of the High Court Buildings. The majority of the members of the Standing Committee had inspected the site and the Commissioner of Police and himself (the President) thought that it would be better to include a little bit more land, so that the control of the island outside the Central Hotel should also be in Mysore jurisdiction, because there was no point in having a traffic island half in one and half in another jurisdiction. The President then moved the following proposal :—

> "that the Municipal Commission agree to the transfer to the Mysore Government of a portion of Queens' Road and three triangular pieces of land marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the plan in file for the construction of the High Court Buildings."

Mr. Mahmood Shariff seconded the proposal.

Mr. Nicholas said that he would like to be informed as to what the legal position of the Municipal Commission in the matter was ; whether they were entitled to effect the proposed transfer and whether the proposal implied the acceptance of the principle of Retrocession. As far as he was aware. the Secretary of State for India had made it clear that any question relating to the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station to the Mysore Durbar, should receive the full consent of the Houses of Parliament before any decision was arrived at.

The President explained that it was purely a matter for the Crown Representative to decide, and if he (the Crown

Representative) was not satisfied as to his own powers, then he would naturally refer the matter to the Secretary of State for India. At present, however, the Municipal Commission was only being asked whether they were agreeable to the land in question being transferred. They were not actually handing the land over but were asked to state whether they were willing to have it ceded to the Mysore Government for the purpose of centralizing the Law Courts.

Mr. Nicholas wished to know what was the urgency for the matter and whether anything had happened since the Commission had deferred the matter at its last meeting for consideration at its next ordinary meeting.

The President said that nothing had happened, but as the Mysore Government were very anxious to proceed with the scheme, they wanted the land to be put at their disposal as early as possible.

Mr. Isaac said that as the representative of the Bangalore Trades Association, which had taken a keen and active part in the matter of opposing the retrocession of the C. & M. Station to the Mysore Government, he and his Association felt that that the transfer of certain pieces of land to Mysore involved the principle of retrocession and they had been told that when Retrocession was to take place the various representative organisations in the C. & M. Station would be allowed an opportunity to express their views on the proposals. From that, they understood that before the principle of retrocession was accepted (they learnt that it had not been accepted from the answer which the President had given to Mr. Nicholas at their last meeting) they would be given the opportunity to discuss the various schemes. Further, as Parliament was the final authority to decide the question, the Commission had no legal right to give away any portion of the C. & M. Station. As such, his Association had given him a clear mandate to oppose any such scheme.

The President, correcting Mr. Isaac's impression as regards his answer given to Mr. Nicholas at their last meeting, said that he did not tell Mr. Nicholas that retrocession had not been accepted by His Majesty's Government, and that he did not know how the papers got hold of that

idea. All that he had said was that he did not know whether the principle of retrocession had or had not been accepted by the British Government, but that the ceding of a portion of the C. & M. Station land did not imply that retrocession had been decided upon. Continuing, he said that he would try to give them a clear idea of the situation so that the discussion might be kept to actual facts. The portion of the maidan on which it was proposed to built the High Court had nothing whatever to do with the Civil authorities. That portion of land was Military land over which the Commission had no control, so that even if they did not agree to give the triangular pieces of land in question, the Mysore Government could still build its High Court within the C. & M. Station, but in that case the Commission would have to maintain that portion of Queen's Road which ran between the High Court building and the City jurisdiction.

Mr. Nicholas wished to know how the Military could give away land which lay within the limits of the C. and M. Station without the Commission's consent.

The President said that Mr. Nicholas seemed to be under the impression that the whole of the C. and M. Station was the property of the Commission. He pointed out that the authority for the C. and M. Station actually was the Hon'ble the Resident and that the Commission was merely entrusted with certain duties with regard to that tract of land, and only certain roads and areas in it vested in them. The maidan (including the portion now under discussion) was not their property nor did they have any control over it vested in them.

Continuing, Mr. Nicholas said that with all that he still felt that the Military had no legal right to give away any portion of land within the limits of the C. and M. Station even though they had control over it.

The President emphasised the fact that the legality or otherwise of Military action had nothing whatever to do with the Commission. It was a question to be settled between the Military authorities and the Crown Representative and the Commission did not appear in that transaction at all.

Continuing, Mr. Nicholas said that in that case, they would be handing over to a foreign jurisdiction one of their best traffic arteries of the C. and M. Station and also one of the most beautiful places in that tract.

The Commissioner of Police said that some of the members did not seem to realise the advantage to be derived from the arrangement in question. To him it seemed to be a matter of this kind. Suppose a person bought a house with a large compound. He used part of it and the rest was a piece of waste land which nobody used. Another person came along and offered to make that waste land into a beautiful park, the owner of the compound maintaining his right of way through it. If such an offer was made, it would be foolish to reject it. The same sort of thing was about to happen in the case before them and it would be foolish if they refused to accept the Mysore Government's offer.

Mr. Issac said that it was not a question of the land or its decoration that he was against -it was the principle involved which was dangerous.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that he could not understand why some of his colleagues at the meeting that morning seemed to be very anxious about the question of retrocession in considering the proposal before them. He did not think that retrocession had any thing to do with the giving away of that particular land to the Mysore Government for the purpose of constructing the High Court on it. As a matter of fact, the President had observed that so far as that particular land was concerned, it did not belong to the Municipal Commission at all. If that portion was going to be beautified and an imposing building was to be con-s tructed on it there should be no objection to handing the three triangular pieces of land to complete the island which would be under Mysore jurisdiction. As the Commissioner of Police had observed also, they would not only have the beautiful building within their jurisdiction but they would also continue to have the right of way along the road running through. He could not see, therefore, why they should become so agitated over that question. Even in the

event of their not maintaining control over the road, they would still have the right of way and be able to use it as they wished.

Mr. D'Souza said that he felt that by refusing to give their consent to that piece of waste land being used by somebody in a constructive and beneficial manner, they would be adopting the "dog in the manger" policy. The land as it stood at present was not looked after so very well and looking at the plan that had been sent for their inspection, there was no doubt that that portion of the Station was going to be considerably improved. The only difficulty was the control of that portion of Queen's Road, but as the Commissioner of Police felt satisfied that the transfer of the road as well would cause no inconvenience to Cantonment traffic there was absolutely no necessity for opposing the transfer of those 3 small pieces of land, especially as the Military were giving away a much larger tract. As regards the question of retrocession, they need not let that discussion enter into the subject before them.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that with regard to the handing over of the 3 pieces of land, there had been precedents where the C. & M. Station authorities had required certain pieces of land in Mysore Territory and the Government of Mysore had readily agreed to cede the land required on the Commission's request, so that if the Mysore Government gave to the Station, why should not the Station give to the Mysore Government if the land was required for a public purpose? When land was asked for at that time, there seemed to be no question as regards the matter of retrocession. In the case under discussion, the issue involved was the construction of a building on land which was of no use to anybody. The Mysore Government had apparently found some use for it and the 3 triangular pieces in that vicinity, but somehow some of his friends seemed to have got hold of the false idea that the handing over of those 3 small bits of land in the Station was the thin end of the wedge, but that was not so. It was merely required as a matter of convenience and nothing more. As such, there should be no objection to the ceding of the 3 triangular pieces of land to the Mysore authorities. As a

matter of fact, the location of the Mysore High Court in the Station would, far from detracting, would add to the value of the Station's trade, because it would bring in more people which in its turn would bring in custom for the traders in that part of Bangalore.

Mr. Thangiah observed that the speeches made by his lawyer friends would be very helpful to decide the question. The location of the High Court in the Station would add to the importance of the Station, so that they need not worry about retrocession. If they looked at the subject in its true aspect, they would realise the truth of that argument and the Commisson could register a unanimous vote in favour of giving the land in question for the purpose for which it was required, whice would be a public convenience.

The Vice-President said that he agreed with Mr. Mahomed Hanief that the Commission should unanimously agree to transferring the land. After all, they were making a great fuss over nothing at all. As had been explained by the Commissioner of Police, it was as if somebody very kindly offered to build upon their compound and beautify the place, so why should they refuse the offer? They did not contemplate making use of the land themselves, so there was no reason why they should object. They should not work in such water-tight compartments between the City and the Cantonment. The citizens of the Station had vested interests in the Mysore State and vice versa, so there was no necessity for such agitation when the Law Courts located in one place would make things so much more convenient for the people of the Station. After all, though the Station was an assigned tract, the question of its retrocession was not under discussion at present, as the Commission were merely asked to agree to give the Mysore Government a small portion of land within their jurisdiction. That did not mean to say that they were going to give up the whole tract. The Mysore Government wanted some land on which they proposed to construct a building for the convenience of the people of the Station, so that instead of objecting to the scheme, the Commission ought to have welcomed it. The Mysore High Court when completed would be one of the finest buildings in the

Station. Even considering the question from the point of view of administration, the Vice-President pointed out that the administration of Mysore was in no way inferior to that of the C. & M. Station. But of course, all those considerations did not arise in the present discussion—the only question being whether the Commission were willing to give away the land asked for or not. If the Mysore Government took over that land which was being put to no use whatever at present, they would improve it by constructing a first class building on it which would add to the beauty and dignity of the C. & M. Station and of which they would eventually be proud. There was therefore, no force in the fears being entertained by his colleagues that they were about to lose a substantial bit of land. As observed by him (the Vice-President) and some of the members, the land was of no use to anybody, so why not give it to somebody who would make proper use of it to the advantage of the citizens of the Station? If necessary, they might retain control over the road, but even if they ceded the bit of road as well, they would certainly retain their right of way over it, so that no harm would come of their decision to give to the Mysore Government the land required by them.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that retrocession or no retrocession, it was in the best interests of the Commercial community, on behalf of which his learned colleague Mr. Isaac was so very opposing, to have a centralized location for the High Court. From the experience which they had all had, they found that several citizens of the Station area had legal interests in the Courts situated on the other side of the territory, so that the scheme for all the Law Courts to be centralised, rather, the Mysore Law Courts to be brought to their very doors, as it were, would be of very great benefit to the people of the Station' and for that convenience, it was not much to ask the Commission to cede to Mysore 3 small bits of their territory not being used by them, retaining their right of way over the road as usual. As regards the legality of their action, there could be no doubt, because in any case it was, as the President had pointed out, a matter which the Local Government and the Crown Representative had to decide. All the Commission

were asked to do was to make the recommendation to the Local Government to effect the necessary legal transfer of the land to the Mysore Government, so whether that involved the question of retorocession or not was very doubtful. In any case, even if it did involve the question of retrocession, the location of the Law Courts in a central spot between the City and Cantonment jurisdictions would be a great convenience to the citizens of the C. & M. Station and the Commercial community in particular, on whose behalf Mr. Isaac so vehemently tried to oppose the suggestion. Besides, there had been several instances where the C. & M. Station authorites had wanted bits of land from the Mysore State territory-one recent case was that in which they had to get some land for the extension of the drainage scheme in Richards Town. The Mysore Government always gave land when the Commission wanted it for public purposes. Even at the present time, they would soon be asking the Mysore Government to part with a portion of its territory for the proposed scheme involving construction of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Binnamangala. As such the Commission could not lay down rigid boundaries as regards the neighbouring territory because either they or the Mysore Government might need land one way or the other for their simple civic needs. The case before them was one for definite convenience for their local litigants living in the neighbourhood of the C. & M. Station. As such, they should not grudge to recommend the transfer of the 3 small pieces of land asked for for that purpose. With regard to the question of handing over that portion of Queen's Road, Mr. Narasiah said that the President had suggested, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, giving away the control as far as repairs and maintenance were concerned, but he suggested that the Commission should ask the Mysore Government to construct a Circle there for them (the Commission) and maintain it as had been done in the case of Ringwood Circle near Carlton House. He wished to know whether his suggestion would meet with the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police said that it was a suggestion which required time for thought and he would give him his remarks later.

Mr. Sinclair said that he had come to the meeting full of suspicions as to what issues would be involved by the proposition under discussion, and he had listened to a lot of talk on the subject by the Lawyers, the main argument, as emphasised by Mr. Mohamed Hanief being that it was a matter of convenience. Of course, it certainly would be a matter of convenience for Lawyers because it brought their business nearer home, as it were. As regards the question of retrocession, however, the speaker wished to know how it happened that those Mohamedan gentlemen who had taken such a prominent part in sending up the Memorial to the Hon'ble the Resident against the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station to the Mysore Durbar, could candidly recommend that those 3 pieces of 'waste land" (as they called it) should be given up to the Mysore Governmeat. He had also heard the Commissioner of Police explain that it was as though somebody wanted to beautify their compound for them, which offer it would be foolish to refuse. Mr. Sinclair said that he quite agreed. He for one would not refuse such an offer, but he would certainly object to the Commissioner of Police "pinching" his garden after he had beautified it. The speaker wished to know how the proposition originated, if it was a verbal conversation, he wished to know who took part in it. Further, there seemed to be no cast iron hurry about that matter. When it was brought up at their last meeting, they were under the impression that it would come up again at their next Ordinary Meeting, instead of which a hurried Standing Committee Inspection was tabled and on top of that a Special Emergent Meeting of the Municipal Commission was called for. For the past 9 years he had been on the Municipal Commission, he had known of many much more urgent matters which could have been dealt with at Emergent Meetings but were put off for months and months without any need to their urgency. Yet, the proposal before them seemed to have special regard. As a matter of fact, he knew that half the members of the Commission had not studied the Maps except what was shown to them 5 minutes before the commencement of the meeting that morning. They were now called out that morning to put up their hands or otherwise, whether they had studied the Maps and knew what they were required to do or not. Mr. Sinclair

wished to know whether the Commissioners had studied the several Memorials put up before the Hon'ble the Resident by the British residents of Bangalore Cantonment and the reasons given for having put them up. The whole question before them was superficial and the speeches given that morning were given only by members of the Legal Profession and, therefore, his suspicions were aggravated. He hoped that the Commission as a whole would, therefore, object to the proposal very strongly. Further, he considered that to have convened an Emergent Meeting that morning to discuss a question which was not urgent, was quite the wrong thing to do. He had heard that a deputation was to wait on the Hon'ble the Resident to-morrow and that that was the reason for the Emergent Meeting, but that was not correct procedure.

The President pointed out that the deputation to wait on the Hon'ble the Resident the next day had nothing whatever to do with the question before them and that Mr. Sinclair was out of order in making such statements.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he could not understand Mr. Sinclair's reference to the attitude of the Mahommedan community to the present question and its relation to retrocession. The question of retrocession as had been pointed out by the President, was still pending before the Local Government and the Government of India, but the proposition before them did not appear to have any connection with retrocession at all, so that the Mahommedan community's views on the question of retrocession and that under discussion seemed to be two different matters altogether. It was, therefore, in his opinion unfortunate that one of their members should have seen fit to cast a slur on the integrity of the Mahommedan Community represented on that Commission. The views of the community as far as retrocession was concerned had been expressed by way of a Memorial to the Hon'ble the Resident, and the Community were prepared to stand by those views when the question of retrocession came up. In the present case, however, the issue involved was the handing over to the Mysore Government of 3 small pieces of waste land,

so that to confuse that issue with retrocession which meant the handing over of the whole Station, was not right. If the outside Government was coming into their jurisdiction with the object of constructing a beautiful building at their own cost which would serve the convenience of the C. and M. Station's citizens, Mr. Abdul Latheef failed to see the reason for their objection. Besides, neither the Military nor the Local Government had the right to cede any land finally. They were only asked to give their consent to its transfer and bearing in mind the assurances from the Local Government that every community in the Station would be consulted when the actual question of retrocession arose, it was not fair to come to the conclusion that the present question involved the principle of retrocession, when it did not actually state it. The portion of land proposed to be transferred was, as all of them agreed, of no use to the Commission. The Mysore Government came forward to make use of it by building on it its imposing Law Courts, whereby they would beautify the place. When the Commission required land from Mysore territory, it was always given to them, so why should not the Commission give to the Mysore Government land required by them for civic purposes? The question of retrocession, the question of legality or anything else, should find no place in the matter before them and whether the Commission had the right to cede the land in question, or the Local Government or any other authority, was a question which would be decided finally by the Crown Representative.

Dr. Norman Pacheco wished to know if the President was aware that a deputation was to wait on the Hon'ble the Resident to-morrow and wished to know if that was the reason for the Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission convened that day.

The President explained that the deputation to wait on the Hon'ble the Resident to-morrow had nothing whatever to do with the question before them. He had seen the members of two Associations in the Station and the deputation in question related to a confidential matter.

Continuing, Dr. Pacheco said that there seemed to be no reason put forward as to the urgency of the meeting convened that morning.

The President said that he whould explain the reason later.

Dr. Pacheco said that in his opinion, it seemed to forestall the deputation at any rate the two matters seemed to coincide very closely.

The President said that from Dr. Pacheco's remarks, he gathered that that member did not believe him when he said that the deputation to wait on the Hon'ble the Resident tomorrow had nothing whatever to do with the question before them. It was supposed to be a confidential matter and he had no idea how certain members of the Commission came to hear about it.

Referring to Mr. Narasiah's suggestion to ask the Mysore Government to construct a Circle at the junction of Queen's Road, South Parade for the Municipal Commission and maintain it as in the case of Ringwood Circle the Commissioner of Police said that the portion of road involved a part of South Prade, straight on to the western corner of Sydney Road, which excluded the island, so that, in his opinion, there seemed to be not much point in their retaining the island, but might as well let Mysore have it. From the general questien of transfer of land, it wold be much better that the whole of the North-Western section should go under one scheme. That is, in that case, they would not be required to interfere with it in any way, but would retain right of way over the road as useful for traffic purposes. They might let Mysore have the whole but provided the right of way of Cantonment traffic over that road was not interfered with.

Mr. Narasiah explained that it was merely a suggestion of his, taking the case of Ringwood Circle into consideration. He was quite agreeable to the Commissioner of Police's point of view of the matter.

The Commissioner of Police said that in the case of Ringwood Circle, though it was supposed to belong to the Municipal Commission, the Mysore Government had one of their Police constables on duty there when really he had no right to be there. Therefore, it would be better to hand over the whole bit including the island, to Mysore.

In closing the debate, the President said that he was afraid that the very mention of Retrocession to the Municipal Commission was like the proverbial red rag to a bull, but in the case before them, the "bulls" had been seeing red rags when there were really none at all. The subject of retrocession was not under discussion at all that morning, and it was absurd to connect the matter of transferring 3 small pieces of land to the Mysore Government with the question of retrocession. As Mr. Narasiah had pointed out the Cantonment authorities had asked for the transfer of 4 or 5 acres of land from Mysore Territory for certain civic purposes. That did not mean that the Commission were about to demand the retrocession of Mysore to the C. & M. Station. But, whether retrocession eventually took place or not, it would be advantageous to have the Law Courts where they would be convenient, both for the lawyers and the litigants, namely in a central position. Even now, their Courts were not divided into water-tight compartments, so that it would be very convenient to have them where it was proposed to build them, whether retrocession took place or not. As regards the views of the Bangalore Trades Association, the President thought that to his mind it was a case of cutting off their noses to spite their faces. From the point of view of restaurants on South Parade alone, the thought it would be improving their custom when the Mysore High Court was brought so near to their places of business. To come back to the question of land, the President said that anybody could give away a portion of land or buy a piece of land to put up a building, in fact they had very recently acquired a piece of land to construct a shed for blood-curing in the Mysore State, without having jurisdiction over it, but a High Court was a different matter and had to have jurisdiction over the place where it was situated. If the Commission did not agree to the present proposal they might

have a piece of Mysore territory within their limits and the Commission would be maintaining the length of road through a part of Mysore territory, which would indeed be most generous on the part of the Commission. Actually, the road would merely be an expense to them. There would be much more traffic along it due to the location of the Law Courts there and it would accordingly be much more expensive to maintain, and so they would have the obligation of maintaining and lighting a road which would primarily serve the needs of the neighbouring state, which would be an absund situation. To him there really seemed to be no reason for their agitation. They were merely asked to give their consent to the transfer of 3 snall pieces of land to the neighbouring state and that did not mean that they were about to give away the whole of the C. & M. Station. There seemed to have been a great deal of unnecessary suspicion introduced into the discussion. He once again emphasised that to-morrow's deputation had absolutely nothing to do with the present question. The only reason why the Emergent Meeting was convened that morning was because the Mysore Government authorities were anxious to get that scheme in hand as quickly as possible and he (the President) thought that it was rather their duty to help them to put the scheme in hand as early as possible. He also thought it was the general desire of lawyers and others that the Courts, after retrocession (if it ever took place) should be located in a spot accessible to the citizens of the C. & M. Station and seeing that the Mysore Government had chosen such an admirable place for that purpose, the President recommended that the Commission should agree to the proposal in their own interests besides those of the State and the City of which the C. & M. Station formed a part.

Mr. Sinclair wished to know if soldiers would be allowed along that portion of Queen's Road to be handed over to the Mysore Government.

The President answered in the affirmative.

The Station Staff Officer said that soldiers were allowed in mufti all over the Station. They could use that road just as before.

The Commissioner of Police said that as far as he knew when the Sampangy Tank Fete was on, all troops stationed in Bangalore were allowed into the grounds, which as they were aware, were in City limits.

The President said that the portion of Queen's Road, concerned would continue to be maintained as a road and possibly it would be widened so that even more soldiers could use it. Of course, they would expect a rebate on their lighting bill once the road was handed over. He would see to that in due course. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident be informed that the Municipal Commission agree to the transfer to the Mysore Government of a portion of Queen's Road and three triangular pieces of land marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the plan in file for the construction of the High Court Buildings.

(File No. 137 of 1940).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 13.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M. on Thursday, the 27th June 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Inspector of Schools	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	O. H. Brookes, Esq.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mahomed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachallam Moodr, Avl.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal Esq.	
M. R. Ry. C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissione .

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY Avl

Before the business of the meeting was taken up, Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that it was his sad duty to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commission the untimely demise of Mr. G. H. Cooke, one of their very popular and able former Presidents. While he was in Bangalore with them and while he presided at their meetings, those who had the privilege to sit at those meetings knew how courteous and considerate an officer he was, and even when he differed from the Commissioners on any matter, he expressed his own opinion in such a way as to leave no sting behind, and then carried on as if nothing had disturbed the meeting. The energy and ability he brought to bear upon his duties in the Station were evidenced by the different improvements which had been put into effect during his time, such as works of sanitation and water supply etc. In the different departments of the administration also, great improvements had been introduced. He seemed to have been a man who was sound, hale and hearty and it was rather unfortunate, therefore, that God in His Divine institution should have snatched away from their midst a gentleman of Mr Cooke's type, when he was most needed in the Service. He was a man who sympathised with all international relations and saw each man's point of view and appreciated it. He was one of those few I. C. S Officers who was prepared to work wholeheartedly with the Indian, even when the changed state of affairs came into existence. In conclusion, Mr. Hanief said that it was with a heavy heart that he proposed that a resolution of condolence should be recorded, conveying the sympathies of the Municipal Commission to Mrs. Cook and the other members of the bereaved family at Kodaikanal, as a token of respect. He felt that, if it was possible to do so, they might adjourn the work of the day as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. He then moved the following resolution ;—

> "That the Members of the Municipal Commission record their sense of sorrow on the untimely death of Mr. G. H. Cooke, one of the popular former Presidents of the Municipal Commission and request the President to convey their sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Cooke and other members of the bereaved family."

The President did not think it would be convenient to adjourn the business of the day, as he was very busy at present.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Mohamed Hanief suggested that that part of the resolution regarding condolence might be passed at that moment, but that the other two parts of the resolution to which Mr. Abdul Latheef referred, might be moved when item No. 6 on the agenda for the Ordinary Meeting was taken up. He did not think it right to take up all those matters together.

In supporting the resolution proposed by Mr. Abdul Latheef and seconded by Mr. Mohamed Hanief, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu (the Vice-President) said that he thought it would be a good thing if either the President or himself (as Vice-President) had moved the resolution, but perhaps it was more fitting that the second oldest Commissioner should move it. He said that he very sincerely associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the mover. He had known the late Mr. Paezold for the past nine years, so much so that that gentleman was regarded almost in the light of a father by many of his colleagues on the Commission. He always had a genuine desire to co-operate with them in the work before them and gave all his energy to doing so, so that none of them had any doubt as to his good intentions at all times. Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu felt, therefore, that the Commission had been deprived of a member whose services were of great benefit to it, and he hoped that their sincere sympathies would be conveyed to the bereaved widow.

The President said that it was a very sad occasion on which they had to record the death of their oldest Commissioner, who had been for 16 years a member of the Municipal Commission. He had been taken away from their midst and all his good work had finished. The President said that since he came to the Station, he found that the Municipal Commission and Municipal affairs were what Mr. Paezold cared for and thought about most. He certainly had the interests of the town very much at heart. He was sure that it must have been a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Paezold in the closing days of his life to see how his fellow Commissioners visited him while he was ill in the hospital, because by that he must have been known how much the people appreciated his services and friendship. The President said that he very sincerely associated himself with the sentiments of sympathy expressed by the previous speakers, and that he would convey their sympathies to his widow. The President said that he would like to tell them that he had sent a wreath to Mr. Paezold's funeral as a token of respect,

from himself and the members of the Municipal Commission. He was sure that they would all miss very much their late colleague's presence on the Commission, as also his help and advice on Municipal affairs. He only hoped that the other Municipal Commissioners would follow his splendid example by taking as keen an interest in the work of the Commission and for as long a time as Mr. Paezold had done. He put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried *nem con*, all members standing in silence.

The business on the agenda for the Special and Ordinary Meetings was then taken up.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 2, dated the 25th April 1940, in regard to the amendment of Rule 21 of the Hackney Carriage Rules and Schedule 'B' attached thereto.

The President said that no objections having been received the amendment might be re-affirmed.

Resolved that the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 2, dated the 25th April 1940, approvnig of the following amendments to Rule 21 of the Hackney Carriage Rules and Schedule 'B' attached thereto, be reaffirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation:—

A. Amend Rule 21 to read as follows :—

'21. (i) The Registering Officer may for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, prohibit the use of any premises as premises in which hackney carriages or horses, ponies or bullocks registered for use in hackney carriages may be kept and may determine the number of hackney carriages and horses, ponies or bullocks registered for use in Hackney carriages that may be kept in any such premises.

(ii) The Registering Officer may also forbid the keeping of any vehicles, horses, ponies or bullocks, other than those registered under the Hackney Carriages Rules ~~as kept~~. in any premises in which hackney carriages are kept

(iii) After the issue of any such prohibition or order no person shall use such premises in contravention of such prohibition or order."

B. In Schedule 'B'

(a) After condition 7th, insert the following as 8th —

"8th. that you shall provide such accommodation for it and for the animals used therewith as I may by order in writing require and shall keep such accommodation in proper and clean condition.'

(b) and re-number existing condition 8th as '9th.'

(c) In existing condition 6th for the word "horse (s)" substitute the word "animal (s)."

(File No. 67 of 1940.)

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2. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 1, dated the 25th April 1940 in regard to the amendment of Rule 26 (b) of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

Th President said that in that case as well no objections having been received, the amendment might be re-affirmed

Resolved that the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 1, dated the 25th April 1940, approving of the following amendment of Rule 26(b) of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station), Motor Vehicles Rules, 1927 be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation ;

Omit the words "and shall invariably sound his horn" in Rule 26(b).

(File No. 92 of 1939)

3 Consideration of the question of amending the Bangalore Municipal Law to empower Municipal employees to exercise the powers of Police.

Recommended.

The President said that a fairly prevalent abuse in the Station was the cutting of branches of avenue trees and of grass growing along road margins. The Police had not the time to devote much attention to breaches of Municipal bye-laws and it was, therefore, proposed to invest Municipal employees with Police powers by the addition of a new section to the Bangalore Municipal Law as follows:—

"192-A. The Resident may empower any Municipal Officer or servant or any class of Municipal Officers or servants to exercise the powers of a Police Officer—

(a) for the purposes of this law, or

(b) in respect of Sections 64, 65, 65-A of the Bangalore Police Law, 1927.

The President explained that Clause (b) did not strictly relate to offences under the Municipal Law, but as Sections 64, 65 and 65-A of the Bangalore Police Law dealt with such offences as exposing offensive wounds and sores to the public gaze, committing nuisance and cruelty to animals, it was thought that Municipal employees might well take notice of these and help in their prevention. The Madras City Municipal Act had a similar provision and the proposed amendment of the Bangalore Municipal Law followed Section 404 of that Act. There had been a great outcry against begging in the Station and if they selected certain Municipal employees to deal with offences like begging, and so on, it might go far towards preventing such offences. The President then moved the adoption of the proposal for submission to the Hon'ble the Resident to move H. E. The Crown Representative to sanction the amendment.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay seconded the proposal.

Mr. Mootham wished to know if the "offences" mentioned in the proposed amendment would include that of removing sand from Municipal road sides and drains. There were many people who did that in order to sell the sand to the residents for manurial and other purposes. If that came under the same category, the amendment might be made to apply to it as well. It ought to, as the sand referred to was part and parcel of Municipal property.

The President said that such offences would come within the purview of the amendment and Municipal employees would be empowered to deal with them. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that, in order to provide for empowering Municipal employees to exercise the powers of Police, the Hon'ble the Resident be requested to move His Excellency the Crown Representative to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law by the addition of the following as Section 192-A of the said Law:—

'192-A. The Resident may empower any Municipal Officer or servant or any class of Municipal Officers or servants to exercise the powers of a Police Officer.

(a) for the purposes of this law, or

(b) in respect of Sections 64, 65 and 65-A of the Bangalore Police Law, 1927."

(File No. 87 of 1940).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President, M. C.

18—7—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 14.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M. on Thursday, the 25th July 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	The Commissioner of Police.
Executive Engineer.	,, Residency Surgeon,
	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
	,, Inspector of Schools.

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	O. H. Brookes, Esq.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M, Shaik Dawood Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M R. Ry. N. Narayana Chetty Garu.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq , (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mahomed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachaliam Moodr, Avl.	
H. Battan Lal Esq	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 1 dated the 30th May 1940 in regard to the revision of the license fee charged for vegetables and salt-fish under paragraph 39 of the Bye-law No. 4, Chapter III

The President said that the only item on the agenda for the Special Meeting was the re-affirmation of their resolution No. 1 of the 30th May 1940 relating to the revision of the license fee for wholesale dealers in vegetable and salt-fish. The proposed amendment of para 39 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter III for this purpose had been published for objections, but no objections had been received. The resolution might, therefore, be confirmed.

The Municipal Commission confirmed the resolution accordingly.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution No 1, dated the 30th May 1940, in regard to the following revision of the license fee charged for vegetables and salt-fish under paragraph 39 of Bye-law No. 4, Chapter III, be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

Vegetables	...	Wholesale	...	Rs. 5 per annum.
Vegetables	...	Retail	..	Rs. 1 per annum.
Salt-fish	...	Wholesale	...	Rs. 5 per annum.
Salt-fish	....	Retail	...	Rs. 1 per annum.

(File No. 74 of 1940)

(Sd.) H. H. Carleston,

President, M. C.

19—8—

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CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 15.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M. on Thursday, the 25th July 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT	ABSENT.
The Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	The Commissioner of Police.
,, Executive Engineer	,, Residency Surgeon,
	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore
	,, Inspector of Schools

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	O. H. Brookes, Esq.
F. D. Mootham. Esq.	M, Shaik Dawood Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. R. Ry. N. Narayan Chetty Garu.
Dr J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq , (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mahomed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer. Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. D'Souza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 27th June 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 27th June 1940, for approval,

Resolution—(a) Confirmed,

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. The site for the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Davidoss & Co., recommended.

The President said that Messrs. Davidoss & Co., had offered to present 21 acres of their land in Binnamangala Village for the construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, but they had attached certain conditions to the gift, namely (1) that the Commission should guarantee a supply of sewage to the Company for their grass farm for a period of 25 years, the Company agreeing to install a pocket purifying plant at their own expense, and (2) that the Sanatorium should be named after the late Mr. Davidoss. The Standing Committee had recommended the offer so far as the supply of sewage was concerned. After careful consideration the Residency Surgeon and himself (the President) and after that the Standing Committee (by a majority) had all agreed that there would be no objection to it, so long as the purifying sewage disposal plant was installed by the Company. The idea was that the sewage disposal plant should be installed on the grass farm to the satisfaction of the Health Authorities and that Messrs. Davidoss & Co., should continue to pay the present fee that they were paying for the sewage water taken by them and that they should grow nothing

but grass. There was to be no vegetable or other cultivation on the farm adjoining the site of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. If all those conditions were fulfilled, there should be no objection to allowing the sewage water to their grass farm. As regards the naming of the Sanatorium, the President said that the matter would have to be left to the Government. Messrs. Davidoss & Co., could hardly expect to have the Sanatorium named in the way suggested by them in view of the conditions attached to their gift of the land. However, that was a small matter which could be left to the Government. The main point on which they might differ in opinion, was the question of guaranteeing a supply of sewage water to the Company for 25 years.

Mr, Mohamed Hanief wished to know what the opinion of the Military Authorities was in regard to this proposal. He understood that one of the reasons why the supply of sewage water was stopped recently was that the lands to which it was supplied adjoined Military lands and buildings and that the Military authorities complained against it, as it affected the health of the people living there. That was the fact which they should not lose sight of. The supply of sewage water was stopped purely from a health point of view, and it was surprising that they were now proposing to guarantee the supply of sewage water in that area. Mr. Md. Hanief then wished to know what it would cost the Commission if they decided to acquire the land in question, if that was the most suitable one for the purpose of constructing the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He had been told that the cost may be Rs. 6,000. Thirdly, Mr. Mohamed Hanief wished to know whether it would be in the interests of the patients at the Sanatorium if grass was allowed to grow on the land adjoining it. Before he proceeded further. Mr. Hanief wished to be enlightened on those points.

The President said that he was not aware of any objection from the Military with regard to that particular area of sewage irrigation, but in any case the Municipal Commission would have to consult them before the matter was settled. Personally, he did not think that there would be any objection from that quarter, because the Commission was hoping to have a sewage disposal scheme for the whole of the town In fact, at one time the Military were not disposed to have any sewage disposal scheme at all,

because of the spreading of mosquitos. In spite of that, however; the civil authorities were going on with the experiments for making arrangements for a sewage disposal scheme. What the Military were particular about was the stoppage of sewage irrigation in the vicinity of the British Military Hospital, but the piece of land in question was situated in Block III. They had stopped sewage irrigation in all blocks and had allowed the irrigation in question to continue because at present it was not objectionable neither did it breed mosquitos. The irrigation on the land of M/s. Davidoss & Co., was very carefully run, so that there was no objection at present. In fact it would not be objectionable at all with the inslallation of the pocket sewage disposal plant proposed to be provided there. Such was the view of the Resi dency Surgeon who had considered the matter thoroughly. The President did not think that the existence of the grass farm in the vicinity of the Sanatorium would cause any harm to the health of the patients in the Sanatorium. In any case, the farm was not exactly in the vicinity of the site allotted for the sanatorium but was at least half a mile away from it.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that the grass farm began about half a furlong from the edge of the compound demarcated for the site of the Sanatorium.

Continuing, the President said that in any case, there should be no objection. Col. Hance had considered that matter also and saw no objection in that direction. At that stage, the President said that Col. Hance was very sorry he could not be present at the meeting to deal with the matter under discussion. He was having a great deal of trouble with his foot and could hardly walk on it. He had, therefore, asked the President to apologise to the Commission for his absence. The President expressed his regret that Col. Hance's absence was enforced, and that he was not there to reassure their minds, but he assured them that the Health Authorities saw no objection to allowing the matter to proceed with a pocket sewage disposal scheme at the expense of Messrs. Davidoss and Co. under the direct supervision of the Municipal authorities. The third point raised by Mr. Hanief was the cost of acquisition of the proposed site. The President said that he did not know exactly what the value of the land was and it was inadvisable to express any opinion at this stage Mr. Bhagwandass (of M/s. Davidoss & Co) in his offer to give the land, estimated its value at Rs. 30,000, whereas he now heard that it was only worth about Rs 6,000. At any rate, it could not be worth more than Rs. 1,000 an acre and was probably

worth much less. The main point was that the land in question was the most suitable site which had been approved by the Tuberculosis Expert Dr. Frimodt Moller and that there seemed to be no other suitable site available. The Sanatorium had to be within the limits of the C. & M. Station if it was to be under their supervision.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was sorry he had to oppose the proposal. Of course the need for a Sanatorium in the C. & M. Station was an acknowledged fact and it was the wish of the whole Station as well as that of the Commission for a number of years, but to name the Institution after any particular individual was a matter to which he took strong objection. It should not be given effect to. It was a recognised fact that the people of Ulsoor had been objecting to sewage cultivation in the vicinity of Ulsoor and the proposed gift was the outcome of that objection. Another point was that though he had been on the Commission for a number of years, he could not remember how that particular concession of irrigating 65 acres of land for a nominal fee of Rs. 250 a year could have been shown to the Co., in question, when they were all aware that they charged at Rs 30 to Rs. 40 per acre for the supply of sewage for cultivation purposes, in other parts of the town. Of course, it was not the occasion for the Commission to go into the whole of that question now, but the point to be considered was whether they would be prepared to accept the 'conditional offer" of that particular individual, who in exchange for 21 acres of land which, according to the estimate of the Executive Engineer, was not worth more than about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per acre, demanded so much from the Commission. If the land was to be acquired, the speaker did not think the cost of acquisition would be more than Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000. It was very easy to acquire it if they required it for pubic health purposes. The Commission could well afford to pay that money if the Government did not come to their help, rather than accept it on conditions. If they acquired the land at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 and then charged the Co., in question at Rs. 40 per acre for irrigation of their 65 acres of land in the vicinity, they would get much more than Rs. 2,000 a year and in that way recover the amount they spent on the acquisition of the land in question. There were some members of the Commission present at the meeting who knew the history of the acquisition of Binnamangala Village by Messrs. Davidoss & Co. There were at present 4 cases pending in the Civil Court regarding

the high-handedness that the Company had adopted towards those poor villagers, so much so that their name was cursed in that locality.

At that stage, the President called Mr. Abdul Latheef to order and said that it was not fair to say anything detrimental to a person who was not there to answer the charges brought against him or to say anything in his defence. Mr. Abdul Latheef should confine his remarks to the proposition before the house.

Continuing, Mr Abdul Latheef said that he could not understand why the Executive wished to have the land as a 'gift". He asked if it was because they could not afford to acquire it or if it was because the Government was not coming to their aid. If the worst came to the worst, he said, they could agree to bear the whole expense out of their own funds. He wished to know if they were not in a position to spend Rs. 6,000 or even Rs. 8,000 on a scheme which would benefit the whole Station. The speaker said that he was sure the Commission would not think that he was trying to put obstacles in the way of the Executive, but it was on a matter of principle that he was objecting to the proposal. The Commission should be able to spend the amount and acquire the land. If they accepted the company's terms and granted them the monopoly of taking the sewage water for a period of 25 years, their hands would be tied for that time. It was true that the firm had agreed to install a purifying plant there, but even if the Commission decided to install the purifying plant themselves, it would not cost them more than about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 at the most. If they had the water to do as they liked with, the Commission could supply water at the maximum rate to the company in question as well as allow purified water to other people, There was no necessity for them to bind themselves to a monopoly of that kind. The company had already made enough money out of the Commission by irrigating the whole of the 65 acres of land at a mere nominal cost. The monopoly should not be granted and the concession allowed to them viz, irrigation of 65 acres of land at Rs, 250 a year, should be put a stop to. They should be charged at the same rate as the Commission charged the other people in other areas. Mr Abdul Latheef felt sure that when the Executive had heard all the facts, they would not grudge to be with the Commission in its views, even if it meant their

spending as much as Rs, 10,000 in order to acquire the land. As regards the supply of sewage, the agitation was started with the stoppage of sewage water to Blocks I and II, so that if the Commission did not do the same with Block III, the people would think that they were showing preferential treatment in one case when they were just as good taxpayers in the other Blocks. Continuing, the speaker said that with all due respects to the President and Col. Hance, he wanted that the reputation of the Commission and the Station at large should be upheld by the Commission by refusing the so-called "gift" and deciding to acquire the land. They could easily make out a good case for acquisition within a month at the most, The small delay would certainly not hinder their work and if the Government refused to help them with the cost of acquisition, they could consider the question of financing the scheme out of their surplus revenue. They could, at the same time, install the purifying plant and supply sewage water to the agriculturists at Rs. 40 an acre and to the Company in question at the same rate.

The President wished to know if Mr, Abdul Latheef wished to move an amendment to the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Mr. D'Souza pointed out that the question to be considered was whether they should accept the "gift" or not.

The President explained that if they rejected the Standing Committee's recommendation, he should like somebody to put up an alternative suggestion, because they should not delay the matter more than it need be.

Mr. Abdul Latheef said that the President could put the Standing Committee's recommendation before the house and if it was rejected, the matter would be open for putting in fresh proposals in which case he would move a proposal. Until that was done, he did not think another proposal would be in order.

The President then wished to know if there was any further discussion on the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Speaking in favour of the Standing Committee's recommendation, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had heard all that Mr. Abdul Latheef had said about the proposition before them. Mr. Latheef's

statements regarding the way in which Mr. Davidoss had acquired the property and his unpopularity in the neighbourhood and so on were irrelevant to the subject under discussion. He looked at it in this way. Somebody had a particular piece of land and the Commission wanted that land. There was no difference of opinion as to their desire to have that particular land and that land only. The Medical Expert appointed by the Government had inspected the Station and had expressed himself in favour of that particular piece of land. He had gone over various plots of land and had chosen that spot as being the most suitable from the medical point of view for the location of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Being the Expert, the Commission chose to believe him and it stood to reason that they should be guided by him and so the Standing Committee had made their recommendation. They could not dispute the fact that they could not get what they wanted without the conditions imposed by the owners of the land. But they had decided to insist upon the Company installing at their cost a pocket sewage disposal scheme on their land, which would eliminate the bad effects of the sewage irrigation. Such a concession would be shown to other ratepayers in Ulsoor if they were willing to contribute the capital for the extension of the scheme. His argument was that the land was considered suitable by the Government Medical Expert. There was no use then to go round looking for another site, because the expert had already done that. So they had to proceed on the footing that that site was the most suitable one for their purpose. Like the President, he too regretted the fact that Col. Hance could not be present at the meeting to reassure them. On one point they were all agreed and that was that the crude sewage irrigation must stop, if not immediately, then at some near future date, earlier than later. His friend, Mr. Md. Hanief had wanted certain information and the speaker said he would like to supply the same for the benefit of the house. They would remember that when the executive brought forward the proposition to stop sewage irrigation, the resolution recorded on it did not affect the land owned by Mr. Davidoss but by others, because the whole area was divided into several blocks, some of which were adjacent to the British Military Hospital and the type of irrigation adopted by those people was so very crude that the water stagnated. At the next meeting of the Commission, they had found fault with the resolution recorded and got it corrected so as to include the land belonging to Messrs. Davidoss & Co. Subsequently, they

had gone and inspected the land of Messrs. Davidoss & Co. for more than 6 hours and had found that the irrigation that was carried on in their land was done in a clean and inoffensive manner. The Health Officer had also pointed out that stoppage of all sewage irrigation all at once without a proper disposal scheme would do no good. Consequently, the Commission had later decided to authorise the President to stop sewage irrigation in all cases in which he considered it objectionable. That was how sewage water came to be continued to the land belonging to Messrs. Davidoss & Co.: There was a large scheme under consideration to join with the Durbar in the installation of a Joint Sewage Disposal Scheme, which would cost some four lakhs of rupees. The idea was to purify the sewage water and run it through pipes to various areas for land irrigation. If they adopted the proposal of a pocket disposal scheme, they would have gone a long way towards stopping crude sewage irrigation in that area. As regards the land itself, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they could very well get it free of cost. The Company in question owned the land and they (M. C.) wanted it. The owners had attached certain terms to the offer and it was up to the Commission to see whether the acceptance of the offer would be profitable or unprofitable to them. An allegation had been made that the firm has had preferential treatment in the matter of the charge for sewage water. Of that question he knew nothing, but if they accepted the matter of the pocket disposal scheme being installed by the firm, they would be in a position to raise the cost of the sewage water supplied to them and at the same time remove the dangers of using crude sewage. As far as acquisition was concerned, there were objections. To begin with, the construction of the Sanatorium was an urgent matter. They had been thinking of it for many years and to look at that business from that point of view was not to look at it with a human eye but with an inhuman eye. They had so many aspirations and when an opportunity came along, a man rushed to seize it and make the best use of it. The Commission had pious hopes to relieve distress caused through Tuberculosis in the Station, but had no money and had no incentive. Now it happened that both were forthcoming and delay was inhuman. They had the facilities and to delay further was to turn a very hard heart towards the scheme. Many of them did not realise the dangers of the disease and the suffering it caused the people. Secondly, when a man came to them with

an offer which involved no loss or expense to them, and when they were not losing anything by accepting the gift, the speaker did not see why the Commission should be asked to spend that large amount of money on acquiring the land. If they installed the purifying plant and supplied water to all those people, then they would be able to raise their charges and reap the profits. Messrs. Davidoss & Co., required water for irrigation purposes, for which they proposed installing the plant and they were willing to give 21 acres of land free of charge for that privilege, If they did not accept the offer, the speaker wished to know where else the Commission would be able to secure land under the same ideal conditions Then, if they rejected the offer, Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if they would be in a position to install a pocket disposal scheme of their own at their own expense, which scheme would naturally have to be a much bigger one in order to enable them to supply sewage water to other agriculturists as well. That would cost them a great deal of money He wished to know if the Commission were prepared to install such a plant. When the Executive Engineer was asked to estimate the cost of such a sewage disposal plant, he said that it would cost about Rs. 20,000 at least. Then it had also been stated that if the Commission had a plant of their own, they would be in a position to charge any rate they liked for supplying sewage water to agriculturists. Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if the people would be willing to pay whatever they were asked to without reason. But apart from that consideration, the Commission had to remember that the acquisition of land and the installation of the pocket disposal scheme would take some time It was too big a scheme for them to undertake They were not in a position to invest large sums of money at the moment and as they had an offer of the installation of a plant at no expense to themselves, they might as well accept the offer. They were not going to lose anything by it, but, on the other hand they would gain something in the shape of 21 acres of land ideally situated for their needs. It was merely a bargain and taking everything into consideration it would be most profitable for the Commission to fall in with the offer If they decided to acquire the land, the speaker wished to know if they thought it so easy to get the money for the purpose. Of course the value of the land was at present a matter for conjecture, for while somebody said it would cost them Rs. 6,000, another person said it would cost them Rs. 30,000 and so on. Since they were offered the land free

of charge, it would not be right on their part to reject the offer and resolved to throw away a large sum of money which would be so helpful in the execution of other plans and schemes for the benefit of the people of the Station. It would be a waste of money, which they could definitely not afford. Those were the arguments in favour of their accepting the offer placed before them by the Company. As regards the naming of the Institution, there was no necessity to allow that point to bother them. Mr. Bhagwandas seemed to be under a misapprehension in that respect. He did not seem to think that the people had a voice in it and that it required the approval of the Municipal Commission as well as the Government. There was, therefore, nothing to worry about in that respect at the moment. Once they got the Company in question to install the Pocket Sewage Disposal Plant at their own cost, the Commission could revise their charges for the supply of sewage water and make them pay at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 an acre as other agriculturists did. Apart from anything else, the alteration in the conditions obtaining there would serve to remedy a defect which had been raised by his friend Mr. Abdul Latheef. Of course, just as there was jealousy in everything else, there was jealousy in trade too and that was the reason for the people who could not obtain sewage water making statements against those who had that privilege, but it was no concern of the Commission's. They merely had to consider the bargain whether it was a good bargain and whether it would be profitable to them to accept it. In the speaker's opinion, it was most profitable and might be accepted.

Speaking against the recommendation of the Standing Committee, Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that while it was a recognised fact that the Station should have its own Tuberculosis Sanatorium, a matter which had been agitated about for a very long time past, the Commission should not try to get land for the purpose by losing something of its rights attaching to the supply of sewage water. Of course, they all believed that the site chosen by the Residency Surgeon and the Government Medical Expert was ideally suitable, but the only question was whether they should accept the offer of Messrs. Davidoss & Co., with its various conditions intended to bind the Municipal Commission or not. Under those conditions, the proposed "gift" was no longer a gift. If the owners had been actuated by a sincere desire to do good to the people of the Station, they would never have laid down any conditions at all. As it was,

there had been of late a great deal of agitation over the stoppage of sewage water in other areas and its continuance to the Company in question. It would not therefore be a wise thing for the Commission to bind itself down to any guarantee Mr. Sundaram Iyer made a statement that everybody looked out for opportunities to grasp and that now that an opportunity had offered itself to the Commission, they should proceed to grasp it and make the best use of it One of his friend's arguments against the acquisition of the land was that it would take a long time, but that was not so. If the Officer dealing with the acquisition went about things at once, the whole matter could be disposed of very easily within 15 days or one month at the most. A second argument put forward by his friend was that they would have to spend a lot of money on the land and on the sewage disposal scheme Mr. Mahmood Shariff observed that as a matter of fact the Commission were not yet bankrupt and could easily afford to give Rs 6.000 for the acquisition. He was certainly against the acceptance of the offer in question, under the conditions laid down by the owners.

Speaking against the recommendation of the Standing Commiltee, Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that as he sat listening to the several speakers he wondered how it happened that the Commission did not stand up and maintain its self-respect. Probably, that was the first time that the question of the acceptance of a "gift" with conditions imposed was being discussed on the floor of the house. In his opinion, the Commission should have rejected the offer in toto as soon as it was made, when they saw what the conditions were. That was his main objection to the offer in question. In the second place, the question of sewage disposal was one which required very thorough examination. It was a question which had been engaging the attention of the Commission and the Military for sometime past and up to that date they had not come to a satisfactory solution of the problem. The fact was that for some years now, Messrs. Davidoss and Co., had been attempting in various ways to get exactly what they wanted. Unfortunately for them, however, the Commission turned down all their proposals and refused to concede their demands. Now, with the question of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, a golden opportunity had presented itself to them, for the very thing which they tried to get independently, they now thought to get by proclaiming themselves the generous donors of land for the public benefit. Mr. Mahomed Hanief asked the Commission to be

wary of that offer, for by it the Commission were being side-tracked. Looking at it from the right perspective, he wished to know if the Commission were really led to think it was a "gift". His friend Mr. Sundaram Iyer admitted in his arguments that it was by no means a "gift." It was merely a bargain—and that was the correct word to use for the offer. It was a splendid opportunity for Messrs. Davidoss & Co., to grasp and they were about to take it, but, Mr. Md. Hanief wished to know, if the Commission were content to be a party to such a bargain. If Messrs. Davidoss & Co,. had really had the interests of the people of the Station at heart, as Mr. Sundaram Iyer seemed to feel they had, it was up to them to give the land without a single condition. Not only were there conditions attached to the gift but those conditions were humiliating to the Commission. Mr. Mahomed Haniet appealed to the members to reject the proposal to accept the so-called "gift" of land. They did not want any gifts of that kind. There had been a hue and cry from the people of Ulsoor urging that sewage irrigation should be stopped and stopped urgently. When the interests of the health of the people were concerned, he wished to know if the Commission were willing to be a party to a bargain for the sake of Rs. 6,000. That was a state of affairs which should not be allowed to continue. They were attempting to establish a Sanatorium and from the health point of view the Commission should stop all sewage irrigation in that locality. Were they going to destroy both those objects by allowing sewage irrigation to continue there? His friend Mr. Sundaram Iyer observed that the construction of the Sanatorium was an urgent matter. The speaker was perfectly aware of the urgency of the case, but he had to draw their attention to the health of the locality. The Company it was said, had laid down pipes etc. in order to obviate the dangers of sewage irrigation and were now agreeable to install a pocket sewage disposal plant, but they would at the same time benefit themselves by it in more ways than one. Before they decided anything, Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that it would be better to see what it would cost them if they decided to acquire the land. Expert medical opinion was in favour of that land and that land only. If that was not so, then he could not be an expert, but on the other hand, the speaker wished to know if the gentleman in question had gone round the limits of the Station and seen other plots. Had he inspected the whole of the land comprising the glorious tract called the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore? The speaker had his doubts.

What probably happened was that some land was shown to him by the Health Authorities of the Station. It was all right and he said "Yes, the land will be suitable." There were so many plots of land available in the town which they could acquire. That being so, why should the Commission become obligated to a firm who were not willing to make a free gift of their land to them? The firm in question wanted to make a bargain, but the Commission should scorn to become a party to any such bargain. In the third place, they would all remember that the Commssion had passed a resolution regarding the stoppage of sewage irrigation. Mr. Mohamed Hanief thought he was correct in saying that that resolution held good but it seemed to him that there were some palliatives being suggested to the resolution already passed. If they wished to do things properly, they should stop sewage irrigation altogether and install their own plant for sewage disposal. Of course, it would cost them thousands of rupees, may be lakhs, but every scheme of health naturally cost a great deal of money. There was no doubt about it, but every proposal put to them had to have arguments for and against it. If his friend Mr. Sundaram Iyer had felt that the Standing Committee's recommendation was not in order, he would have argued otherwise and made out a case against its acceptance. Mr. Hanief concluded that they as a public institution did not intend to accept any gifts from anybody, when it was hampered by conditions. If no other land was available, they would take steps to acquire the land and not accept it on conditions. For those reasons, he strongly urged the rejection of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Mr. D'Souza agreed that he certainly liked receiving "gifts", but not gifts that had conditions attached to them. If Messrs. Davidoss & Co. really wanted to benefit the people of the Station, they should have come forward and given the Municipal Commission the land unconditionally, to do what they liked with it, and not attach conditions to it and complicate matters. That made all the difference. Another point was that it would not be fair on the part of the Municipal Commission to bind themselves as well as those others who would come hereafter for a period of 25 years. As the Station expanded, the sewage water available would naturally be increased, or it may decrease if the Station failed to expand. Many things might happen, but for a period of 25 years the Municipal Commission would be bound to supply sewage water to

the Company in question. It was not right that they should bind themselves down to that extent. But, whatever might be the other conditions of the gift, the speaker did not like that one condition at all. As far as the naming of the Sanatorium was concerned, that was a minor point. So long as it did the work of a Sanatorium as far as the health of the people suffering from that dread disease was concerned, it did not matter how it was named. His main objection was that the Commission should not and could not bind themselves down for 25 years and allow Messrs. Davidoss & Co., to take sewage water for such a long period.

Mr. Narasiah said that now that the Commission had stopped the supply of sewage water to some of the private land-owners in that locality, their lands were rendered useless. All those lands which were in close proximity to Ulsoor and abutted on the grass farm of Messrs. Davidoss & Co., were now being converted into building sites, because they could not be utilized for the cultivation of vegetables, etc. The question that arose now was whether the Commission would accord sanction to those sites which lay on the verge of a sewage farm. That was an additional difficulty which was a matter for concern before they could approve of the scheme to allow Messrs. Davidoss & Co., the sewage monopoly for 25 years. The speaker urged them to consider that matter extra carefully before deciding anything. Then another question was that of relegating the power of taking sewage for irrigation purposes to private individuals. The speaker wished to know if it would be correct procedure on the part of a public body to relegate any power vested in them to private individuals. For the rest, they must all have read his note on the subject in the file and knew his opinion on it.

Mr. Thangiah said that the offer was by no means a free gift but a bargain, and as a public body the Commission should not encourage such bargains. If the owners of the land in question were not prepared to give it to the Municipality unconditionally, considering the purpose for which it was required, then the offer should be thrown out and the land acquired at Municipal cost or some other site should be selected for their requirements People who really had the intention of donating gifts for public health or charitable purposes, should give them without stipulating conditions. Once a condition was attached, it was no longer a "gift" but a bargain, which should not be encouraged.

Mr. Isaac remarked that he had heard some of his friends say that the land in question was chosen for the construction of the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium because it was shown to the Medical Expert who had said "Yes" straight away, implying that due consideration had not been given to the matter. On the other hand, he understood from Col. Hance that he together with the Collector and Dr. Frimodt Moller, the Government Medical Expert on Tuberculosis, had inspected several places in and around the Station and while many were rejected altogether, the site in question was considered ideal for their purposes. Then again, if the sewage disposal plant was installed in that place, it would not affect the health of the locality at all, If the question of health was at stake in any way, the Health Authorities would have been the first to reject the scheme, but Col. Hance himself had reassured them that if the Pocket Disposal Scheme was given effect to, the health of the locality would not suffer at all, Mr. Isaac wished to know if the 25 years' guarantee involved the giving of monopoly to one individual to take all the sewage available in that area. He did not think so. If a portion of the sewage was given, they would still have sewage to purify by their own sewage disposal scheme and if other landowners required purified sewage water for irrigation purposes, they could give it to them. There was only one objection in his opinion and that was to the word "gift," for it was not a free gift. That word should be taken away. The question of naming the institution after Mr. Davidoss should not also be considered,

The President observed that the matter seemed to have been thoroughly discussed, but he would like to say at the outset that he had in the first instance approached Mr. Bhagwandas of Messrs. Davidoss & Co., to give the land free of cost and unconditionally and suggested that he might do so in memory of his late brother. He decided to think over the matter and when he sent his reply, the conditions in question were attached to the offer to give the land "free of cost." The President said that he too would have appreciated very much an unconditional gift and that, in fact, was what he tried to make Mr. Bhagwandas agree to at first, but without success. He might say that Col. Hance himself was also against the idea of continuing sewage supply to the Company's lands adjoining the selected site, because the Health Authorities were most anxious to have a proper disposal of the sewage in the town. After inspecting the land, however, it was discovered that it was only a grass farm

and seeing how well it was maintained and that the owner was ready to install a pocket sewage disposal scheme. Col. Hance thought that there would be no harm in guaranteeing a supply of sewage to the grass farm in question for the 25 year period. Of course, the President pointed out that they could always lay down their own conditions as to their requirements being carried out and in default of this they would always be at liberty to stop sewage supply. What he actually contemplated was an actual deed of gift made out by Messrs. Davidoss & Co. in respect of the land and a separate agreement executed by which the Municipal Commission would guarantee to supply sewage to the Company's farm for a period of 25 years, subject to conditions which the Commission would lay down and also subject to the supervision by the Municipal Health Authorities He added that the Municipal Authorities were pushing forward with a sewage disposal scheme for the whole town but how long that would take they did not quite know, but until then they would have the problem of disposing of about 130,000 gallons of sewage every day—the quantity that woul be taken by the grass farm in question which under present conditions would be difficult. The other question was the odour of the sewage water which would be removed by a proper disposal plant. All those things taken into consideration, they might agree to accept the offer and then lay down counter conditions as regards the supply of sewage. The Commission need have no apprehensions about their acceptance of the land subject to the conditions proposed. If, however, the Commission felt that it should not commit itself to such a guarantee, then the President said that he would be glad if they would give him due authority to acquire the selected site. If they were prepared to do that, the question of conditions would not arise.

Mr. D'Souza wished to know if, in case the Commission rejected the offer of Messrs. Davidoss & Co., as it stood, it would be possible to get the Company to give them the land without conditions at all.

The President explained that he had endeavoured to attain that object but without success. He did not know whether an appeal from the Municipal Commission itself would have the desired effect or not. As regards the suitability of the site in question, there was no doubt that it was the most suitable site obtainable within the limits of the Station. For the purpose of a Sanatorium, one had

to have a place that was somewhat removed from the town, on a fairly high level and in all those ways the Binnamangala site was ideally situated. They need have no qualms on the subject of the site because the Medical Experts had recommended it. Of course, as far as the name was concered, they could leave the subject out for the present. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to accept the offer of Messrs. Davidoss & Co., to the meeting and it was rejected

The President said that as the Municipal Commission had not accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation, the matter was before the Commission for any alternative proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef moved the following proposal :—

> "that the land in Binnamangala to the extent of 21 acres be acquired and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium be built. The cost of the said acquisition to be met out of surplus account."

Mr. Mohamed Hanief seconded the proposal.

The President read out Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposal and invited remarks from the members

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he agreed with Mr. D'Souza that they should be given an opportunity to ask Messrs. Davidoss & Co., if they would make an unconditional gift of the site in question since the Municipal Commission did not feel inclined to accept it on any conditions. It might just happen that their (the Campany's) philanthropic spirit might have undergone a change for the better and they might be disposed to part with the land unconditionally. In fact, all public bodies worked on that principle, They might give the firm an opportunity to make an unconditional free gift to the Municipal Commission. He then moved the following amendment :—

> "that Mr. Latheef's proposal be deferred till the next meeting of the Commission and that the Commission try to get the land without conditions from Messrs. Davidoss & Co.

Mr. W. Ekambaram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Abdul Latheef remarked that Mr. Sundaram Iyer was right in that respect, as it might be possible to get the firm to make a free and unconditional gift of the land. They knew the difficulties under which the Commission laboured, and might be convinced that a free gift could be made. If they passed the proposal to acquire the land straight away, Messrs. Davidoss & Co., might be constrained to say, "well, we will get something for the land," and the urge on their part to give the land as a free gift might die away A month's delay would not make any difference—on the other hand. the natural human feeling might come to the surface and make the Company resolve to give the land unconditionally.

Mr. Ekambaram agreed with the proposal to give Messrs. Davidoss & Co,, a chance to make an unconditional gift of the land to the Commission. When he saw that the Municipal Commission were not to be moved by their conditional offer, they might be disposed to give it free of conditions. It was a chance which should not be lost at that stage.

Mr. Narasiah said that since the matter was urgent. instead of resolving to defer the matter, they might resolve that failing to get an unconditional gift of the land, they should proceed to acquire it by putting acquisition proceedings into motion, so that if they got a negative reply from Messrs. Davidoss & Co., they need not delay the matter any longer.

Mr. Isaac agreed with Mr. Narasiah's suggestion.

The President said that he now had two proposals before the house—one from Mr. Abdul Latheef to acquire the land and the other from Mr. Sundaram Iyer to defer the proposal. Continuing, the President said that even if they decided to acquire the land, it would still be open to Messrs. Davidoss & Co., to come forward and let the Commission have the land free of cost. He would rather the question was settled one way or the other as quickly as possible, and that he be authorised to go on with the acquisition in case an unconditional gift was not forthcoming, because acquisition proceedings would take some time. He therefore did not like the idea of deferring the matter.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that it did not look nice if they passed the resolution to acquire the land and then approach the firm to give the land free of cost without conditions. On the other hand, if they left the matter open, some of the Commissioners could approach the firm to make an unconditional free gift of it. That would look much better instead of passing a resolution to acquire first, as much as to say, "We are going to take the land from you anyhow, so you might as well give it to us free of cost and unconditionally."

The President said that in future the Commission could not be expected to treat Messrs. Davidoss & Co., so generously in the matter of sewage irrigation. He put Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amend ment to the meeting and it was rejected.

Continuing, the President said that he would communicate the Commission's views in the matter to Mr. Bhagawandoss of Messrs. Davidoss & Co. If there had been an unconditional gift of the land-he was sure that nobody would have objected to the Sanatorium being named after the late Mr. Davidoss, as desired by the Company. He then put Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No 72 of 1940).

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3. Letter dated the 2nd July 1940 from the Residency Surgeon asking the Commission to bear 1/4th of the cost of the steam disinfector to be purchased for the use of the Government Isolation Hospital.

Recommended to be met from Surplus Account but to point out that this is a charge to be met by Government and that the Public Health Grant is fully budgetted for and should be increased by a similar grant.

The President said that in its resolution No. 6 of the 30th July 1926, the Commission agreed to pay 1/4th of the recurring charges of the new Isolation Hospital and, accordingly, provision

was being made every year for a sum of Rs. 7,100 (the average for the last five years) to meet those charges. The Commission were not bound to pay any part of the "Capital" charges incurred on the Hospital in question. The present proposal to purchase a Steam Disinfector of bed linen etc., at the Hospital was a necessary one, but it was a capital charge. The 1/4th share of the Commission would be about Rs. 1,450 and the Standing Committee who considered the question had recommended that that expenditure be met from the Surplus Account, but stated that they should point out that that was a charge which should be met by Government and that the Public Health Grant was fully budgetted for and should be increased by a similar grant. On a previous occasion, they had had to meet 1/4th of the cost of an ambulance car, but as the Public Health Grant was then half a lakh, it was met from that source. Since then, the Grant had been cut down to Rs. 36,000 only so that no balance was available for any surplus expenditure.

Mr. Narasiah said that he agreed that the money should be paid by the Municipal Commission only if they had money available from the Grant which they received from Government. In the case of the ambulance car when the Commission had said that it was not liable to pay the 1/4th share, the expenditure being a capital charge, the Residency had directed them to pay their 1/4th share out of the Grant. Of course, at that time they had had the money available from the Grant, so the amount was paid. Now, however, they had nothing left from the Public Health Grant which had been reduced to Rs. 36,000 so that by rights they should not bear any part of the cost at all. They should make that point clear and say that in view of the fact that their grant was cut down, they had no funds to meet the 1/4th share claimed from them.

The President explained that it was rather an urgent matter because it was most essential that in a town such as theirs, the Isolation Hospital which dealt with numerous cases of infectious and contagious diseases, should be provided with the steam disinfector' instead of adopting the present process of soaking the infected articles in disinfectant and then sending them to the dhoby, which besides being unsatisfactory, destroyed the articles sooner than would be the case otherwise. He then read the letter on the subject received from the Residency Surgeon, explaining the urgency

and necessity for the steam disinfector. Besides, the President said, prices were likely to go up and such articles might not be procurable later on. He would, therefore, suggest that they should agree with the Standing Committee since the matter was urgent but press for an equivalent amount to be added to their Health Grant in their next budget He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved :—

1 That sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 1,450, being 1/4th of the cost of a Steam Disinfector proposed to be purchased for the Government Isolation Hospital. Cost to be met from the surplus account.

2 That it be pointed out to the Government that this is a charge to be met by them and that the Public Health Grant given to the commission is fully budgetted for and should be increased by a similar grant.

(File No. 165 of 1922).

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4. Mr. Abdul Latheef's proposal to amend the Election Rules.

Recommended that a special sub-committee of 6 be appointed to examine and suggest necessary revision of election rules : —

Vice-President.

Mr. Narasiah.

Mr. Abdul Latheef.

Mr. Mohammed Hanief.

Mr. O. H Brookes.

S. Sundaram Iyer.

(Secretary, Municipal Commission).

Mr. Abdul Latheef proposed the addition of the name of Mr. J. Issac and Mr. C. R Nagappa seconded it. The Commission accepted the proposal.

Resolved that a Special Sub-Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to examine, and suggest necessary revision of, Election Rules:—

Vice-President.

Mr. H. S. Narasiah.

Mr. M Abdul Latheef

Mr Mohamed Hanief.

Mr. O. H. Brookes.

Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer.

Mr. J. Isaac.

(Secretary, Municipal Commission, to be Convenor).

(File No. 106 of 1939).

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5. Revision of pay of future entrants of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in consonance with the rates adopted by the Local Government.

Recommended for future entrants (excluding present probationer).

Resolved that the scale of pay of future entrants of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Municipal service, excluding present probationer, be fixed at Rs 65-7½/2—110-15/2 - 170.

(File No. 104 of 1940).

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6. Consideration of the question of granting an allowance to the Maternity Staff of the Health Department to cover expenditure incurred on account of transfer from one Circle to another,

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of the following transfer allowances to the Maternity Staff ;—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Lady Health Visitors	...	6	0	0
Midwives 1st Grade	...	4	0	0
Midwives 2nd and 3rd Grade		3	0	0

Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for Contingencies under "Maternity and Child Welfare-Purchase of provisions. etc."

(File No. 105 of 1940).

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7. Consideration of the question of charging hire at 8 annas per meter per month in respect of 1" to 3" meters.

Recommended.

Resolved that a hire of 8 annas per water meter per month be charged in respect of 1" to 3" meters installed by the Municipal Commission.

(File No. 106 of 1940.)

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8. Application from the Secretary, Hindu Balika Patasala, for a grant of land for a games field.

Recommended on condition it is used for a playground.

Resolved that the Municipal land adjoining the North compound wall of the block of buildings of the "Hindu Balika Patasala" be granted free of cost to the authorities of the institution on condition that the land is used for a playground.

(File No. 107 of 1940.)

9. Consideration of the question of forming a new road from the bridge on the main sewer to Appareddypollyam.

Recommended.

Resolved that the formation of a new road from the bridge on the main sewer to Appareddypollyam, be approved. The estimated cost, viz , Rs. 3,408 to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 143 of 1938.)

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10 Approval to the payment of the excess compensation amounting to Rs. 115-2-3 over the sum of Rs. 219-4-6 already sanctioned by the Municipal Commission in their resolution No. 10 dated the 25th January 1940 for acquiring land for constructing a drain from 'G' No. 8 Street to the main sewer.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 115 2-3, being the excess over the sum of Rs. 219-4-6 already sanctioned by the Municipal Commission in their resolution No. 10 dated the 25th January 1940, in respect of the acquisition of land for constructing a drain from 'G' No. 8 Street to the main sewer. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for construction of drains

(File No. 79 of 1939.)

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11. Sanction to the purchase of stationery articles for the use of various departments of the Municipality for the 2nd quarter of 1940—41.

Recommended acceptance of the quotations of Messrs. M. A. Salam Abdul Majeed & Co., the action of the President in ordering supplies from this firm being approved.

Resolved that the quotations of Messrs. M. A. Salam Abdul Majeed & Co., for the supply of stationery articles for the 2nd quarter

ending 30th September 1940, be accepted, the action of the President in ordering supplies from this firm being approved.

(File No. No. 216 of 1920).

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12. Consideration of the question of providing flush-out latrine in premises No. 14, Wood Street and recovering the cost from the owner in monthly instalments.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 205 for providing flush out latrine in premises No. 14, Wood Street. be sanctioned, the cost being recovered from the owner of the premises Miss M. A. Bride in monthly instalments of Rs. 5 each.

(File No. 108 of 1940.)

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13 Sanction to the payment of Rs. 184-15-0 to G. Rathnam, late Mutsaddy, Town Duty Department, being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 184-15-0 to G. Rathnam, late Mutsaddy, Town Duty Department being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

(File No, 109 of 1940).

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14. Estimate of Rs. 1.300 for laying 7" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Dharmaraja Koil Street from Narayana Pillay Street to the existing manhole in the main channel at Armstrong Road, as indicated in the plan in the file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,300 for laying 7" in diameter stoneware pipe sewer along Dharmaraja Koil Street from Narayana Pillay Street to the existing manhole in the main channel at Armstrong Road, as indicated in the plan in the file, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for the ' Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 110 of 1940)

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15. Estimate of Rs. 567 for laying 6" in diameter stoneware pipe drain along Robertson and Stephens Roads from the existing manhole at the junction of Robertson and Wheeler Roads to connect the sewer of the lay-out in plot No. 2, Coles Road, as indicated in the plan in the file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 567 for laying 6" in diameter stoneware pipe drain along Robertson and Stephens Roads from the existing manhole at the junction of Robertson and Wheeler Roads to connect the sewer of the lay-out in plot No. 2, Coles Road, as indicated in the plan in the file, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for the "Sewage Scheme."

(File No. 110 of 1940.)

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16. Estimate of Rs. 763 for repairing, white and colour-washing the exterior of the model houses in Murphy Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 763 for repairing, white and colour-washing the exterior of the model houses in Murphy Town be sanctioned. Cost to be met from "Rent from Settlements Account."

(File No. 110 of 1940.)

17. Estimate of Rs. 1,018 for excavating pits and providing 90 tree guards of standard design for avenue trees in Cooke Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,018 for excavating pits and providing 90 tree guards of standard design for avenue trees in Cooke Town be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account

(File No 110 of 1940)

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18 Forty-five estimates amounting to Rs. 30,252 for premixed macadam dressing, metalling and texaco emulsion dressing, surfacing and re-surfacing with texaco emulsion to roads in the Station during the years 1940—41.

Recommended.

Resolved that the 45 estimates amounting to Rs. 30,252 for premixed macadam dressing, metalling and texaco emulsion dressing, surfacing and re-surfacing with texaco emulsion to roads in the Station during the year 1940—41, be sanctioned.

(File No. 75 of 1940).

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19. Periodical returns for June 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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20. Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of the Revenue Department for April and May 1940 and the Accounts for June 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution – Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

21. Tenders received for constructing another block of 16 'D' type, 24 'E' type and 24 'F' type houses with necessary roads culverts and underground drainage connections at Williams Town.

Govindappa's tender recommended (by majority).

The President said that 4 tenders had been received, but as they had been received late, it was not possible to circulate them. He then read out the names of the tenderers and the rates tendered by them. The lowest tender was that of Mr. J. Govindappa at 10¼ per cent below estimate rates, but he had added a condition that water for construction purposes should be supplied by the Commission free of cost in case no water was available from the pond in the vicinity. The next lower tender was that of Mr. Chowriappa at 10 per cent below estimate rates but without any conditions He was the contractor who had undertaken the construction of the first instalment of model houses in Williams Town. The 3rd and 4th tenders need not be considered. The decision, therefore, lay between Mr. J. Govindappa and Mr. Chowriappa. The amount which the Commission estimated to save by the acceptance of the former tender would be lost by the supply of water which he wanted free of charge. In that case, the tender of the latter contrator would be the lower. The office had written to Mr. Govindappa asking him to let them know exactly what he required as regards water supply and he had replied saying that he wanted the Municipality to lay a pipe line and that he would pay for the water consumed etc., so that the condition which he had attached to his original tender had been withdrawn. The Municipality would have to meet the actual cost of the pipe line and meter, but that would not be considered an additional cost to them because they would have to provide that in any case later on. If Mr. J. Govindappa agreed to pay for all the water he used for construction purposes, then his would be the lower tender. The Standing Committee who considered the tenders had recommended the acceptance of Mr. Govindappa's tender by a majority, but had asked him (the President) to address him for an exact statement of his requirements as regards water, which he had done. The President then read out the reply received from Mr. Govindappa.

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that when they considered the matter, the Standing Committee was divided in its opinion. It had been suggested that Mr. Govindappa should be asked as to what his requirements were as regards the water supply. The fact was that according to the tenders before them, that of Mr. Chowriappa was the lower, because he did not ask for a free supply of water. He did not think that it was correct procedure on the part of the office to write and ask Mr. Govindappa what he required, upon which he had undoubtedly got an idea as to how matters stood and immediately revised his tender. According to the original tenders, that of Mr. Chowriappa was the lowest because the tender of Mr. Govindappa, although ¼ per cent lower, was not actually so on account of the condition as regards free supply of water for construction purposes. The work which had been carried out by Mr. Chowriappa in Williams Town and in Robertson Road was most satisfactory. He had always been a very good and conscientious contractor, so that it was not fair to give the other man an idea as to how matters stood by entering into correspondence with him and allowing him to revise his tender in any way. If Mr. Chowriappa had been given such an opportunity, he too might have said he would do the work at a lower rate than that tendered by him originally, and so on. If the Executive Engineer was satisfied with Mr. Chowriappa's work and the President also had no fault to find with it, Mr. Latheef failed to see how any other tender could be accepted. He wished to know what the views of the Executive Engineer on the matter were, because he was the man who had direct dealings with the building contractors. Unless the Executive Engineer said that Mr. Chowriappa's work was not satisfactory, the tender of the other man should not be considered.

Mr. Thangiah said that he too did not think it was fair for the Municipal Commission to allow any contractor to revise his tender once it had been submitted to the office. If the Executive Engineer was satisfied with the work of the first man, who had not had a chance to revise his tender and which was the lowest after considering the cost of water, his tender should be accepted. The other should not be considered.

Mr. Narasiah said that Contractor Govindappa had not actually revised his tender. Mr. Chowriappa depended for water on the neighbouring pond but the other man wanted filtered water.

When the office wrote asking him what his exact requirements were, he replied to say that he wanted a pipe line but that he would pay for the water consumed in his business. There was no actual revision of the estimate figures. According to his tender, the work would be completed within 7 months, whereas Chowriappa said that he would take 8 months. That meant that if Govindappa completed construction within 7 months, they would be receiving one month's rent for each house, which would be to their advantage. Besides, his tender rate was less by ¼ per cent which, in such a large contract, might come to about Rs. 1,000 perhaps. Taking all those things into account, they should agree to accept the lowest tender which was that of Mr. Govindappa.

The Executive Engineer on being asked to give his views on the work carried out by Mr. Chowriappa, said that he had absolutely nothing to find fault with it. He had always given satisfaction, not only in the construction of model houses in Williams Town, but throughout the time he had worked for the Municipality. He had had no trouble at all with him.

The President explained that Mr. Govindappa had originally quoted 10¼ per cent below estimate rates, but added a "Note" in his tender to the effect that "the water supply for the above construction (of 64 houses) should be supplied free of charge..... etc". At the suggestion of the Standing Committee, Mr. Govindappa had been asked to state his requirements as regards water supply. The President read his reply for the information of the Commissioners and said that he thought that the provision of a pipe line and meter would cost the Commission something in addition, but the Executive Engineer had informed him that the extension of the pipe line would not cost the Municipality anything because they would have to lay it in any case. In the case of the present Contractor, they did not supply water at all as he got all he required from the pond in the vicinity.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that at the time when the tender was written, Contractor Govindappa did not consider the possibility of the other man's tender being lower, so he put in that "Note" about free water supply. When the office wrote about it, he must

have got an idea that his tender was not the lowest after all, so he agreed to pay for the water if any was used by him.

The President said that he might have got some idea of the situation.

Mr. C. R. Nagappa observed that since Mr. Govindappa was given a chance to withdraw the condition stated in his original tender, and if the Commission did not think it fair to allow his tender to stand in that case, they might resolve to cancel all the tenders received and call for fresh tenders. The Commission might stand to gain in that way. He therefore moved the following amendment:—

"that fresh tenders might be called for".

Mr. J. J. Newton seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sinclair said that he was very much against correspondence being entered into between Contractors and the Office. Tenders should be accepted or rejected in original. But as far as the tender of Mr. Govindappa was concerned, it was lower by 1 per cent which might come to a large amount in the long run. Even if they had allowed him the water free of charge according to his original tender, they would have lost about Rs. 200 whereas his quoted figures for actual construction was much less. Besides, he proposed completing construction a month earlier than Mr Chowriappa, which meant that the Commission would be able to get a month's rent extra. There was really no necessity to call for fresh tenders, but the tender of Mr Govindappa, being the lowest, might be accepted.

The President said that if they called for fresh tenders, it would produce cut-throat competition They should aim at getting good work and not merely cheap work. He asked Mr. Nagappa if, under the circumstances explained by him, he wisned to press his proposal to call for fresh tenders.

Mr. Nagappa said that if Mr. Newton who had seconded his proposal, agreed, he did not mind withdrawing it.

Mr. Newton said that he had no objection to Mr. Nagappa withdrawing his amendment.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if they could be perfectly certain that if they called for fresh tenders they would receive lower quotations. Every day prices of commodities were rising, so that it would be preferable to accept the lower tender already received instead of calling for fresh tenders.

With the permission of the house, Mr, Nagappa withdrew his amendment.

The President put the unconditional tender of Mr. Chowriappa at 10 per cent below estimate rates to the meeting and 9 voted in favour of its acceptance. He then put the tender of Mr. J. Govindappa at 10¼ per cent below estimate rates with the condition of free supply of water for the work withdrawn to the meeting and 10 voted in favour of its acceptance.

The tender of Mr. J. Govindappa was accepted by 10 votes to 9.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. J. Govindappa for constructing another block of 16 'D' types, 24 'E' type and 24 'F' type houses with necessary roads, culverts and underground drainage connections at Williams Town, at 10¼ per cent below estimate rates, without the condition for the free supply of water for the work, be accepted.

(File No. 111 of 1940.)

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22. Tenders received for providing stone slab flooring in place of unsize stone paving in the Cattle Lines at Blackpally.

Recommended acceptance of the tender of Dodda Muniappa and A. Pillappa at 22 per cent below estimate rates.

The President said that the lowest tender received was that of Messrs. Dodda Muniappa and A. Pillappa at 22 per cent below estimate rates. Their tender might be accepted.

The Municipal Commission accepted the lowest tender.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Doddamuniappa and A. Pillappa for providing stone slab flooring in place of unsize stone paving in the Cattle Lines at Blackpally, at 22 per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 111 of 1940).

(Sd.) H.H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

19—8—40

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 16.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Emergent Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 9-30 a. m., on Tuesday, the 6th August 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	„ Inspector of Schools.
„ Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	F. D. Mootham, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Dr J. Norman Pacheco
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. R. Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.
J. Isaac, Esq (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
„ N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl	
„ C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R. Ry. C. N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl

EMERGENT MEETING.

In declaring the meeting open, the President said :—

"We have met together this morning to give corporate expression to the grief which we all feel individually at the passing of the Great Maharaja who, for the last 38 years, has ruled this State so wisely and so well. There is no home in this State or in this Station, on which the great misfortune which has befallen us has not cast its shadow. Many thousands of his subjects and certainly all those who were privileged to come into contact with His late Highness, must to-day be feeling a very deep sense o r ersonal loss.

"We must also feel gratitude for a life of devoted service to his State and for the illustrious achievements of his long reign. Of him it can truly be said "Si monumentum quoeris, circumspice." We give thanks also for his saintly and upright character which endeared him to so many within and outside his State He was indeed one of those.

"Great souls through whom alone

God stooping shows sufficient of His Light

For us in the dark to rise by."

"Gentlemen, I beg to move :—

> That we, the President, Vice-President and Members of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, hereby place on record our profound sorrow at the death of His Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B E., Maharaja of Mysore, and respectfully assure Her Highness The Maharani, His Highness The Yuvaraja and the other Members of His Late Highness' family, of our deepest sympathy in their irreparable loss."

In seconding the resolution moved by the President, the Vice-President said that His Highness had ruled over the Mysore State for a period of 38 years, and during that period they were all aware of the great strides made towards converting the State into one of the most modern States in India. His Highness' great

administrative ability and love for Art and Beauty, had achieved many benefits for the people, and new schemes essential for the welfare of his subjects were constantly being evolved and launched with success It was, therefore, particularly unfortunate that His Highness should have been taken away from their midst at such a critical juncture, when his wise statesmanship and sympathetic administration would have been applied in great measure to the people of Mysore in these troublous days. He was most tolerant on the question of religion, not only of his own but the religion of all Communities In that way he was a true disciple of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission and his generous contributions to the Christian Churches and Mahommedan Mosques were very well known. He was, besides, a great patron of Music, being himself a great musician The speaker had no first-hand knowledge of the fact, but it was said that His Highness was a very good violin player and a keen supporter of South Indian Music, which had now lost that support. His Highness was, besides, a great linguist, above all a Sanskrit Scholar of the highest order. Not a little is due to his Sanskrit learning, especially the translation of the Ashtavaga Gita. Those of them who knew and were acquainted with that difficult piece of work, would realise the vast amount of scholarship which was required in order to be able to translate it into English. Altogether, His late Highness was a splendid type of man, of the highest character and at that critical period of the World's history, it would have been fortunate if India could have enjoyed his presence and sagacity a little longer. It was with great feelings of sorrow, therefore, that the speaker expressed his association with, and support of, the resolution just moved by the President, with the earnest prayer that the Great Dispenser of Justice would give to the Departed Soul of the Late Maharaja peace and shanti.

In supporting the resolution moved by the President and seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that he too would like to associate himself to the sentiments expressed by the President and Vice-President regarding the irreparable loss which Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore had just sustained by the unfortunate and untimely death of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. There was no need to tell them that the 4th of August 1940 would always be regarded, in future, as a very inauspicious day for Mysoreans, because on that day they

had lost their most beloved and revered Ruler who had ever sat on the Throne of Mysore. The Late Maharaja embodied in himself all the virtues which an ideal King should possess, so much so that all castes and creeds among his subjects shared in his benevolence, his one object in life being to secure their love and happiness. His Highness came to the throne of Mysore in 1902 and after a very full reign of 38 years, they were privileged to see something of his greatness in every hing in and around the City of Mysore and the whole State over which he ruled. At the time when he ascended the Throne, Mysore was regarded as a "good State," but now after 38 years of his rule, their late Ruler had made it an ideal State, so much so that it had come to be regarded all over the world as "a Model State." There was no gainsaying the fact that His Highness' death, just at that critical time when they were all passing through a most crucial period in the political history of the world, would prove to be one of their greatest misfortunes. They knew how war was being waged and how many thousands of people were being taken away day after day, but nobody's loss would be felt greater than that of their beloved ruler. He had sent his men to fight in the Services, but before they were taken, he was taken away from their midst. It was a painful thought to realise that such a wonderful man and ideal King was no more, but it had pleased the Lord to take him away and they had perforce to bow down to His Almighty Will.

Mr Ekambaram said that in rising to support the resolution so ably moved by the President, he would associate himself with every one of the sentiments expressed on the death of His late Highness The Maharaja of Mysore. Not only the Province of Mysore, but the whole Country had, in his death, suffered a loss which would be hard to bear. For Mysore, the loss would be irreparable, because in him they had realised an ideal King and benevolent friend and well-wisher, working for the good of the State and for the comfort of his people at all times. He was a man who was constantly aware of communal feelings and respected religious differences without distinction. Not only in matters of religion was he tolerant, but also helped to a great extent institutions catering to the poor of all castes and creeds, so that they might all have a share in his beneficence. For the furtherance of all his plans and schemes for the welfare of his subjects, he took care in selecting a

series of able Dewans who were a real help to him, and he also took care to see that the Dewan he selected carried out his wishes, so that the State might become a modern State—the Model State in India. In conclusion, the speaker said that his feelings on the passing of so great a Maharaja were of extreme sorrow — not only for that Great Soul who would have peace after so good and glorious a life, but sorrow for all his sorrowing subjects whom he had left behind to mourn their irreparable loss

On behalf of the Indian Christian Community, Mr, Thangiah said that he would rise to express their great grief at the death of His Highness. For the last 38 years of his reign, Indian Christians had certain privileges which they would never have dreamt of enjoying had they been in any other State. One of those privileges was to nominate representatives of the Indian Christians on the Mysore Legislative Council and one which they had enjoyed now for many years. In the matter of religions, the late Maharaja was the most tolerant of rulers, giving generously to all places of worship, particularly to Christian Churches, St. Luke's Church and St Philomena's Church being very greatly supported by his generosity in the way of grants. He not only gave grants but he himself took great care and showed deep interest in the Christian people. As a matter of fact, at one time when a number of Indian Christian Religious Leaders were holding a Conference in the Mysore State, they made the remark that His Highness was one of the most generous and benevolent ruling princes whom they had ever had the fortune to come across For the Y. M. C. A. His Highness granted a large expanse of land in the City and always was liberal in his annual grants to that Association. At a big World Conference held in Mysore, several Delegates were present, who had come there from all parts of the World. His Highness himself came to the Conference, and when they saw him coming in his beautiful coach, the whole personnel of the Conference stood up with one accord and wondered at the Prince who came among them. Truly, it was said that Mysore was a Model State. He might even go so far as to say without any exaggeration that it was like Paradise. The Conference of which he spoke, were pleased and proud to have seen His Highness in person and when some of the Leaders were introduced to him, he received those Delegates with so much kindness and sympathy and even granted them interviews in spite of his time being very much occupied with State affairs His Highness was one of the most benevolent of rulers.

always listening to the troubles and grievances of the people and seeking to find a solution for their problems and a means to lessen the burden, so that they might live happy and peaceful lives. The Indian Christian Conmunity in particular would always feel gratitude and love towards his memory, because of the great help he had rendered them during his lifetime They would always also be grateful to the Mysore Government because of the sympathetic way in which they always looked upon the peoples' wants. In conclusion, Mr. Thangiah said that he would undeservedly associate himself with all the sentiments expressed by the President in moving the resolution and the other speakers in their support of it.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that they had all met there that morning under the shadow of a very great grief. His Highness the late Maharaja, both as a man and as a Ruler, was an example to many a man and ruler in the world that day Born in a religious atmosphere, brought up under the able guidance of his illustrious mother, the late Dowager Maharani, drinking deep of the fountain of Learning, both Western and Eastern, His late Highness was called upon 38 years ago to take up the rule of the great Mysore State. He took up the reins of Government well-equipped and brought a very broad mind to bear upon the administration thereof, fully matured and confident of doing something that woutd be long remembered in the years to come. He was a devoted servant of Mysore. Mr. Hanief said that he was not exaggerating when he used the word "servant," because His late Highness was a friend of the poor and the rich alike. He listened to the cry of the poor and oppressed with a sympathy which could never be equalled in this world. During his reign, Mysore had seen many a change and had given the State a unique position in India. All that was due to the understanding mind of the late Maharaja. As a man, the Maharaja was a saint, very simple in his habits, almost living the life of a sanyasi. His food was frugal and the entertainments that were so sumptuous for his guests meant nothing at all to him. In the matter of administration and management, the late Maharaja maintained a high standard of dignity. He was an outstanding example of all that was noble and saintly and Mysore had lost a great soul in their Maharaja. They, his subjects, whom he had left behind could not tell how God in His Divine Mercy was going to replace him, but they hoped that the young Prince who would take his place would,

by God, be bestowed with the ability to rule Mysore in the same way, earning for her greater prosperity. With those words, Mr. Mohamed Hanief strongly supported the resolution before the house.

In associating himself with all the sentiments expressed by the President in moving the resolution and those of the other speakers in supporting it, Mr. D'Souza said that the people of Mysore and Bangalore had lost a great and noble soul in the passing of their beloved Ruler and that it would be very difficult to fill the void that had been caused by his loss. His life was one of simplicity and of set purpose, a purpose which he tried to fulfil during his life time. His object was always to see to the welfare of his subjects. It mattered not whether it was a Hindu, a Mahommedan, an Indian Christian or somebody expressing any other faith. His object was to develop Mysore, strengthen her position, so that the rest of the world would recognise her greatness. He had achieved that object to a very large extent and possibly if he was spared to attain the height of his ambition, he would have made Mysore World-Famous. But his late Highness did succeed to a great extent. Industrially, he had made Mysore independent. Agriculturally' he had gone to every village in the State and seen to their wants. If they went round the villages of the Mysore State, they would see the great improvements he had brought about. It was in the villages that they would see more strikingly than anywhere else Mysore's greatness. There they would see beautiful wells, fine schools, electricity and so forth. His Highness' idea was to develop and encourage the poor farmer first and foremost. He had succeeded in that to a great extent. With that object in mind, he tried to foster special varieties of plants, cereals and so forth for their greater benefit. Mr. D'Souza said that he had recently been told that His Highness' greatest benefit was a peculiar type of ragi which he sought to develop in the soil of Mysore a cereal which contained special vitamins for the development of the people. From all that they would realise that His late Highness sought not only to develop the outward appearance of Mysore but also the life blood of Mysore. He was not out only to please the eye, but set out to see that every man was satisfied within and without. As far as the late Maharaja's religious tolerance was concerned, they all knew how he made absolutely no distinction between man

and man. They knew that it was His Highness who laid the Foundation Stone of the Famous Catholic Church in Mysore. He did not hesitate even to go into a Catholic Shrine, he did not hesitate to go into a Protestant Church or a Mosque or any other place of worship, other than his own. His intention was to unite all and, the speaker said that he felt that during His Highness' short period of life, he had succeeded in his efforts. They missed him a great deal, more especially at that critical juncture when the world was full of troubles. He would have been a Guide and Philosopher, but it was God's Will that it should be otherwise, and therefore, they had to bow to God's Will. With those words Mr. D'Souza associated himself with the President and his friends in supporting the resolution.

In earnestly supporting the resolution and associating himself with all the sentiments expressed by the President and the previous speakers, Mr Shanmugam Pillay said that there was nothing too good to say regarding the character and goodness of His late Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore. He was most sympathetic and kind to all his subjects, rich and poor, and did a great amount of good for the Depressed Classes, allowing their boys to study in the State Schools and giving them free education in some cases, besides allowing them the same privileges as other classes in the matter of scholarships. He even permitted representatives of the Depressed Classes to have places on the Mysore Legislative Council. He was also most generous to the poor. When His Highness the present Yuvaraja, Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar, Bahadur, was married, he gave large donations for the feeding of the poor. His generosity and kindliness were so well-known and appreciated that His late Highness came to be called "Raja Rishi" by all his subjects. Besides being sympethetic and kind, he was just, righteous, pious and God-fearing. At the time of the Great War, His late Highness contributed several lakhs of Rupees for the War Fund and even the present War Fund benefitted to the extent of five lakhs of rupees from His late Highness' purse, besides other help promised from time to time. If he had been spared, he would have given even more money for that purpose, because he was a loyal subject of the British Empire. Words could not express the profound sorrow of his subjects at their great loss, and as the Civil and Military Station was a small part of his

State, it was fitting that they should perpetuate His late Highness' Memory by hanging his enlargement in the Mayo Hall.

The President then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried *nem con*, all members standing in silence.

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 17.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 29th August 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON Esq., I C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	„ Inspector of Schools.
„ Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	J. J. Newton, Esq.
W Sinclair, Esq.	Mahmood Shariff Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq	M R. Ry. S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar. Avl.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	M. Thangiah, Esq.
J. Isaac, Esq (Bangalore Trades Association)	
M Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ P Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
„ N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
„ C. R Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. De'Souza, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R Ry. C N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Mr. Mohamed Hanief's proposition regarding amendments to Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III—Transport of carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses and to the Slaughter House Bye-law.

Not recommended.

The President called upon Mr. Mohamed Hanief to move his proposition.

In moving the proposition, Mr. Hanief proposed the following amendments :—

Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III—Transport of Carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses.

In Section 1	...	Omit the words "in motor vehicles of approved design supplied by the Municipal Commission or by the Municipal Meat Transport Contractor" and substitute 'in suitable dust-proof carts or motor vehicles of a design approved by the President.'
In Sections 2, 3 & 4	...	After "motor vehicles" add 'or carts'.
In Section 5	...	Ater the words "motor vehicles" add the words 'or carts.'
In Section 7	...	Omit the words "a license from the President, Municipal Commission. The conditions of such license shall be fixed by the Municipal Commission," and add the words, 'the conditions laid down by the Municipal Commission.'
Delete Sections 9 and 11.		

Slaughter House Bye-law.

In Section 20 .., Substitute "13 years" in the place of '15 years.'

Delete Section 21.

In Section 22 ... Omit the words "a licence from the President" and insert instead 'the conditions laid down by the President.'

Delete Section 23.

In Section 24 .. Omit "21."

In Section 7 ... For '10 annas' and '3 annas 6 pies' wherever it occurs read "8 annas" and "3 annas."

Continuing, Mr. Hanief said that his proposition was divided into 3 parts The 1st concerned the means of transport of carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets, the 2nd related to the licensing of persons to enter the Slaughter houses for the purpose of attending to their business and the 3rd dwelt on the reduction of Slaughtering fees from 10 annas to 8 annas in the case of cattle and from 3 annas 6 pies to 3 annas in the case of sheep and goats. Mr. Hanief went on to say that he felt certain that at the time when those amendments came up before the Standing Committee, that body had not seriously considered the aspect of the case he had presented. Referring to the first part of his proposition, the mover read out the bye-law as it stood prior to its amendment by the Municipal Commission and the amendments which had been passed in the month of April and which came into operation on the 1st of July last. By the word "supply" in those amendments, it meant that the Municipal Transport Contractor or the Municipality itself, under whom the Contractor was to act and to whom he was directly responsible for all that he did, undertook to convey all the mutton and beef carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the different markets. The mover wished to know if the Municipality was, according to the law, competent to undertake the conveyance of the carcasses in that manner that is to say, could it take

the entire responsibility upon itself to convey those carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the several markets? He was sure that they were all aware of the legal implications of such an undertaking. Obviously from a perusal of Section 11, the Municipal Commission did not contemplate doing so, because it said that the "Municipal Commission shall, under no circumstances be responsible for any loss or damage.....etc." Therefore, it could not be both responsible for the proper conveyance of the carcasses and not responsible for any loss or damage in conveyance The Contractor in question had entered into an agreement with the Municipality and not with the butchers. The Municipality had to send those carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the butchers at the Markets. If, then, in the conveyance, through any act of negligence on the part of the Municipal Contractor, any damage was caused to the carcasses, the speaker wished to know who was to be held responsible. If the Municipality did that, would it not be taking upon itself the doing of an act which it was not anthorised to do under the law? From that aspect of the case, Mr. Hanief said that the Municipal Commission had acted ultra vires in introducing those words in the amendment, namely 'supplied by the Municipal Commission or by the Municipal Meat Transport Contractor". In the contract entered into with the Contractor, there were certain clauses which related to matters between the Municipal Commission and the Contractor and not between the Contractor and the butchers or between the Municipal Commission and the butchers. At the time when the bye-law was passed, those who were responsible for its passing must have considered that aspect of the case, namely, that it was not the duty of the Municipal Commission to convey the carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets. All that they were concerned with was that the meat had to be supplied in a good and fresh condition and that it should be conveyed in covered carts. The Municipality had to see that meat free from any contamination and disease should be supplied for consumption and should, therefore, only lay down laws that were necessary for maintaining its sanitary condition, to ensure good stuff being supplied to the markets in a proper manner. They always had the authority to prosecute if the law was not adhered to. But in the preamble, it was stated that the Municipal Commission had for a long time tried to enforce Section (1) of Bye-law No. 16, but that it had worked unsatisfactorily. The word "unsatisfactorily" used might mean that the sub-section itself was defective. Was it

defective or was the method of enforcing that section defective. Neither the Municipal Commission nor those responsible for operating the act saw the rule followed. The section made provision to see that suitable dust-proof carts of a design approved by the President were used. It was therefore, up to the President to see that the carcasses were conveyed in carts of that type alone and not in carts which were not approved by him. Nothing prevented him from seeing to that. The authorities concerned did not do that and they did not do it for obvious reasons, namely, that it was not possibie to supervise the manner in which the carcasses were being taken from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets. The section as it stood originally could not be said to have been an unsatisfactory Section, All it contemplated was the proper conveyance of the carcasses in dust-proof carts, so that they might, not be polluted or contaminated, The previous section was not defective, so that the present section was unnecessary. besides being ultra vires because the Municipal Commission undertook the conveyance of the carcasses from the Slauguter Houses to the Markets which was not contemplated by the law. Therefore, the new section should be dispensed with and the original section brought into operation with the alteration proposed by him, Turning to the question of Slaughter House costs, Mr. Hanief said that the Municipal Commission collected from the butchers fees in three different ways. namely :—

(a) for slaughtering ; (b) removal of refuse such as blood, etc., and (c) rent from the stalls that were allotted to them in the markets.

When they worked out figures, taking into consideration that the price of a sheep was Rs. 7 or Rs 8, the butcher had to make at least a rupee as profit on each animal to meet those charges. The mover wished to know if it was fair to tax the same commodity three times and now with the introduction of motor lorries, they made the burden even harder. It was as if the Commission said, "we know you have a lot to pay, but you have to send your carcasses in motor lorries, so pay a little more for that" They were the authorities who had to see that good things were sold in the markets, but it was not their duty to regulate prices in a severe manner. By the introduction of additional taxation the Municipal Commission forced the

vendors in the Boty and Meat Markets to raise their prices unnecessarily and unreasonably by making them pay more than they were supposed to get. Continuing, the mover pointed out that the new mode of transport was going to cost the Commission about Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 thousand a year, which meant that merely for the luxury of conveying those carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets in motor lorries, they had to waste about Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 thousand every year. What was going to be their gain that they had resolved to waste that large amount of money for substituting motor vans for carts? How had they improved matters. Dust-proof carts would serve the same purpose, so why should they have substituted the one for the other? He could not think of an answer, so he would wait and hear it.

The next aspect the mover dealt with was the great inconvenience caused to the butcher. It was a matter of common experience that when a single article was handled and a hundred articles were handled, the two operations were not alike, the one being operated carefully, being single, while the very bulk of the other naturally made one less careful in handling it. Such a thing happened in the Wholesale conveyance of carcasses. Each motor lorry conveyed not less than 100 carcasses at a time and the loading and unloading had to be done by 4 persons In the conveyance from the Slaughter Houses to the lorries, the loading of the carcasses in the lorries and the unloading at the different markets, the amount of care that was expected to be taken by the persons concerned would be less than the amount of care that they would take if they only had about 15 or 20 carcasses to convey at a time. They had to realise the manner in which the carcasses were conveyed. The slaughtered animals were made to lie on the racks stacked one upon the other, the weight crushing down the lower carcasses and causing the blood to be squeezed out of the meat on to the other carcasses below. Naturally, the butcher who had that crushed meat to sell when it was brought to the market, would first have to attend to the carcasses once again before they were put up for sale. The accumulation of blood on the carcasses would naturally bring down their value if they were left as they were delivered to the meat vendors. The mover thus urged the Commission not to be so callous as to attempt to do something which, after all, though a so-called "improvement" did not work satisfactorily. They knew that the C. and M. Station adopted a peculiar system in

the matter of slaughtering, by which the animals were slaughtered a day prior to the meat being exposed for sale in the markets This previous system of slaughtering made it necessary for the carcasses to be attended to after slaughter, so as to make them attractive. Bangalore mutton required "doing up" after slaughter, but with the introduction of mass conveyance of carcasses in motor lorries, all that was done in the Slaughter Houses was undone in the journey from them to the Markets and rendered useless. After all that was the butchers' livelihood. They were out to make money and now the Commission came in the way by being a little thoughtless and heaping the carcasses in motor lorries and throwing them at the butchers' faces, more or less as much as to say "take them as they are—we do not care"! They knew exactly what amount of care they would take over their own things and they knew how much care they took over another man's things. Such being the case, the moment the carcass was in the care of the Contractor, the Commission lost control over it. The Contractor cared a penny whether the article in his care was good, bad or indifferent, so long as he received his fees, but the persons to whom the articles belonged were kept away from them altogether. The mover wished to know if it was fair to keep a man away from his own property and not permit him to look after it until it was handed over to him at the markets, but during that time to permit the Contractor to do as he liked with them and not question him or the Commission, under whose direction the Contractor acted. For all those reasons, Mr. Hanief appealed to the Commission to delete the amended Section 1 of Bye-Law No. 16 and to bring in the original section with the alteration proposed by him. If that was done, then Sections 9 and 11 would become unnecessary and so might be deleted. If the passing of the previous amendment was any improvement on the original bye-law, he could well understand the motive with which they had passed it, but it was no improvement whatever. On the other hand it was inconvenient to the butchers, whose property was directly involved. It was not the business of the Municipal Commission to arrange for the removal of the carcasses and it was not fair that the Commission should hand over other people's property to the meat Transport Contractor while the owners of the carcasses had to sit with folded arms and not object to anything that was done to their property, even if it was done in transit. What steps could the butchers take to have themselves compensated "for any loss that they might

incur as a result of the transit in motor lorries, directly or indirectly ...."? Of course, he could not think what reply he would receive to that question. Whatever be the result of the proposition, Section 1 should be amended as proposed and suitable provision should be made which would give the butchers the necessary safeguards if they were forced to submit to such a state of affairs. If that was done, that part of his proposition would be finished.

With regard to the manner of working the law regarding licensing, Mr. Hanief pointed out that the butcher community in the Station had a reputation of its own. The Butchers were not people who could be treated as menials, coolies or people who commanded no respect. Some people had certain sentiments and the butcher community did not like to carry licenses or marks of any kind on their persons, to entitle them to enter their place of business. They were not willing to take out licenses for having to carry on their profession. The Commission's Slaughter Houses had been built in accordance with Section 105 of the Municipal Law and as such the Commission insisted upon sheep and cattle etc. being slaughtered in that particular place, more for reasons of health than for any other. It was, because it was felt that animals slaughtered in any other place would not be slaughtered in accordance with the rules of sanitation that they insisted upon the butcher going to the Slaughter House to do his work and at the same time they insisted upon his getting a license to enter the place. There was no doubt at all that in a community of that standing, any one of its members suffering from a contagious or loathsome disease would most certainly refrain from entering the Slaughter Houses according to Section 7 of the Bye-law. The same thing applied to the section regarding diseased or sick people handling the carcasses in the Slaughter Houses. Most certainly they could insist upon certain conditions being followed strictly, but there was no necessity to introduce the system of licensing for that. They had the Health Officer himself and other Health Staff at the Slaughter Houses to control those things and as a matter of fact, the Health Officer had been enforcing those conditions very strictly for some time past. Why did they wish to add to the already heavy burden of the butcher by imposing fresh and wholly unnecessary restrictions, such as licensing? Was the rule working satisfactorily so far—had the Health Officer at any time prior to the licensing system being

introduced made any complaints to the President that he was not in a position to control those people that wished to enter the Slaughter Houses when they were diseased? As far as the Speaker was aware, the Officer concerned had preferred no such complaint and he thought that it would not be out of place for him to say that the Health Officer had been doing his duty in that respect most energetically all through. Such being the case, the mover failed to see the reason for fresh legislation. He wished to know if they thought that the taking out of a licence was going to guarantee the entrance into the Slaughter Houses of those persons only and no others, even though they might be healthy. The only conclusion he could come to was that it was only by way of a conspiracy, that they had brought those things into existence suddenly one fine morning three months prior to the 1st July 1940. Never in the history of the Municipal Commission had a step been taken so suddenly and so severely to call to order a community to which a great deal of latitude had been allowed previously. If the butchers did not attend to their business in the manner in which they were expected to do prior to July 1940, it was due to the short-sighted policy that the Municipal authorities had been following with regard to the Slaughter Houses, but all along they had been obedient to the rules laid down whatever they were.

Dealing with the question of fees, Mr. Hanief said that he had been crying himself hoarse whenever that question came up because the Commission did not seriously consider the question of the increase of cost and how it would affect the butcher community. It might be just a matter of 2 annas or 6 pies to them, but when they considered what it meant to those who had to pay out those 2 annas and those 6 pies, they would find it worked out to a great deal He then gave an example to illustrate his point. A very eminent lawyer had come from Madras to Bangalore to argue an Appeal and while he (the lawyer) was sitting listening to the various cases going on there was a petition filed in Court regarding a sum of Rs. 30. When the lawyer saw what the case was about, he had remarked, " why do you waste your time on such small things." Of course the lawyer could not understand it because he was a man who was used to dealing with cases involving lakhs and handled lakhs himself. The same argument applied to the case before them. Whenever the

question of fees was taken up, a small sum of 2 annas or 6 pies was brought forward in a negligent manner, as much as to say, "Why will you all bother about these small amounts" but to a people to whom even 3 pies meant something, it was a matter worth bothering about. To the butcher it was a matter of very important concern, though the Municipal Commission thought it was not worth bothering about and swept it aside each time it was brought up. Of course, when the whole question was taken up there would be put forward that inevitable argument. "The Contract had already been given out-how are you going to make good the loss which the Municipal Commission would have to face if you decide to revoke the agreement." All that was true, but it was not a difficulty which could not be surmounted. Every time the proposition came up, he had pleaded and said "Please defer this matter-don't force it upon us and say to-morrow that the thing was done." A different interpretation would be given to our conduct. Either way the Commission was bent on doing a thing which would give no quarter to the butcher community, having made up their minds to advance that argument when the thing was done, or they did it in all innocence without seriously considering that they would be forced to face the heavy loss. Those were the facts which they should weigh before coming to a decision on the proposition. If that argument was going to be advanced, then the Commission stood morally condemned They themselves brought about that state of affairs, so that if they suffered on account of that, they had to suffer for having acted in a manner that they were not entitled to do. After all the Commissisn without any right whatever were making a huge profit from slaughter house contracts They had to admit that the amimals brought to the slaughter houses were the property of the butcher, the carcass, the offal and everything connected with the animal. In his ignorance, however, he permitted certain things belonging to him to go waste and the Commission on account of its wisdom took care to see that they made some money out of that waste matter. A huge sum of money was being made every year on account of those Slaughter House contracts alone by the Municipality. From the last year's figures, the amount was even more on account of the foolish competition between two contractors. If they considered how much money they made from selling other people's property, they would find that that amount would more than make up the loss on the cancellation of the Meat Transport Contractor's agreement. It was money which they got for nothing of their own

so it might very well be spent in righting a wrong and it would not be so much as they thought. With these words, Mr. Hanief once again appealed to the house to accept the amendments.

Mr. Obeidullah seconded the proposition.

In opposing the proposition, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was not convinced by the arguments put forward by the mover of the proposition. Possibly all the members present were aware of the circumstances which made them adopt the changes in question. No doubt some of the amendments put forward were opposed tooth and nail, but even those were subsequently given effect to, but there was no use raking up all that old history now. They were aware that for over 20 years the Commission had been trying to improve matters in the Slaughter Houses and even tried to influence the butchers to adopt a better form of transport. Every possible opportunity was given to them to effect a change for the better, but to no purpose, Then, after the advent of the Congress Party on the Commission, the sister communities having strongly advocated a better form of transport, various ways and means had been adopted to induce the butchers to adopt a better form of conveyance but to no purpose. The sister communities began complaining again and they were right to a certain extent because of the disgraceful way in which those carcasses were brought to the market A few years ago the Commission had budgetted a sum of Rs. 3,000 and sample carts were made at the Workshop from a design submitted by the Health Officer and Executive Engineer. They were shown to the butchers as dust-proof carts, but they were not satisfied and said that they would make a cart of their own design and submit a sample for the President's inspection. The cart was awaited for a long time, but it was not forthcoming. Again the butchers were addressed, but with no result. When the situation became very acute, and, if he remembered correctly, the butchers were addressed once again and the Health Officer explained to them that the time had come when a proper method of transport had to be introduced. On that, the butchers promised that they would put up a cart for the President's approval. A period of 3 months elapsed and that dragged on to six months. When the Commission found that the butchers were not

making any effort to improve matters, either about the cart or about improving their existing method of transport, they had no option but to introduce a better form of transport. But the present situation, as far as the amendments to the Bye-law were concerned was due, he had no doubt, to an outside element When the proposals were first made, the Mahomedan members in a body objected to some of the strict provisions and said that they could not be put into force because it would create hardship so far as the butchers were concerned. In spite of the objections, however, the amendments were passed by a majority vote after which they became imperative. When the matter came up subsequently before the Standing Committee and then the Commission, it was pointed out that their introduction would certainly affect the interests of the community to a great extent, but, he thought he was correct in saying that even though those amended sections to which the mover was so opposed, had been passed, they had not yet been put into effect, as the authorities concerned awaited some better time for their introduction, when things were more settled As regards the arrangements inside the slaughter house itself, they had been proposed because of the Military objection to the method in which the animals were being slaughtered. It was suggested that the slaughtering pitches should be washed after each slaughter. That was objected to on the ground that it would spoil the blood for manurial purposes and cause loss to the Municipal Blood Contractor. On that objection, the authorities decided that the washing should be done after about 100 or 125 animals had been slaughtered, but even that had not been given effect to by the Commission, in order to give the butchers a little more latitude. As regards the people employed to convey the carcasses from the Slaughter Houses to the Markets, it had been decided that the same persons who handled the carcasses before the amendments came into force ought to be employed for conveying them from the slaughter houses to the markets, which was quite reasonable. The only question which had not been considered seriously was the licensing of butchers entering the slaughter houses, but as those sections had not yet been given effect to, there was nothing to worry about. The Health Officer and the President had, after two months' working of the new rules, decided that the licensing need not be given effect to just at present. In the circumstances, Mr. Abdul Latheef saw no reason for the mover's agitation on the matter. He then went on to discuss the mover's objection to the increase in slaughtering fees

from 8 to 10 annas in the case of cattle and from 3 to 3½ annas in the case of sheep and goats. He said that when the Commission found that the butchers as a community were not accepting any reasonable improvements but wanted their old insanitary system to continue in spite of repeated persuasion on the part of the Municipal authorities, the latter had no option but to introduce a more sanitary form of conveyance, namely motor lorries. Before the lorries were introduced, sample dust-proof carts were made but were not accepted, so the motor lorry was introduced and in order to meet the extra expenditure on it, the rates for slaughtering had been increased. Therefore, those persons who had been responsible for the delay in submitting a proper design of dust-proof cart were the persons who had given room for the introduction of the new bye-laws. It was not the Municipal Commission but the butcher community itself which, through its slackness, had forced the Municipal authorities to enforce new rules in the interests of the public. As a matter of fact, however, as far as payment of fees was concerned, the butchers were paying as much, if not more, when they did the carting of the carcasses from the slaughter houses to the markets themselves. They paid 3 pies for each sheep carcass to be conveyed to the main market and another 3 pies for the removal of the offal to the boty market and spent 2 annas for the removal of each cattle carcass from the slaughter house to the markets. When they found that a better mode of transport was introduced they thought they could make their own cart, but unfortunately it was too late to do anything in that respect In any case, the increased fees worked no great hardship on the community at all. When the consideration of the new amendments was in its initial stages, a petition was first submitted by the Mutton butchers and after some time a petition was submitted by the beef butchers also. Those petitions were on the file relating to the subject. The point to be considered was whether there was defiance on the part of the beef butchers or whether they accepted the increased fees in their own interests and in the interests of the public, The beef butchers made no complaint and even in the trouble of the 1st July, it was the mutton butchers who created the trouble for all concerned. As regards the argument that because the Commission were making a lot of money from the butcher community in three ways, by slaughter house fees, stall rents, etc., they should use some of it to revoke their agreement with the Meat Transport Contractor. Mr. Abdul Latheef said that if the Commission made money it was in the interests of

the people of the Station, so as to give them as many amenities in the shape of markets, roads water, etc., and not for the benefit of Municipal Commission individually. They were therefore not justified in wasting one pie of that money, much less in throwing away Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000 on a made fancy of one or two of its members, who tried to champion the cause of a community which did not attempt to help itself when it had ample opportunities to do so No doubt the Commission made money on slaughtering fees, etc., and so they were justified in spending a portion of it on a better and healthier mode of transport of meat which was intended for the consumption of the people in the Station. But the fact remained that the amendments passed by the Commission were considered carefully before the step was taken and if they went back on their decision now and agree to annul the agreement and revert to the cart conveyance, the public would have no confidence in them. The speaker wished to know if they would be considered level-headed if they undid a thing that they were responsible for all along. That was the point which he asked them to take into consideration Whatever might have been the agitation, as one who had dealt with the butcher community and the Muslim community in particular all through his life, and who had worked for the benefit of the community, the speaker said that it had never been his policy to let the community down and become a tool in the hands of a few mischief-mongers who had started the agitation with a motive. So far as the leaders of that movement were concerned, their views and their ideas were well-known to everyone of those present. Therefore, Mr. Abdul Latheef was of opinion that they should stick to the original amendments because if they were cancelled, the public would think that they were children who could change their views just as circumstances arose. As regards the other amendments proposed by Mr. Hanief, the speaker said that there was no necessity to take up the Commission's time by going back on the ground that they had traversed so often of late. Unfortunately, much had been said about the way in which the carcasses were handled and packed into the transport vans, but he did not know whether any complaint had been made from the time they started their conveyance or whether the butchers were quite satisfied with everything. The situation on the whole was a most unfortunate one. Those who were responsible for that agitation put the butcher community to a loss of about Rs 3,500. Those members who were in the market at the time knew the loss suffered by

the mutton butchers, but that was all finished and done with. The point to be considered at that moment was whether the Commission should cancel their agreement and undo the work that they had done or not. The Commission were decidedly not justified in going back on its agreement. Mr. Abdul Latheef, therefore, opposed the proposition without hesitation.

In opposing the proposition, Mr. DeSouza said that he was sorry he had to do so but somehow he felt that Mr. Hanief seemed to attribute motives to the Commission for bringing in the amendments he objected to so much. As far as he knew, the bye-laws in question were passed, not to oppress the butcher community but to safeguard the public interests. After a great deal of consideration and investigation, the Commission thought it would be a good thing if they passed the amendments to the existing bye-law, but Mr Hanief was under a different impression altogether. He brought in the question of the status of the community. The speaker did not think that anybody in that house dreamt of questioning the community's status. There was no intention to despise them, but they wished to safeguard not only the interests of the community but of the public as well. There was no doubt that the amendments were an improvement on the old system, though the mover did not see any difference. If his friend Mr. Hanief could show that the amendments which had been brought into effect were no improvement but went back to the existing system, then the Commission would certainly change their minds and cancel the amendments, but if the amendments were objected to merely because they were supposed to be causing inconvenience to the butchers or costed them a little extra, then his submission was that the Commission had first of all to consider whether the new method introduced was an improvement and whether the improvement was beneficial to the public or not. If it was considered to be beneficial to the public and also in the best interests of public health, the speaker did not see why they should change the bye-law merely because the butcher community felt hurt to a certain extent. Any improvement that they might wish to bring about in the Station, affecting a certain community or trade, would naturally cause some inconvenience and possibly also some financial embarrassment, but if they considered that the improvement was to be effected for the good health of the public, then they were perfectly justified in

changing the bye-law. The second thing was that while at one time Mr Hanief said that the commission in passing the amendment had acted ultra vires, at another time he gave one the impression that they had acted most uncharitably. As far as the Municipal Commission was concerned, the speaker said that he did not think that any one of them there had any axe to grind. They did things with no ulterior motive but merely with the purpose of satisfying the laws of public health That was the principle on which the Municipal Commission acted and no personal interest actuated their votes. He wished to make that very clear, because certain remarks were made which insinuated that the members of the Commission did not care to look to the interests of the butcher community. Of course the mover did not say so in so many words, but he did give them sufficient reason to judge that he meant that. Mr. DeSouza did not think that any one of them there wished to make the butcher community suffer. If they had passed the amendments, it was not with the object of putting the butchers to trouble. He hoped sincerely that the members of the community would get that out of their heads because he was afraid that such an impression had been given to them and they believed it by saying, "here we are struggling for existence and the Municipal Commissian is so hard on us" and so forth. He, therefore felt that that idea should be knocked out of their heads and that could be done by the leaders in their community. The Commission was trying to improve their lot and thereby also improve the public health If that aspect of the situation was brought home to the butchers and explained to them, the speaker thought that the whole fabric of the case would be altered and a right perspective obtained. The butcher community should be educated into understanding the new laws that had been brought into force, but instead of that a number of petitions were being sent, not only to the Commission as a body but to each individual commissioner. The speaker said that he had received quite a number of those petitions. How were those petitions going to improve matters? Would repetition of a particular fact prove that, that fact was true? Merely by saying that they were an honest community and that the Commission was oppressing them, did they expect people to think that it was true? Merely saying that the Commission did not understand the situation and that they had overlooked the poverty of the butchers so far as the bye-law was concerned, did not prove that that bye-law was not an improvement on the ~~olptd~~ old system. Instead of allowing them in their ignorance to send

'n those numerous petitions, it would be better if the mover tried to convince them that those laws were passed for their good and the good of the public. If that aspect of the case was explained to them, the speaker felt sure that the butchers would be convinced and would not be so suspicious about the amendments. It was true that the proper appreciation of any amendment made with the idea of improving an existing situation would take some time but the community should be educated into a correct grasp of the situation and not be allowed to think otherwise, and in time they would ultimately succeed in getting the butchers to concede that what the Commission was doing was being done for their good and for the good of the public as well They sold the mutton but they ate it also. so that if the amendments in question were made in the interests of the general public, the butcher community who were included in the general public, would also benefit by the amendments. Continuing, Mr. De'Souza said that they all knew that Mr. Hanief had raised his voice times out of number whenever that subject came up for discussion before the house. He fought hard for what he considered were the interests of the butcher community. He felt convinced that the improvements in question would oppress rather than benefit the butchers. He tried, and very strenuously at that, to convince the Commission that that the new amendment was no improvement at all and that the raising of the slaughtering fees was going to cause very great hardship. The speaker had heard that gentleman on every occasion and thought that that was because Mr. Hanief had felt really convinced that the amended sections were oppressive. He assigned no motives to the mover at all, so far as that went, but for that gentleman to say that because he had raised his voice and protested against the new form of transport and other amendments, the Municipality should cancel the agreement made two months ago and pay all the damages concerned therewith, was not at all fair. For instance, if he (the speaker) had called upon a person to pay back his debt and if he refused to pay on three different occasions would the debt be cancelled because he (the debtor) had raised a protest on three occasions? It was not so. The mover had made a statement that the Commission got a great deal of money on contracts and that it was very wise while the butcher community was very stupid "The Commission was making money out of the butcher, therefore it had enough money by way of revenue. so why not pay out of that if the

Meat Contractor came forward to sue the Commission for damages?" To the speaker it looked as though it was putting the cart before the horse. They should not make arrangements as to what should be done if the Contractor sued them for damages, but they should, once the agreement was entered into, see that they did not commit a breach of contract, whether the Contractor came forward to sue them for damages or not. To sum up the whole thing, if Mr.Hanief would show them in what way those bye-laws were not any improvement, if he could show them that the amendments passed had taken them back to the 15th century, instead of taking them forward to 1941—42, Mr. DeSouza said that he would be perfectly willing to support him in all his amendments. It was useless to say that because he (the mover) had raised his voice in protest so often, the Commission must be wrong and he must be right. There was no point in such arguments at all. He would be with Mr. Hanief if that gentleman would show him (the speaker) that the improvements would not benefit the public and the butcher community as well.

Mr. Isaac said that he did not think the mover had made out a case for the acceptance of the proposition put up by him. When the amendments he took exception to were originally put forward, they were discussed several times and at each sitting he (Mr. Hanief) raised every objection; but in spite of all that the Commission thought it best to pass the amended rules. Now those new rules had become an established fact; and that being so, they would be considered very weak-willed if they proposed to do something quite different now after all the time taken in discussion originally. It was of no use saying at that stage that the Commission had acted ultra vires when they passed those amendments after deliberation. He was sorry Mr. Hanief had made out no satisfactory case, there was no denying the fact that the rules which had been passed had been put into operation in the interests of the general public and it was now up to them to see that those amended rules were brought into force and worked in a proper way. In conclusion, Mr. Isaac hoped that instead of trying to push forward so weak a proposition, Mr. Hanief would make up his mind and withdraw it altogether.

The President said that there was no need for him to say much because Mr. Hanief, he thought, had been adequately answered by the members who had spoken on the subject. He might say,however, that he could not imagine a subject that could have created more ingenuity in the manufacture of objections. The only matter that had not been considered so far were the feelings of the slaughtered sheep. He really expected that an argument would have been put forward to the effect that it was an insult to the slaughtered sheep, instead of being huddled up and crushed into an old country cart with a long ride to the market, to be laid out on racks in a motor lorry and whirled off to the markets in a few moments From the mover's opinion of the case, the butchers objected to the Municipal Commission entrusting their carcasses to the Municipality and the Municipal Transport Contractor. The unfortunate carcasses were however left hanging all night in the slaughter houses in the care of the wicked Municipality, away from the tender care of the butchers and then in the morning they were handed over to the transport contractor, in whose charge they were for a very short time. Regarding responsibility, the President said that people who undertook trades like the slaughtering of animals for sale in the markets, must expect to have certain restrictions imposed on them and to follow rules of health and sanitation. Failure to observe such rules, naturally led to punishment. Prosecution for failure to convey the carcasses in proper dust-proof carts was resorted to, but it had failed to efect the necessary improvement, with the result that the Municipal Commission thought it best to undertake the transport themselves which, in his opinion, was the only fair and satisfactory way under the circumstances. They were given the authority to do that under Section 102 of the B. M. L. which empowered them to regulate the manner of transport in the Station of any specified article of Food and Drink and the Commission had regulated this by deciding to provide the lorries for the conveyance of the carcasses since the animals were slaughtered in the Municipal Slaughter Houses and the meat was sold in the Municipal markets. Thus it became a Municipal concern Besides, the question of the legality of their action had never been raised before and the President certainly saw nothing convincing in that point. As regards the statement that the Commission taxed the slaughtering of sheep 3 times, the President said that actually the slaughtering fees were included in the money which they received from the Slaughter House Contractor, so that there was no double taxation there. As

far as the stalls were concerned, that could not be regarded as additional taxation because it was a rent the butchers paid for the privilege of vending meat in the stalls In other words, they got their shops for their money, and it was not a case of taxation. As regards the increase in the slaughter house fees, the President pointed out that hitherto the butchers paid for the conveyance of their slaughtered animals to the markets. Now the Municipality was paying it for them, so that butchers were naturally being saved that expense and the expense of coolies for loading and unloading their carcasses on to and off the lorries. Then another thing with regard to fees, was that not only were the butchers saved the expense of cartage, but had also been saved the expenditure on prosecutions, namely fines and lawyers' fees. Possibly, the lawyer community might be hard hit, but the Municipal Commission could not be expected to consider all those small matters, so that no matter how one looked at it, the new method of transport could not have hit the butchers hard at all. Before the President concluded, he spoke in appreciative terms about the way in which the butchers had during the last two months co-operated with the Municipality in the matter of operating the new bye-law. He had to say that the beef butchers had co-operated from the very start and the mutton butchers would have done so as well but for a very few mischief-makers and their associates, who had put wrong ideas into their heads. He could not help saying that the present objection was not a genuine one, and he was sorry to see that such frivolous and artificial objections should be encouraged by people who should have more enlightened views on the subject. Therefore, the President said that the Commission need not consider the amendments proposed very seriously, as they were certainly retrograde and quite contradictory to the attitude taken by them a little over 3 months ago.

In replying to the debate on his proposition. Mr. Hanief said that Mr, DeSouza had challenged him to show in what way the amendments adopted by the Commission were not an improvement over the old rules on the subject. He then read the original section regarding transport of car casses and the new amendment and said that he would leave it to Mr. DeSouza and the others who thought like him to judge whether it was any improvement at all. If they came down to facts, they would find that it was only a question of

speed and, the speaker wished to know, whether speed was an improvement. But was that a Municipal concern in any case? Their concern was health and that being so, how was the lorry an improvement over the bullock carts as far as health was concerned? And yet, it was said to be a "better method of transport." Of course, the question of the Commission having to pay for damages was the one main point that was being hurled at him whenever he broached the subject of his proposition. Knowing that that would be so, he had suggested the solution out of the difficulty. There was no doubt that protest was universal. The mutton butchers as well as the beef butchers had behaved admirably. He had said all along that it would not be right for him to broach the subject of the 1st of July. They were all aware of what had happened that day and how the butchers were made to suffer. But there was much agitation on the part of the mutton butchers. So far they had been most loyal, obedient and subservient. There had been no defiance. Mr. Hanief said that he had been impressing that fact before the passing of the Act and that therefore the butchers should be given some relief. He himself was nobody in that matter, but he brought it up in an impersonal and dispassionate manner. He had been trying to convince the house that it ought to have given more consideration to that question. Apart from that, he had no axe to grind either. He did not want the Commission to imagine that the butcher community was defying them. There was, therefore, no motive to be attached to anybody and he meant no insinuation whatever, as his friend Mr. DeSouza thought. Mr. Hanief asked them once again to read Rule 1 of the bye-Law on the subject, and question themselves whether that 'new law was an improvement on the old. Continuing, Mr. Hanief pointed out that the President has been pleased to observe that they had passed the bye-law under Rule 102(c) of the B. M L. regarding the regulation of hours and the manner of transport within the Station of any specified articles of food or drink Regulation of the transport of the carcasses in question was one thing and taking upon itself the responsibility of conveying other people's goods to the markets was entirely different. "Regulation" always contemplated a person regulating and another person to be regulated. Therefore, the Commission acted ultra vires in taking over the responsibility in question. With those words, Mr Hanief said that he most humbly submitted his proposition before the house and said that if he had used strong language in moving it, it was because of the cause in question. To

him it was very important because of the consequences that might follow and which were likely to be serious. It was for that reason that he had all along asked them to consider the question seriously and carefully and thus avoid unpleasantness.

The President put the first amendment proposed by Mr. Hanief to Bye-law No. 16, Chapter III., to the meeting and declared that it was lost.

Mr, Hanief demanded a poll and Mr. Obeidullah seconded the motion.

A poll being taken, the result was as follows

For Mr. Hanief's Amendment.

M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.

Mohamed Hanief Sahib.

V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.

Against Mr. Hanief's Amendment.

The Commissioner of Police.

„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.

„ Station Staff Officer.

„ Executive Engineer.

O. H. Brookes, Esq.

W. Sinclair, Esq.

H. J. Nicholas, Esq,

Dr. J Norman Pacheco.

J. Isaac, Esq.

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Municipal Commission to report on the deficiencies of the existing bye-law in regard to the control and regulation of advertisements.

As some of the members said that they had not sufficient time to consider the recommendations of the Committee, the Commission agreed to defer the matter.

Resolution—Deferred.

(File No. 20 of 1938.)

H. H, CARLESTON,
President M. C.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 172 from Municipal funds for sending Dr. John T. Mani, Medical Officer, I/c Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Worker's Conference to be held in November 1940 Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "I. D. Public Health — (1) Hospitals and Dispensaries (2) (a) Contingencies — other items.

(File No. 94 of 1939.)

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4. Fixing the rent to be paid for the Municipal Nurses quarters built at the Blackpally Welfare Centre.

Recommended that the rent may be fixed at Rs. 3.

Resolved that the rent for the new Municipal quarters for nurses built at the Blackpally Welfare Centre be fixed at Rs. 3 per mensem,

(File No. 115 of 1940)

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5. Payment of an honorarium of Rs. 16 to Dr. T. Narasimham. part-time Medical Inspector of Municipal Boys' Schools' for looking after the duties of the two Medical Assistants of the Health Department when they were on casual leave in May 1940.

Recommended.

Resolved that Dr. T. Narasimham, part-time Medical Inspector of Municipal Boys' Schools, be paid an honorarium of Rs. 16 for looking after the duties of the two Medical Assistants of the Health Department when they were on casual leave in May 1940. Cost to be met from the savings under leave allowances provided under the head, "2. Infectious Diseases (a) Staff—Salaries and allowances."

(File No. 116 of 1940.)

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6. Extension of the period of deputation sanctioned for two Municipal Nurses to undergo training at the Vocational School

for Women at Mysore in the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 6. dated the 28th March 1940, by 15 days and sanction to the extra expenditure of Rs. 20-10-0 in connection therewith.

Recommended.

Resolved that the period of deputation sanctioned for two Municipal Nurses to undergo training at the Vocational School for Women at Mysore in the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 6, dated the 28th March 1940 be extended by 15 days and that sanction be accorded to the extra expenditure of Rs. 20-10-0 in connection therewith. Cost to be met from the same source as that mentioned in the resolution of the 28th March 1940.

(File No. 51 of 1940.)

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7. Sanction to the expenditure required in connection with the Census operations of 1941 and to the temporary staff to be employed for the purpose.

Not recommended in view of the fact that it is war time and money is even being appealed for, for much more urgent requirements, e.g., defence

The President said that the Standing Committee was of opinion that the Census ought to be postponed till after the war and had not therefore, recommended the proposal. He wished to know if the Commission were of the same opinion.

Mr. Abdul Latheef explained that when the matter came up before the Standing Committee for consideration, he had opposed it on the ground that the time was not a proper one because money was required for war purposes and collections were being made in every nook and corner of the country for that purpose. It was, therefore, not fair to ask the Commission to sanction an expenditure of Rs, 2,500 on Census operations which could very well be postponed. It would be much better if the Commission were permitted to consider the question at a later date, preferably after the war was over.

Mr. Mahamed Hanief pointed out that the war had nothing at all to do with the Census question. They were not called upon to meet that expenditure every year.

Mr. Nicholas pointed out further that the Census question was an All-India affair, so that they would not be able to put it off at all. All local governments had put their machine into motion and they just had to carry on.

Mr. D'Souza said that it was not within the power of the Commission to take such action.

Mr. Isaac said that they (Commission) could not postpone Census operations but they could point out to the Government that the time was inopportune and they would have to spend ultimately a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the purpose of Census.

The President wished to know if they would sanction an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 for a temporary staff, stationery, printing etc., in connection with those operations and the Commission agreed to accord its sanction.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to a supplemental provision of Rs. 2,500 in the current year's budget to meet the cost of the temporary staff, stationery, printing, painting of census numbers, etc., in connection with the census operations of 1941, and to the entertainment of the following temporary staff:—

One Clerk on Rs. 70 p. m. from the date of appointment to the 31st March 1941.

One draftsman on Rs. 45 p. m. for a period not exceeding two months from the date of appointment to prepare plans of census divisions, circles, etc.

One peon on Rs. 15 p. m. from the date of appointment to the 31st March 1941.

Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 44 of 1940).

8. Consideration of the question of giving as free gift to the War Supply Board Motor Roller No. 55, 2 Fordson Tractors (Nos. 583868 and 583870) and one stone crusher belonging to the Municipal Commission which are not used.

Recommended as free gift.

Resolved that Motor Roller No. 55, 2 Fordson Tractors (Nos. 583868 and 583870) and one stone crusher belonging to the Municipality, which are not in use, be given as free gift to the War Supply Board.

(File No. 117 of 1940).

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9. Consideration of the question of the disposal of the Municipal land on Robertson Road between Stephens and Wheeler Roads.

Recommended sale in auction if decent prices are offered.

Resolved that the Municipal land on Robertson Road between Stephens and Wheeler Roads be sold in public auction if decent prices are offered.

(File No. 131 of 1939).

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10. Consideration of the Mysore Government's proposal to fix the present value of the automatic gates Standby System at Rs. 3,000 etc.

Recommended.

Resolved that the Commander, Royal Engineers, Madras District, be informed that the Municipal Commission agree to the Mysore Government's proposal to fix the present value of the automatic gates—Standby System, at Rs. 3,000 etc.

(File No. 132 of 1924).

11. Consideration of the question of installing a 3" and a 1½" meters for the unfiltered water supplied to the Military Dhoby Ghat and charging the Military at 4 annas 1,000 gallons for the water consumed.

Recommended that meters be installed and water charged at annas 4 per 1,000 gallons.

The President said that all that time the Commission had been charging the Military on a lump sum basis for the unfiltered water supplied to their dhoby ghats and when there were decreases or increases in Military personnel in the Station, the Commission was asked to reduce or increase the lump sum to be paid. That arrangement had not been thought to be satisfactory, so it had been proposed to install 3" and 1½" meters and to charge the authorities concerned at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons for all the water consumed. The Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Mr. Narayana Chetty pointed out that they charged the M. & S. M. Railway at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons. That being the case, they might resolve to charge the Military at least at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The President said that as 4 annas per 1,000 gallons was the basis of their calculation when the lump sum was fixed (and varied from time to time according to Military strength in the Station), it had therefore been decided to charge the same when calculating water consumption through a meter calculation. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that a 3" meter and 1½" meter be installed for the unfiltered water supplied to the Military Dhoby Ghat and that the water consumed be charged at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons with the usual hire of the meters.

(File No. 76 of 1933)

12. Consideration of the question of appointing a hand on Rs. 50 per mensem for a period of 3 months for compiling an up-to-date register of the Commission's immovable properties.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the appointment of a hand on Rs. 50 p. m. for a period of 3 months for compiling an up-to-date register of the Commission's immovable properties. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 118 of 1940)

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13. Consideration of the question of payment of rewards to informants also in respect of the detection of smuggling cases in the Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that informants also be included among those eligible for rewards in respect of the detection of smuggling cases in the Town Duty Department.

(File No. 87 of 1939).

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14. Consideration of the question of providing an additional allotment of Rs. 600 under the head, "I. D. Plague-Rat Poison-Baits and Rewards" in the current year's budget.

Recommended.

Dr. Pacheco said that from the file it would be seen that the Commission had provided a sum of Rs. 700 during 1939—40 for disinfectants and only spent a sum of Rs. 425, leaving a balance of Rs. 275. For the current year they had provided a larger sum, namely Rs. 1,200. Since the allotment for disinfectants was not entirely used during 1939—40, he would suggest that instead of depleting their Surplus Account by another Rs 600 for the purpose

stated in the proposition, they might transfer that amount from the provision for "Disinfectants" to "Rat Poison-Baits and Rewards" He hoped that the Health Officer would correct him that the statement that the Commission had already in stock a sufficient quantity of disinfectants to last them up to the end of March 1941, that is up to the end of the current financial year, and still had a sum of Rs. 1,200 provided in the current year's budget, so that the transfer could easily be effected, was not correct.

The President asked the Health Officer if he had anything to say.

The Health Officer explained that there were two reasons for increasing the budget allotment on Disinfectants, namely (1) because the prices had gone up, and (2) they could not say definitely that there would be no epidemic during the year to warrant an extra expenditure on disinfectants. Besides that, many of the bills for purchase of disinfectants during the epidemics which occurred last year were only ready during the current year and passed for payment out of the current year's provision. As it was they had during the past 5 months used up about 50 per cent or more of the allotment under that head and they still had yet another 7 months to go. Therefere, it would be best to leave the figure as it was and take the Rs. 600 required for the other purpose, in case of a plague epidemic, from the Surplus Account. As far as the need for the additional expenditure for the purpose stated in the proposition was concerned, they wanted money for payment of rewards. They had purchased a quantity of rat poison, but should have money for rewards. The rate at which catchers were paid was ¼ anna for every rat brought to the office and they required 50 per cent. of the money for that item alone. Therefore, in another 7 months they would use up the whole allotment on rewards which would leave a margin of Rs. 200 or so for emergent purposes.

The president said that he had come to understand that there was only a balance of Rs. 139 in the allotment. If that figure had not dropped so low, he would not have proposed the additional allotment.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that the reason for the increase in the allotment for "disinfectants" was the outbreak of the small-pox epidemic on which they had spent a great deal of money.

The president was of the opinion that when there was a special head dealing with plague, he did not think it would be correct to take the amount from another head.

Dr. Pacheco said that in the light of the Health Officer's explanation, he did not wish to press his suggestion.

The commission sanctioned the appropriation of Rs. 600 from the surplus account to the head stated in the proposition.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to provide an additional allotment of Rs 600 under the head "I. D. Plague—Rat Poison—Baits and Rewards" in the current year's budget. Amount to be appropriated from the surplus account.

(File No. 119 of 1920.)

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15. Consideration of the question of providing flush-out latrine at Pre. No. 27 Butchers Street 'B' and recovery of the cost of the work from the owners in monthly instalments.

Recommended.

Mr Narayana Chetty suggested that the occupants might be asked to submit certificates from the Divisional Commissioners along with their applications.

The President pointed out that the proposition in question dealt with a particular case. If Mr. Narayana Chetty wished to make any proposal, he could do so as a separate proposition.

Mr. Narayana Chetty said that it was merely a suggestion. He would see about it later on.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 66 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at Pre. No. 27 Butchers Street 'B' be sanctioned. Cost to be met from "Advances Recoverable" and recovered from the owners in monthly instalments of Rs. 4 each.

(File No. 120 of 1940.)

19. Estimate of Rs. 1,274 for re-aligning the existing storm water drain to the west of Premises Nos. 1 to 24 on Guntroop Road, as indicated in red in the plan in file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,274 for re-aligning the existing storm water drain to the west of premises Nos. 1 to 24 on Guntroop Road, as indicated in red in the plan in file, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for "Construction of Drains."

(File No. 122 of 1940.)

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20. Five estimates amounting to Rs. 1,275 for effecting certain improvements in Williams Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the five estimates amounting to Rs. 1,275 for effecting certain improvements in Williams Town, as detailed below, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the "Rents from Settlements Account": —

	Rs.
(1) Connecting the washings from the water taps with the Municipal Sewer ...	62
(2) Levelling the open ground to west of "E" and "F" Type houses in "E" Street ...	317
(3) Providing ventilating shaft at the commencement of the sewer ...	23
(4) Constructing a culvert across the main street ...	66
(5) Constructing a storm water drain and stone slab parapet wall along Borebank Road and North Street ...	807
Total ...	1,275

(File No. 122 of 1940.)

21. Six estimates amounting to Rs. 5,700 for laying underground pipe sewers in certain cross streets of Cavalry Road and Ebrahim Sahib Street.

Recommended.

Resolved that the six estimates amounting to Rs. 5,700 as detailed below, for laying underground pipe sewers in certain cross streets of Cavalry Road and Ebrahim Sahib Street, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for the Sewage Scheme" :—

	Rs.
(1) Laying 8" stoneware pipe sewer along Sabapathy Lane and connecting it with the existing manhole on Cavalry Road	948
(2) Laying 7" stoneware pipe sewer along Swamy Mudaliar Street and its cross lane and connecting the same with the existing manhole on Cavalry Road ...	756
(3) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along Lubbay Musjid Street from the Mosque on that road to Veerapillay Street ...	1,118
(4) Laying 6" stoneware pipe sewer along IV Division 'E' No. 1 Street and connecting the same with the proposed manhole at the junction of Lubbay Musjid Street and Dharmaraja Koil Street ...	1,263
(5) Laying 9" stoneware pipe sewer along Velu Mudaliar Street and connecting the same with the existing manhole on Cavalry Road ...	1,075

	Rs.
(6) Laying 6" stoneware pipes along Venkataswamy Naidu Street and connecting the same with the proposed manhole in Swamy Mudaliar Street ...	540
	5,700

(File No 122 of 1940).

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22. Estimate of Rs. 1,130 for providing iron railing with R. C. C. Pillars in lieu of the existing wire fence along Madhavaroya Mudaliar Road to Cox Town Park.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,130 for providing iron railing with R. C. C. pillars in lieu of the existing wire fence along Madhavaroya Mudaliar Road to Cox Town Park, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment under, "II. C. Capital. Tree Planting equipment."

(File No. 151 of 1939).

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23. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 711 for (1) removing the existing paving of 'H' No. 3 Street (Tate Lane) in Shoolay and re-laying the same to a width of 2 feet along both sides of the street; and (2) metalling and Texaco—emulsion dressing the central portion of the street.

Recommended.

Resolved that the two estimates amounting to Rs. 711 for (1) removing the existing paving of 'H' No. 3 Street (Tate Lane) in Shoolay and re-laying the same to a width of 2 feet along both sides of the street (Rs. 84) and (2) metalling and Texaco-emulsion dressing the central portion of the street (Rs. 627), be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for "Improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas."

(File No. 122 of 1940.)

24. Estimate of Rs. 966 for providing drains in Sweeper lines at Puduparacherry,

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 966 for providing drains in Sweeper Lines at Puduparacherry, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for "Construction of Drains".

(File No. 122 of 1940,)

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25. Nine estimates amounting to Rs. 961 for providing water taps at the public latrines in the Station in the order of urgency.

Recommended.

Resolved that the nine estimates amounting to Rs. 961 for providing water taps at the following public latrines in the Station be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for "Extension of Water Supply":—

			Rs.
(1)	Public latrine in	Sultanji Gunta Rock ...	213
(2)	do	Mootoocherry ...	105
(3)	do	'M' No. 1 Street (Bandy Stand) ...	155
(4)	do	New Koracherpolya "A" Street ...	24
		(re-connecting the pipe connections to the existing overhead tank).	
(5)	Public latrine in	'M' No. 2 Street ...	19
(6)	do	'P' No. 3 Street	224
(7)	do	'Q' No. 4 Street ...	89
(8)	do	'E' No. 5 Street, (Ulsoor).	114
(9)	do	Chuppercherry (to the female portion)	18
			961

(File No. 122 of 1940.)

Recommended acceptance of the lowest tender.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Munigurappa for providing stone slab paving to the bed of the main channel from the paved portion to a point 900 feet towards south, at estimated rates, be accepted.

(File No. 123 of 1940).

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33. Tenders received for laying 7" stoneware pipe sewer along Dharmaraja Koil Street from Narrainpillay Street to the existing manhole in Main Channel at Armstrong Road.

Recommended acceptance of the lowest tender.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Arumugam Nagarathnam & Co. for laying 7" stoneware pipe sewer along Dharmaraja Koil Street from Narrainpillay Street to the existing manhole in Main Channel, at Armstrong Road at 7½ per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

123 of 1940

(File No. ~~42 of 1934~~).

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34. Periodical returns for July 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

42 of 1934

(File No. 123 of 1940.)

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35. Accounts for July 1940 and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of the Revenue Department, for June and July 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934.)

Before the meeting dispersed, Mr. Sinclair, on behalf of the members of the Municipal Commission, offered their congratulations to Mr. H. J. Nicholas, who had been elected to the Municipal Commission in place of the late Mr. R. E Paezold. In doing so, he humourously remarked that he had repeatedly advised Mr. Nicholas not to join the Municipal Board, but he was sorry to see that that gentleman had done so contrary to his advice.

The President welcomed Mr. H. J. Nicholas and said that he hoped he would give them his support and co-operation in all Municipal affairs.

The meeting then terminated.

(Sd.) H. H Carleston.

President Municipal Commission.

25—9—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 19.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M., on Thursday, the 26th September 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S., ... (Present)

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Residency Surgeon,	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Inspector of Schools
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	F. D. Mootham, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	C. F. D'Souza, Esq.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M, Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mahomed Hanief Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the emergent meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 6th August 1940 for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the emergent meeting of the Municipal Commission held on the 6th August 1940 for approval.

(c) Minutes of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 29th August 1940, for confirmation.

(d) Precis of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission, held on the 29th August 1940, for approval.

Resolution.—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(c) Confirmed.

(d) Approved. To be circulated to the members of the Commission.

(File No 41 of 1934.)

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2. Consideration of the request from the Mother Superior, St. Philomena's Hospital, No. 1, Nilsandra Road for financial help to the Hospital.

The Committee considers that this is not a legitimate charge on Municipal funds but strongly recommends to Government that they may be pleased to give the institution a grant.

The President read out the letter received from the Mother Superior of the Hospital and the Health Officer's note on the

subject. The question had been considered on a reference received from the Residency by the Collector and forwarded to the President, Municipal Commission, for disposal. The institution was doing good work but the Standing Committee considered that that was not a legitimate charge on Municipal funds and, therefore, strongly recommended to Government that they might be pleased to give it a grant. He wished to know what the Residency Surgeon had to say on the subject.

The Residency Surgeon said that when a reference was made to him, he took steps to ascertain details about the Hospital and all that he had heard and seen was entirely to its credit. Soon after he took charge of the Station in 1935, the inhabitants of Yellagowdanpalyam and the surrounding villages, sent in a petition for a Women's Dispensary to be opened in the Southern Division. The matter was considered by the Standing Committee and while it was recommended by some of the members, it was eventually rejected for want of funds. There was no question whatever, the Residency Surgeon said, about the need for maternity facilities as in the Lady Curzon Hospital the demand for beds was so great that though they kept on putting in extra beds, they still had to have at least 6 or 8 patients on the floor always. The Hospital in question was situated in the Southern Division of the Station, and very good work was being done by the hospital in that division. The standard of work in the hospital was extremely high. The nursing was done entirely by the sisters in-charge and the Lady Doctor was also a nun. From information obtained, it appeared that they had from 30 to 40 maternity cases every month and the number was likely to increase. The remark which he had made on the file was that at present the Municipality was spending about Rs. 6,000 a year on the Municipal Unani & Ayurvedic Dispensaries, which did not turn out much useful work. If they spent half that amount on the hospital in question, which was serving a very real need in the southern part of the station, it would be a good piece of work done towards the improvement of hospital facilities for the poor. The result of his enquiry was such that he could unhesitatingly recommend the proposal to the Commission for its support and would assure them that the money so contributed would not be wasted. As regards the question of recommending that Government should give the hospital in question a grant, the Residency Surgeon pointed out that it would merely become a game of Battledore and Shuttlecock between the

Government and the Municipal Commission, as was usual in such cases.

In supporting the Standing Committee's recommendation, Mr. Latheef said that their idea was to avoid creating a precedent. For instance, nobody could deny that very good work was being done by the St. Martha's Hospital and yet when a question of help by the Commission arose, it was agreed that to help the institution from Municipal funds would not be a legitimate charge on those funds. and so the Government gave grants to the Zenana Mission and St. Martha's Hospitals. He remembered that there had been a definite proposal to open a hospital in that area and one gentleman was prepared to pay Rs. 20,000 for a dispensary, but when the proposal was referred to Col. Hance, that officer fought hard against it on the ground of heavy recurring expenditure. The assistance to the institution in question ought to be from the Government and not from the Commission. If they made a grant to the Hospital concerned, the Commission would be creating a precedent, and so the Standing Committee had recommended that it was a proper charge on Government Funds.

Referring to Mr. Abdul Latheef's remarks, the Residency Surgeon said that to begin with, he did not remember that any offer of Rs. 20,000 to build a dispensary in that quarter had been turned down on the grounds of heavy recurring expenditure. However, he would go through the file again and see how it happened. Secondly, as regards St. Martha's Hospital and the Zenana Hospital, it was quite true that both those institutions were in receipt of grants from the Mysore Assigned Tract Revenues, but that was because of specific services rendered to the people of the Mysore Assigned Tract. St. Martha's Hospital had to have a certain number of beds reserved for the reception of chronic cases sent to them from the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals and so the hospital could not be considered a purely Municipal institution claiming Municipal aid. The Zenana Mission received a Government Grant in consideration of their specialised work in Tuberculosis. They were required to maintain a Medical Officer who was specially qualified in Tuberculosis work and the institution was to be run to the satisfaction of the Residency Surgeon. There again the services of the Zenana Mission Hospital were not purely Municipal. It could

not refuse admission to anybody on the score of domicile. In the case in question, they had an institution which had been, up to that date, carrying on without asking for a pennyworth of help, all their funds having been sent out from Holland. Now that, due to the outbreak of war and consequent trouble in that country, no money was forthcoming from Holland, they turned to the Municipal Commission for help. The fact remained that the institution served the needs of women from the station itself. If they accepted the Standing Committee's recommendation, he thought it extremely unlikely that the Residency would be able to give the institution much, if any, help. He urged them, therefore, not to stand on formalities and quibble over technicalities, because even if they did create a precedent, it would be a very good one.

In opposing the Standing Committee's recommendation, Dr. Pacheco said that he would propose that the Municipal Commission might be pleased to grant to the St. Philomena's Hospital a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 in order that they might be able to carry out the work which was being done for the good of the people of that area. He said that the institution had been carrying on practically entirely with funds received from Holland. Those funds had recently been stopped and they were now in need of help. The Hospital treated the poor people at the Dispensary free of charge and those who could afford to pay a little were charged a nominal amount. They started a few years ago with a broken-down house and gradually this was improved to such an extent that today they could see that it was a very fine institution, open to both European and the Indian Communities. The Commission was supporting the Isolation Hospital by contributing 25 per cent of its upkeep charges and since the Hospital in question did as much good work, the Commission ought to support it also. They ought not to put it aside and say that they would ask the Government to give a grant. That would be putting aside their responsibility in the matter. Dr. Pacheco thought that the Hospital in question had every right to ask for Municipal assistance. He therefore strongly recommended that they would be pleased to consider the grant of a sum of Rs. 100 per month at least, for the support of the institution

Mr. Mohamed Hanief said that he would ask Dr. Pacheco to revise the amount from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per mensem. As a

matter of fact, the Municipal Commission maintained maternity and Child Welfare Centres and they knew that the attendance at those Centres was large. Besides, the Health Officer had stated in his note that there was need for such an institution in the southern division and as such the question of creating precedents and worrying over technical details should not arise. The authorities of the hospital concerned were managing at their own cost all those years and even now they would not have asked for any help but for the stoppage of help from Holland due to the war Times might change and they might again receive help from their people, when they would say to the Commission, "Thank you, we do not require your help any more," The area in which that Hospital was located was a Military area as well, so that it catered to the medical needs of many Sepoy women as well as other classes When that was the situation, Mr. Hanief wished to know why the Municipality, whose business it was to look after the health of the Station, should turn against helping the institution and why they should feel reticent on account of some technical difficulty and say that they could not render any financial assistance. Mr. Hanief said that they should leave all such reluctant feelings out when it was a question of medical aid and give the institution as much aid as they could financially.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco then moved the following proposal.—

"That a sum of Rs. 300 per mensem be sanctioned for the maintenance of the St. Philomena's Hospital".

Mr. Mohamed Hanief seconded the proposal.

In moving an amendment to the effect that the matter be deferred for consideration to the next meeting of the Commission, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they might consider the matter after getting fuller information regarding the institution. Though the authorities concerned had applied for assistance, they had not specified what help they wanted from the Commission. Besides, they had to know what the Commission would be able to spare from Municipal funds, because they were only in the middle of their financial year. Everybody at that meeting was agreed that the Institution was doing good work and nobody said that the poor people of the locality ought not to continue to get the medical relief which they were receiving so far. A hospital was essential for that

locality, but as regards the duty of the Commission, it was true that it was their business to look to the health of the people of the Station, but it was the dispensing of medicines with which they ought to be concerned and not with the maintenance of hospitals, which was the duty of the Government But, of course, he preferred to follow Col. Hance's remark and not adhere to technicalities. Those members of the Commission who desired to have some better idea of the hospital's work, ought to have an opportunity to go there and see it for themselves, find out what their needs were and to what extent they asked the Commission to help them. When all such information had been obtained, they should go into their finances and see what help they could give the institution. He did not wish his friends to think that he was opposed to Dr. Pacheco's proposal. He merely asked that they might consider the matter a little further. He urged them, therefore, not to press the proposal now but go into the whole question thoroughly by the next meeting and come to some definite understanding. Besides, he did not want the institution to feel that their work was not appreciated if, by any chance the Commission turned down the proposition. Mr. Sundaram Iyer therefore, hoped that they would consider his suggestion and defer the proposal to the next meeting.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded Mr. Sundaram Iyer's amendment.

The Residency Surgeon said that there was a good deal to be said for the amendment, but if they decided to defer the proposition, the Commission might in the meantime, make the institution a donation of Rs. 150 at least which, he said, would be of great assistance to them at that time. In the meanwhile, they could ascertain facts for themselves and then decide what grant could be made on a permanent basis. He then moved the following amendment :—

> "That Rs. 150 as a donation, be granted immediately without prejudice to the decision regarding recurring support which the Commission may, upon further consideration, reach."

Mr. Isaac seconded the amendment.

In view of the Residency Surgeon's amendment, Mr. Sundaram Iyer did not press his amendment.

Dr. Norman Pacheco having agreed to the Residency Surgeon's amendment, the President put it to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No. 124 of 1940.)

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3. Approval to the payment of Rs. 422-10-0 being the cost of the Projectoscope and Cine Projector purchased for the use of Municipal Schools.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 422-10-0, being the cost of the Projectoscope and Cine Projector purchased for the use of Municipal Schools. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 8 of 1940.)

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4. Provision of underground drainage connection to Premises No. 16, 'M' No. 3 Street, and recovery of the cost of the work from the owner in monthly instalments.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 96 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at Premises No. 16, 'M' No. 3 Street, be sanctioned and that the cost be recovered from the owner of the premises in monthly instalments of Rs. 4 each. Cost in the first instance to be met from "Advances Recoverable."

(File No. 126 of 1940.)

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5. Re-appropriation of Rs. 3,000 from the head "Improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas" to the head, 'I. Service Account. (3) other Roads (Cantonment Roads) (a) Maintenance.'

Recommended.

mistakenly included the cost of that scheme in the amount provided under the other head and now wished to effect a transfer.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that they had only gone through 6 months of their financial year, and there was still half the year to be provided for.

The President explained that unsize stone paving was done in the usual course and did not require any specific proposals.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that there were unsize stone paving works to be done in congested areas as well as on roads not situated in congested areas. If the scheme was for unsize stone paving works in congested areas, it would be a proper procedure, but if the roads to be paved were in open localities, the re-appropriation would not be a legitimate charge, because the Rs. 10,000 was definitely allotted for congested areas only.

The President explained that the provision was made on the understanding that all unsize stone paving works would be carried out from the Rs. 10,000. There was a slight mistake made in their not having specified what amount was to be utilized for unsize stone paving, in congested and in open areas.

Mr. Isaac said that the proposition was put forward merely to rectify a mistake. The money was being required for work which was urgently required to be carried out and it might be provided as suggested.

The President said that that was the result of his strict adherence to the undertaking which he had given that unsize stone paving should come under "Maintenance of Roads" rather than under the head to which it used to be charged previously. Since that was the case, the present proposal would rectify that mistake. He put Mr Sundaram Iyer's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer wished to know if the President's undertaking as regards improvements in congested areas still held good with regard to the balance of the provision.

Answering in the affirmative, the President said that any other items of urgency falling under that head, for which there

might not be sufficient funds, could be provided from out of the Surplus Account.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 3,000 from the head "Improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas" to the head 'I. Service Account. (3) Other Roads (Cantonment Roads) (a) Maintenance"

(File No. 127 of 1940.)

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6. Pension application of R. Govindasawmy Pillay, late Sanitary Inspector, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of a pension of Rs. 34-13-0 per mensem to R. Govidasawmy Pillay, late Sanitary Inspector, Health Department with effect from the 11th June 1940, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 128 of 1940.)

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7. Gratuity application of Mohamed Sahib, late peon, Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 157-8-0 to Mohamed Sahib, late peon, Town Duty Department, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 129 of 1940)

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8. Gratuity application of R. K. Doraisawmy Pillay, late peon, Town Duty Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 127-8-0 to R. K. Doraisawmy Pillay, late peon, Town Duty Department, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 130 of 1940.)

9. Gratuity application of Susaimary, late Ayah, Maternity and Child Welfare, Health Department.

The Committee recommend the lump sum grant as a special case.

The President said that although the ayah in question had put in a service of nearly 20 years, she was not entitled to any gratuity or pension on retirement as her services were not pensionable. She had submitted a memorial to the Hon'ble the Resident, and as the Residency considered hers a hard case, they had referred the memorial to the Commission asking whether anything could be done for her. If her services came under the pension rules, she would have been entitled to a gratuity of Rs. 123-8-0. The Standing Committee who considered the matter had recommended that the lump sum grant might be paid to her, as a special case, in view of her long service.

The Commission approved of the Standing Committee's recommendation as a special case.

Resolved that, under the provisions of Section 22 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, Susasimeri, late Ayah, Maternity and Child Welfare, Health Department, be granted a gratuity of Rs. 123-8-0, as a special case.

(File No. 131 of 1940.)

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10. Tenders received for the sppply of ½" water meters

Recommended the acceptance of the lower tender (Glenfield).

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd., for the supply of ½" water meters, at Rs. 28-13-0 per meter F. O. R., Bangalore, be accepted.

(File No. 132 of 1940).

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11. Write off of a sum of Rs. 34-13-10, being the irrecoverable amount due in respect of the flush-out latrine connection provided at premises No. 43-A, 'A' No. 2 Street, Blackpally.

Recommended.

Resolved that the sum of Rs. 34-13-0, being the irrecoverable amount due in respect of the flush-out latrine connection provided at premises No. 43-A, 'A' No. 2 Street. Blackpally, be written off.

(File No. 133 of 1940

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12. Periodical returns for August 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934,)

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13. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for August 1940,

Recommended to be recorded

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No 53 of 1934).

14, Consideration of the question of laying 2" C. I. Water Main in the lay-out of Mr. Mara Setty's land in Pottery Road Cross and estimate of Rs. 1,072 provided by the Engineer for the work.

The President said that that matter had not come up before the Standing Committee but had been pressed upon him several times The lay-out in question had not been fully built upon and he had, therefore, been trying to put off giving water connection until the whole lay-out was completely built upon, but without apparent success. A number of the residents in that locality were rather anxious to have their own water connection and the owner Mr. Mara Setty, had written to say that if the Commission met half the cost of the work, he would be prepared to meet the other half, for the benefit of his tenants.

Mr. Isaac wished to know if there was an official undertaking from the owner in question to pay half the cost of the work.

The President replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Ekambaram pointed out that it was the duty of the Commission to lay down the connection and that the owner need not bear any part of the cost at all. The residents were entitled to water connection, because they paid the rent which was based on assessment and assessment included water tax. It was the duty of the Municipality to lay the mains at their own cost and not to ask the owner to bear part of the cost.

The President said that no doubt the Municipality had to put down the mains, but that could only be done in the order of urgency. If Mr. Mara Setty and the residents could wait, the water connection would be put in free of charge as soon as the lay-out was completely built upon. They could not put down the connection in a lay-out which was only partially completed, when congested areas and fully-built upon sites had to have water connection urgently The lay-out in question was not entitled to attention at that stage, but it would be taken up in the usual course. If, however, the owner came forward to put down half the cost of the connection because he was anxious to have it, he could have the work put in hand at once, the Municipality bearing the other half.

Mr. Isaac felt that the matter was quite urgent enough. It was the elementary duty of the Municipality, he said, to supply water to the residents. The tenants of the new houses were at present being supplied with water in open cans, which was by no means conducive to health. The Commission had to see to it that the people were given an adequate supply of good filtered water and for that purpose, water connection should be put in immediately.

Mr. Newton pointed out that when according sanction to Mr. Mara Setty to build, the Commission insisted upon his placing the latrines on the sanitary system. He saw no equity in the situation at all. They insisted upon sanitary flush-out latrines and yet gave no water with which to flush them. At present, the owner was supplying his tenants with 40 tins of water from the other side of the railway line, from the hydrant situated there, which was a good distance to bring water. The Commission should bear the

cost of connection and put it in at once, as it was not right to make one man bear half the initial cost when the Commission should bear the whole, because they received taxes.

The P esident wished to know why the owner in question should be given the facility in preference to others, whose claims were much more urgent. He asked the Executive Engineer how many plots in the lay-out in question had been built upon.

The Executive Engineer said that only 3 out of 23 plots had been built upon.

Continuing, the President said that there were other places which needed extension of water supply more urgently as they were fully built upon. If, however, Mr. Mara Setty was in a great hurry, the Commission would be prepared to bear half the cost, if he bore the other half on account of the preferential treatment being meted out to him. It had to be pointed out that the giving of water supply enhanced the value of the plots to a considerable extent.

Mr. Isaac pointed out that as far as he was aware, Mr, Mara Setty offered to bear half the cost but the offer was rejected by the Commission. How were they going to rectify that now?

The President said that they could pass a resolution that the Commission would be willing to pay half the cost if Mr. Mara Setty paid the other half. If possible. the matter need not be post-poned.

Mr, Isaac then moved the following proposal :—

"That water connection be given to Mara Setty's land at the cost of the Municipality and the prepared estimate be sanctioned."

Mr. J. J. Newton seconded the proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that that was a question which had been before the Commission for a long time and connection had not been given because the whole lay-out had not been built upon, Besides, the plots in question had been purchased by others, so

that Mr. Mara Sefty was no longer the owner. Other important localities where buildings had been constructed were requiring extension of water supply, and those should be attended to first, so that in the case in question, it was not fair to say that it was a legitimate charge on Municipal funds. If he required preferential treatment, he should pay for it and as he had suggested, he could pay half while the Municipality bear the other half of the cost of putting in the water main. It was a matter which required further consideration and therefore, it should be placed before the Standing Committee. Unless the party was prepared to bear the whole of the cost or at least half of it, the water connection should not be laid on at present. Mr. Abdul Latheef then moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be deferred for consideration at the next meeting of the Commission.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay seconded the amendment.

The President put Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment to the meeting and it was lost. He then put Mr. Isaac's proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No. 134 of 1940.)

Before the meeting dispersed, the Commission considered and disposed of the following 2 urgent items of business which were not on the agenda.

15. Mr. O. D. Harder's application requesting exemption from payment of the Municipal Entertainment Tax in respect of the Paristan Park Fete.

The President said that that item came up before the Standing Committee but they had deferred it. As the Paristan Park Fete was due to leave the Station in a few weeks' time, he had brought up the matter that morning and would like to dispose of it on its merits. As they were all aware, the Proprietor of the Fete, Mr. O. D. Harder, was an extremely charitable gentleman. Throughout the time he spent in India he had been giving large sums of money to

various charities which amounted to about five or six lakhs of rupees. The reason why it had been proposed to exempt the Fete from the Municipal entertainment tax, however, was because that gentleman was running it in Bangalore practically entirely in aid of the War Plane Fund, both annonymously (he being the Mystery Donor of "The Daily Post" Press) and in his own name. The President, therefore, moved the following proposition :—

"That the Paristan Park Fete be exempted from payment of the Municipal Entertainment Tax."

In seconding the proposal, Mr. Abdul Latheef said that Mr. Harder had been giving the War Fund a great deal of help, besides having supplied the Station with a propaganda van for educating the people as to the exact war situation. The case was one which warranted exemption.

Mr. Isaac wished to know what the sum involved would be.

The President said that as entrance to the grounds involved only a sum of 2 annas, no tax was collected on gate tickets, but side shows for which a sum of 4 annas or more was charged, had to pay entertainment tax at the usual rates. There were 2 or 3 such shows inside, for which they charged 4 annas but no more. Taken altogether, the amount of tax payable on each day's shows would amount to about Rs. 5. The last time those shows were in Bangalore, Mr. Harder had paid them a good amount by way of entertainment tax because the shows had been in Bangalore for about 6 months or more. Even when the shows were at Bangalore City, Mr. Harder presented a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the War Fund. Besides presenting the propaganda van, he was running it at his own expense and had told them that at the end of the war, the van could be sold and the proceeds thereof given to the Residency Central Charities. Even though Mr. Harder was giving a lot to the War Fund, that philanthropic gentleman did not wish to have his name divulged. The main thing to be considered, however, was that the shows were being run practically entirely for the Bangalore War Plane Fund, because after he paid all running expenses, he gave all his receipts to the Fund, so that the shows might be considered as being run in aid of the War Fund and, therefore, be exempted from entertainment tax as had been done in every other case so far.

The Health Officer said that Mr. Harder had donated a sum of Rs. 500 for Tuberculosis work in the Station and had promised to give more.

The President said that when funds for the construction of a Sanatorium were being collected the last time Mr. Harder was in Bangalore, he had contributed Rs 3,000. Besides that, he had been giving donations to every Convent and other charitable institution. In conclusion, the President said that in view of Mr. Harder's large charities in the Station, he thought it would be a nice gesture on the part of the Commission to exempt his shows from the payment of the Municipal Entertainment tax. He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved, 10 voting for and 6 against it,

Resolved that the Paristan Park Fete be exempted from payment of the Municipal Entertainment Tax.

(File No. 125 of 1940).

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16. Consideration of the question of exempting all entertainments held in aid of the War Funds from payment of the Municipal Entertainment Tax,

The President said that a number of entertainments were being held in aid of the War Fund and various War Charities, but though it was certainly a charitable institution, the War Fund did not exactly come under the rules which governed exemption from the payment of entertainment tax. The things which he could exempt without reference to the Commission were :—

1. (a) Residency Central Charities.

   (b) Ex-services Association, Bangalore Branch.

   (c) Bona fide and recognised charitable institutions in the C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

   (d) Educational Exhibitions and recognised educational institutions.

   (e) All entertainments to which Commission is restricted to Military personnel whether in uniform or not.

2. Concerts the proceeds of which are utilised for purely religious purposes.

3. Dances held in recognised Clubs in the C. & M. Station, Bangalore, not open to members of the general public.

4. British and Indian soldiers in uniform attending Sports Tournaments in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, organised by the Madras Districts Sports Committee.

He, therefore, suggested to the Commission that he might be given the authority to exempt all entertainments held in aid of War Funds from the payment of entertainment tax as well. He then moved the following proposal:—

"That the President be authorised to grant exemptions from payment of the Municipal Entertainment Tax in respect of all entertainments held in aid of War Funds."

Mr. J. Issac seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that the President be authorised to grant exemptions from payment of the Municipal Entertainment tax in respect of all entertainments held in aid of War Funds.

(File No. 134 of 1940).

H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission,

21—10—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 20.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M., on Thursday, the 26th September 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Residency Surgeon,	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Inspector of Schools
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H Brookes, Esq.	F. D. Mootham, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait
H. J Nicholas, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	C. F. D'Souza, Esq.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayan Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl

As soon as the meeting assembled, Mr. Mohamed Hanief, on behalf of the members of the Municipal Commission, stood up and congratulated the President on his speedy recovery from the result of his recent accident, and hoped that he felt quite well again.

The President thanked Mr. Hanief and the members of the Commission for their kind thought.

Before the business on the agenda of the Special Meeting was taken up, the President read the following, for the information of the Commissioners :—

(1) Letter dated the 19th September 1940 from His Excellency the Viceroy, expressing his personal appreciation of the Commission's patriotic and valuable assistance towards the financing of India's War Effort by subscribing Rupees One Lakh to the Government of India Interest-free Defence Bonds.

(2) Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Resident, No. R. F. 181(1)-40/-G. & A., dated the 4th September 1940, sanctioning retention of the services of Mr. J. W. Edwin, Municipal Executive Engineer from the 29th September 1940 to the 28th February 1941.

The President said that he had expressly requested Col. Hance, the Residency Surgeon, to be present at the meeting that morning because, as they were all aware, he was about to leave Bangalore. In spite of the contradiction in "The Daily Post," he (the President) was afraid it was true. That being so, he felt that they would like to have the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of Col. Hance's services to the Municipal Commission and to the people of Bangalore as a whole, during the 6 or 7 years that he had filled the office of Residency Surgeon here. Personally, the President said, he thought it would be extremely hard to find anybody who so well combined such exceptional medical and surgical skill, with such powers of administration as well. It would certainly be difficult to find anybody who would take such an interest in everything connected with the health and sanitation of the town. He felt sure that they would all miss

Col. Hance very much—his genial disposition and expert advice as well as his professional skill. He thought that it would be the desire of the Municipal Commission to add their appreciation of the work and services rendered by Mrs. Hance as well. He could personally testify to the great deal of interest which she had taken in connection with the care and After Care Committee which really owed its existence and continuance to her efforts, not to mention her work for the Red Cross to which she had unstintingly devoted herself. In conclusion, the President moved the following resolution :—

> "That we, the members of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, hereby place on record our deepest appreciation of the great services of Col. Hance, C.I.E. O.B.E., I.M.S., etc., as Residency Surgeon and as Chairman of the Health Committee of the Municipal Commission and desire to congratulate him on his new appointment and assure him of our best wishes for his future. We also desire to record our greatest appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Hance to the people of the Civil and Military Station."

In seconding the resolution, the Vice-President said that he had great pleasure in doing so. In associating himself with the sentiments expressed by the President, the Vice-President said that he had for sometime past had close association with Col. Hance as a member of the Health Committee, for a period of 3 years, and he had always had the pleasure of his genial personality and great benefit of his advice and easy access whenever he had been to see that officer. On the Commission Col. Hance had been of invaluable service to them. His keen interest in the town's Tuberculosis problem was very well known, and he need make no further mention about that except to say that the people of Bangalore owed him a deep debt of gratitude for all that he had done in that direction. Referring to the administration of the Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospitals, the speaker said that the treatment of the patients there spoke volumes in favour of Col. Hance. He had no

intention of making disparaging comparisons, but he could not help saying that many people who had had the misfortune of being treated at the Victoria Hospital had complained later on that they had done a very foolish thing by going there. His only grievance was that Col. Hance had not been able to increase the number of beds in the Hospital. He was going as head of the Medical Administration in the Central Provinces and, the Vice-President remarked a better-fitted person should not have been chosen for the post. In conclusion, he wished Col. Hance God-speed, long life and prosperity.

In associating himself with the sentiments expressed by the President and the Vice-President, Mr Abdul Latheef said that as Chairman of the Health Committee and as a member of the Municipal Commission and also in the work of administration of the Municipal Dispensaries, Col. Hance had more than fulfilled his duty. From the time when he took charge of the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals and of the Municipal Dispensaries, he had done splendid work, not only by improving their efficiency but also by cutting down the expenditure as far as possible without impairing their efficiency. They would all agree that he had done his best as Chairman of the Health Committee, always advising the members on the right lines so far as the recommendations of that Committee were concerned. As far as the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals were concerned, the speaker said that Col. Hance had done yeoman service. The trouble about communal feelings which had existed several years ago in those hospitals was a thing of the past. With the appreciation offered to Col. Hance for his great service to the people of Bangalore, the Commission should add their appreciation of the service of Mrs. Hance also rendered selflessly in the cause of Tuberculosis (as Chairman of the Care and After-Care Committee) and of the Red Cross Work in India. He knew what amount of interest she had taken in Tuberculosis work and what a great amount of money she had collected for the Dispensary, which was all to her credit. Mr. Abdul Latheef said that Mrs. Hance had made door to door collections in that cause and the result of those collections would stand everlastingly in her name. She took interest, not only in the work of the Dispensary but also in the T. B. Sanatorium proposed to be built. Their only wish was that Col. and Mrs. Hance could have stayed with them for a few years longer to see the extension of health schemes in the Station, to which they had devoted

was a man whom they all respected and revered, Mrs. Hance too would never be forgotten for her great and noble work for the Care and After Care Committee. But for her active assistance, the Commission would have been faced with a financial problem in many a scheme. There was only one thing which the speaker said he had against Col. Hance and that was that when the President (Mr. Carleston) was in Hospital after his accident and before that when Mr. Williams (their previous Collector) was there, all visitors, Commissioners as well, were severely told to "Get Out". He also remembered the occasion when Mr. Williams was in Hospital and nobody was allowed to see the patient. That was the only grievance they had against Col. Hance. Concluding, Mr. Hanief wished Col. and Mrs. Hance God-speed. He was going to be in charge of a Province where he would be faced with many great problems, but they were all sure that his assistance there would be given unceasingly. He would work with vigour and carry out his duties for the benefit of its people.

In supporting the resolution moved by the President, Mr. Ekambaram said that he had just one request to make of Col. Hance and that was that, before he left the Station he should tell his successor in office how he (his successor) should take care of the people of the Station and how he should be one with them. If that was done, there might be some hope for the residents. Continuing, Mr. Ekambaram said that as a member of the Health Committee, he had had very close association with Col. Hance who was its Chairman and in all their dealings he showed nothing but courtesy and geniality. Col. Hance was going to take up office in a higher sphere and he could not help thinking how fortunate those people were to get somebody like Col. Hance to be their Medical Officer. In conclusion, he wished Col. and Mrs. Hance God-speed and great prosperity in their future career.

In replying to the President and members of the Municipal Commission, Col. Hance said that he was far too impressed and moved by the very kind words which they had been good enough to express for such services that he had been able to render them and the residents of the Station from time to time, to thank them in a sufficiently adequate and lucid manner. What he had to say was, however, that it had never struck him that the services given to them were in any way out of the ordinary. He took up the duties of

Residency Surgeon in Bangalore in succession to two very distinguished Senior Medical Officers, who had built up and maintained the very high tradition of efficiency that was associated with the Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospitals. That being so, it had been his endeavour to maintain that tradition and not, if possible, to diminish the efficiency of the institutions, and from what they had all just said about his work, he felt that he had not entirely failed in that object Replying to Mr. Ekambaram's request and fears, Col. Hance said that he need have no anxiety on that score. His successor, Col. Aspinall, was not only an eminently able Surgeon and physician but all those who knew him would realise that he was a man of remarkable personality, entirely without prejudice and he certainly would need no instruction from Col Hance as to how he could find his way into the hearts of the people of Bangalore. Personally, he thought that Col. Aspinall was entremely lucky in having to take over Bangalore, and after two or three months of his service, the people would realise that they were lucky in having him as Residency Surgeon. Continuing, Col. Hance said that when anybody was going on a long journey, he was apt to leave his cherished possessions in charge of his friends and ask them to look after them for him He (Col. Hance) was going to take that opportunity that morning. He could not pretend that he was looking forward to his new job with unmixed pleasure. Nobody had been as happy as he had been for the past 7 years and the coming change from the known and the pleasant and liked to the unknown and uncertain, was not a pleasing thought. Looking back over their past 7 years together, Col. Hance said that he knew that they had made a certain amount of progress, especially in dealing with Tuberculosis. They had Dr. Frimodt Moller's assurance that the Dispensary that had been started in the Station was probably the most efficient of its kind in India, and the Care and After-Care Committee was the only one that had functioned as it ought to in this country. They were now, thanks to their enlightenment and generosity, in a position to start building a Sanatorium as soon as certain minor formalities such as the choice and acquisition of a suitable site had been disposed of. All those schemes were very near to his heart and he had no doubt that Col. Aspinall would take a great interest in them too. He hoped, however, that the citizens of the Station would not only help that work but would take a pride in it, as they had every right to. It was his one great desire that if and when they had a Sanatorium working, Bangalore would lead India as far as

the Municipal tackling of the problems connected with Tuberculosis were concerned and that was the legacy that he was leaving to their special care, as his friends, with the hope that they would use every effort to bring it about and maintain it. Continuing, Col. Hance said that he was particularly impressed by all their kind references to the services rendered by Mrs Hance. He said that it was a source of great pride to him to hear them and wished she too could have been present that morning to hear for herself all that they thought about her and he knew that so long as she could be of any assistance to anybody, it was a matter of complete indifference to her what the object was, but she gave that assistance. He had had experience of that, so much so that many times he really wondered whether he had a wife at all. If it was not Tuberculosis, it was the Red Cross—if not the Red Cross, it was something else, but they did meet—at meals. So, Col Hance assured the Commission that when they next met, he would convey to her their words of appreciation and thanks. For himself he thanked the President and members of the Commission more sincerely than he could possibly express, for the very kind references which they had been good enough to make about him and once again assured them that he had no unmixed pleasure in the thought of leaving Bangalore —that there would be very many occasions on which he would look back with regret on the years that he had spent with them, the happiness that he had had in his work and the very good friends that he had been fortunate enough to make.

The President said that they could not possibly detain Col. Hance very much longer from his other duties and though there was much more that they would have liked to have said but had not been able to, they would have to let him go. Mr. Sundaram Iyer and himself had experienced Col. Hance's kindness and skill, which they very much appreciated for themselves. The Municipal Dispensaries were controlled by Col. Hance in additlon to his heavy work at the Hospitals, and a very considerable saving of money and a great improvement in the running of those dispensaries had been effected. As for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the President hoped that with the great interest that he had already devoted to it, it would soon be an accomplished fact. He might say that the idea of its inception was due entirely to Col. Hance and once the site was selected he was sure that the work would soon be completed—an

amenity which would be a lasting memorial to Col. Hance in the Station. The President then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried nem con with acclamation.

The business on the Agenda of the Special Meeting was then taken up.

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Municipal Commission to report on the deficiencies of the existing Bye-laws in regard to the control and regulation of advertisements.

The President asked the Secretary, Municipal Commission, to read the proposals of the Committee for the information of the Commissioners and the Secretary read them accordingly.

The President said that the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Municipal Commission had been circulated. He did not think that there would be any further amendments to be made to it.

The Commissioner of Police, as Chairman of the Select Committee, moved the adoption of the bye-laws framed by that body and said that they had made amendments wherever they thought necessary. If they studied the Report, they would see that the proposal was to enable the Municipal Commission to exercise the necessary control without causing the public either a great deal of inconvenience or any extra expenditure by way of taxation. In other words, they regarded the control of advertisements not as a source of profit but as a matter which concerned the decency and beauty of their town. At the same time, they had put in a provision which would enable the Commission at any moment to impose taxation if the rules which had been proposed required it. There was one important point he wished to stress and that was the control of advertisements displayed on fast moving vehicles. That had been left to be dealt with by the Police Law on the ground that moving advertisements ought to be controlled more from the point of view of traffic than anything else. It was the easier way and required the minimum of

legislation. It was only necessary to mention that the two principles which they had accepted were that so far as advertisements in public places were concerned, the advertisers should obtain licenses and so far as advertisements on private premises were concerned, the President might order the advertisements to be removed should they be found to be offensive. In other words, the Sub-Committee had merely qualified the existing rules by splitting them up into two different bye-laws. He then moved on behalf of the Committee that their proposals, as just read by the Secretary, be adopted.

In seconding the Commissioner of Police's proposal, Mr. Isaac said that the Chairman had just explained very briefly the principles on which the Committee had framed their recommendations. He assured them that every criticism had been properly provided for and that the working of the rules would ensure proper control over advertisements without payment of any taxation by advertisers.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer pointed out that the Report of the Special Sub-Committee had not come up before the Standing Committee in the usual course. He felt that that procedure should have been followed. He then moved the following amendment:—

"That the proposals of the Select Committee be referred to the Standing Committee."

Mr. W. Ekambaram seconded the proposal.

The Commissioner of Police said that it would be better if the report was referred to the Standing Committee before final approval by the Municipal Commission.

Mr. Thangiah pointed out that the Standing Committee had already discussed the matter and had referred it to the Special Sub-Committee. That being so, there seemed to be no reason to refer it to that Committee again and thus delay the matter still further.

The Commissioner of Police said that he quite agreed that it might be better if the Standing Committee went through the whole report once again in general and see if anything in it required modification. He was quite prepared to pass it on to the Standing Committee in the usual course.

The President put Mr Sundaram Iyer's amendment to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the proposals of the Select Committee be referred to the Standing Committee.

(File No. 20 of 1938).

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2. Amendment of clause 8 of bye-law No 11, Chapter III - Water Supply regarding the levy of meter rents.

Recommended.

The President said that in order to carry out the Commission's resolution of the 25th July 1940, re. the levy of a rent of 8 annas on all meters of more than 1" an alteration in clause 8 of bye-law No. 11, Chapter III was necessary. The rents would then be 4 annas per mensem for meters of ½" or more but less than 1" and 8 annas per mensem for meters of from 1" to 3" The Standing Committee had recommended the amendment. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that in order to carry out the Commission's resolution dated the 25th July 1940 regarding the levy of a rent of 8 annas on meters of above 1," clause 8 of Bye-law No. 11, Chapter III, be amended as follows and that the amendment be published for objections :—

Substitute the following for the 2nd para of clause 8 : —

"A rent shall be paid by the owner for each meter fixed to the connection as detailed below :—

(1) When the meter is half inch or more but less than 1 inch ... Annas 4 per mensem.

(2) When the meter is 1" to 3" Annas 8 per mensem."

(File No. 106 of 1940).

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3. Consideration of the question of exempting the motor vans used for the transport of meat carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses to the markets from payment of the Municipal Vehicle Tax.

Recommended free licenses

The President said that the meat transport contractor had applied for an enhancement in the monthly rate paid to him and for the exemption of the vans used by him from Municipal Vehicle tax, because he had had to incur more expenditure on labour etc., than he had anticipated. They could not, of course, at the beginning of the contract estimate the probable loss he might incur in the course of the contract period, The most that could be done was to give free licenses for his vans and in view of the small margin of profit the contractor was getting now, the Standing Committee had recommended the exemption, apart from the point of view of loss incurred by the man. What should be taken into account was that those vans were being used on Municipal Service. It, therefore seem equitable that they should exempt him from the tax, just as they did other vehicles used in Municipal Service.

Mr. Ekambaram pointed out that the basis for his request was the loss which he was suffering at present. In that case, they might grant the exemption in question.

The President said that if the man did not do the work to their satisfaction, they could withdraw the exemption. The license fees involved were Rs. 112-8-0 per quarter per van, or Rs. 2,250 per annum. The lorries in question had been prepared specially for the transport of meat and it was provided in the rules that they should not be used for any other purpose. That being so, the license fees might be waived. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that under the provisions of Section 46 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, the motor vans used for the transport of meat carcasses from the Municipal Slaughter Houses to the Markets, be exempted from payment of the Municipal Vehicle Tax.

(File No. 81 of 1940).

(Sd.) H. H. Carleston.

President Municipal Commission.

21—10—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 21.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A M., on Thursday, the 31st October 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H Brookes, Esq.	M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.
W. Sinclair, Esq	M. R. Ry. V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	,, H. Battan Lal, Esq.
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	,, W. Ekambaram, Avl.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
,, C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Re-affirmation of the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 2, dated the 26th September 1940 regarding the amendment of clause 8 of Bye-law No. 11, Chapter III—Water Supply, relating to the levy of meter rents.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution No. 2, dated the 26th September 1940, approving of the following amendment of clause 8 of Bye-law No. 11, Chapter III—Water Supply—be re-affirmed and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation :—

Substitute the following for the 2nd para of clause 8 :—

"A rent shall be paid by the owner for each meter fixed to the connection as detailed below:—

(1) When the meter is half inch
or more but less than 1" ... Annas 4 per mensem

(2) When the meter is 1" to 3"... Annas 8 per mensem."

(File No. 106 of 1940).

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2. Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Municipal Commission to report on the deficiencies of the existing Bye-laws in regard to the Control and Regulation of Advertisements.

Recommended with addition of provision for appeal to Commission.

The President said that the report of the Select Committee on the framing of the advertisement bye-law, came up before the Municipal Commission at its last meeting, and they had decided to defer it and refer it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had since examined the report and had recommended one or two small alterations. The main one provided for appeal to the Commission after the President's order under Section 4 of the proposed bye-laws. The President then read out Section 4 of the bye-law proposed by the Select Committee, and said that the Standing

Committee thought that that was rather a drastic step and that an appeal might be provided for by having a Section numbered (5), the present Section (5) being re-numbered (6). He read out the draft of the proposed Section (5) for the information of the Commissioners, which provided for appeal to the Commission, and said that that was the main alteration recommended by the Standing Committee. He then moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Select Committee as approved by the Standing Committee.

Mr. J. Issac seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved.

(1) that the amendments to Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III, as detailed below, be approved and be published for objections :—

Amendment to Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III.

(a) Alteration of the heading of the bye-law as below :—

'Injury or disfigurement of public property or buildings adjoining streets or public places'.

(b) Substitution of the following for Section 2 of the bye-law :—

2. "No person shall soil or deface any building or wall or structure visible from any street or public place in any way whatsoever".

(c) Substitution of the following for Section 3 of the bye-law :—

3. "No person shall write upon, soil, deface or mark in any way whatsoever any tree standing on or visible from any street or public place or road surface."

(d) Addition of the following as Section 4 (a) of the bye-law :—

4. (a) "The owner or occupier of any such property or premises as aforesaid, shall be held responsible for the removal of any soiling or defacement or writing or other marking such as is prohibited by Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this bye-law, and shall do so within 3 days of the service of the notice demanding such removal ;

Provided that the President may cause the immediate removal of any such soiling or defacement or writing or other marking."

(e) Insertion of the following after the words "Rule I" in Section 5 of the bye-law :—

"or Rule 4 (a)."

(2) that the following draft of a new bye-law (No. 15-A, Chapter III—Control and Regulation of Advertisements—Section 137 (1) (cc) Bangalore Municipal Law) be approved and be published for objections :—

Proposed Bye-law No. 15-A, Chapter III—Control and Regulation of Advertisements—Section 137(1) (cc) B. M. L.

1. This Bye-law shall not apply to.—

(a) Advertisements relating to lectures or meetings, or to entertainments for charitable, educational or religious purposes, exhibited on any premises with the permission of the owner or occupier.

(b) Advertisements exhibited in or on a shop or other place of business relating to the wares usually advertised, or the business carried on in the said shop or place of business;

(c) Advertisements relating to an election or any legislative body or the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(d) Advertisements relating to a candidature in respect of such an Election.

2. No public road or place, nor any building, wall, hoarding, structure or tree in any public place, shall be used for the purpose of erecting, exhibiting, affixing or retaining any advertisement without a license from the President, who may prescribe the form and conditions of the license. The President may, in his discretion, grant or refuse to grant a license.

3. The Municipal Commission may, at any time, by resolution prescribe the scale of fees to be charged for the issue of the license referred to in Section 2 of this Bye-law.

4. The President may in his discretion, by order in writing require the owner or occupier of any property to remove within a specified time any advertisement erected, affixed, or exhibited on or in any building or wall or hoarding or structure adjoining or visible from any public road or place.

5. Any person aggrieved by the order of the President under Section 4 of the bye-law, may appeal within 7 days from the date of the order, to the Municipal Commission.

Provided that the preferring of an appeal shall not operate so as to extend the time prescribed in the order for removal of the advertisements or affect any action the President may have taken or proposed to take for non-compliance with the order.

6. If such written order is not complied with within the time specified, the President ~~may~~ may cause the advertisement to be removed and to recover the cost of such removal from the owner or occupier aforesaid.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of these bye-laws, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine which may extend Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues."

(File No. 20 of 1938).

H. H CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission,

19—11—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 22.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a m., on Thursday, the 31st October 1940.

President

H. H. CARLETON, Esq., I C S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

M, R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
„ Inspector of Schools.	
„ Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes. Esq.	M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.
W. Sinclair, Esq.	M. R. Ry. V. S. Arunachallam Mudaliar Avl.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	H Battan Lal, Esq.
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	„ C. R. Nagappa Garu.
Dr J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association)	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
„ P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
„ N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R Ry. C N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl.

ORDINARY MEETING.

1 (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission dated the 26th September 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of the proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission dated the 26th September 1940, for approval.

Resolution :—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Purchase of site for Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Recommended purchase of about 20 acres as proposed at Rs 400 plus Rs. 60 (for loss of revenue) per acre.

The President said that, as they would remember, the Commission some time ago sanctioned the acquisition of a site for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The land which they had been trying to acquire had since been acquired by the Military, and so they have had to look elsewhere. Another site had been selected in the same locality on the other side of the road, and would be available for purchase by private negotiation instead of acquisition. The Commission were, therefore, asked to sanction the purchase of about 20 acres of that land at Rs. 400 plus Rs. 60 for loss of revenue, per acre. He put the proposal to the meeting, and it was approved.

Resolved that the site near the Isolation Hospital on Old Madras Road, having an area of about 20 acres, as shown in plan in

file be purchased for the construction of Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Rs. 400 plus Rs. 60 (for loss of revenue) per acre. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 72 of 1940)

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3. Consideration of the question of granting the maximum pay of Rs. 70 in the grade of Rs. 40—1½—70 to Mr. Abdul Rahaman, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Hafizia Municipal Higher Elementary School.

Recommended that he be given Rs, 59-8-0 (10 years increment) so long as he holds the present post—to be paid from 5 years' Programme.

The President said that the Headmaster in question was drawing at present Rs. 45 p. m in the scale of Rs. 40—1—45. Being a graduate and the headmaster of a Higher Elementary School, he had applied for a higher salary and his application had been recommended by the Inspector of Schools. The Standing Committee who considered the matter thought that it would be a mistake to give him the maximum pay forthwith and had recommended a salary of Rs. 59-8-0 p.m. now, being 10 increments, in the scale of Rs. 40-1½-70, so as to fit in with that scale, so long as he held the present post. The cost would be met from the Government Grant under the 5 years' Programme.

Mr. Abdul Latheef requested the Inspector of Schools to give his views on the matter.

The Inspector of Schools said that he adhered to his original recommendation to give the Headmaster concerned the maximum pay of the post namely Rs. 70 p. m. In any case under

similar circumstances, the Commission had given the maximum salary to another graduate Headmaster, and it was agreed that in order to encourage B.A., L.T., teachers in Municipal service, they should be shown some consideration. To his mind, therefore, there should be no difference shown in the salaries of graduate teachers.

Mr Mahmood Shariff said that he could not remember the circumstances under which they had given the maximum salary to the other teacher, but what he wished to point out was that the teacher in question, being a B.A. L.T., should be given preferential treatment. As it was, there was a paucity of graduates among Mussalmans, so that they should be encouraged as far as possible. Besides, the teacher in question was an outsider who had joined Municipal Service at some sacrifice to himself. As they had already heard from the Inspector of Schools that the Headmaster in charge of another school had been given the maximum salary, the same concession should not be denied to the present man, who had the same high qualifications.

Mr. Narasiah explained that the Standing Committee, while conceding that graduates should be encouraged, did not think that the teacher in question had put in sufficient service to qualify himself for the maximum salary. They had, therefore, recommended that he should be given 10 increments in the scale 40-1½-70, so as to draw Rs. 59-8-0 p. m,, leaving the maximum to which he might aspire in due course. It might be mentioned that the teacher had only put in two years' service.

Mr. Newton wished to know on what scale of pay the Headmaster concerned was first taken on in Municipal Service.

The President said that he had been entertained on Rs. 40-1-45.

Continuing, Mr. Newton wished to know on what salary the teacher was started.

The President said that he was started on Rs. 45.

Mr. Newton then observed that he took it that the Headmaster was put on the next scale, namely Rs. 40—1½—70 and that it was proposed to give him the maximum in that grade straight away. In his opinion, it was a most unusual procedure. Usually, a man started on the lower scale and then worked his way up to the maximum pay of the post. To his mind, the Standing Committee's recommendation was far from reasonable and very generous.

The Inspector of Schools explained that when the Headmaster in question was first entertained in Municipal Service, he agreed to accept the lower scale on the understanding that the Municipal Commisson would give him the higher grade later on It was on those grounds that he accepted the post on the lower grade. Mr. Abdul Latheef said that he was inclined to think that the whole question had not been considered in the right perspective. When those three Higher Elementary Schools were started in the Station, namely, at Ookadpollyam, Blackpally and Cockburn Road (Hafizia School), the salaries of the Headmasters of those schools was fixed at Rs. 40—1½—70 the qualification prescribed being Intermediate Trained or B. A., L T. Unfortunately at the time when those schools were raised to the Higher Elementary Grade nobody asked that B. A. L. Ts. should be placed in charge of them, and it was only at some later stage that the Municipal Commission passed a resolution that Graduates should be appointed. With the aid of the Inspector of Schools, they were able to get two Mahommedan Graduates to work in Municipal Schools. The teacher appointed at the Obeidullah School, Blackpally, had to leave Municip al Service within one month, having obtained a better post carrying a higher salary in the Mysore Service. Small salaries and low grades could not attract graduates to work in their schools. Besides when they appointed a B. A., L. T., to work in the Ookadpollyam School, the maximum salary of Rs. 70 had been given to him but no question of service was taken into account at the time, though the man had put in about 10 to 15 years of service under Government. One thing to be considered was that the school in question was the only Higher Elementary School in the Station where Mahommedan Boys were taken and now that they had a Graduate as Headmaster, for whom they had been trying for so many years, the speaker did not think the question of his short service should be taken into consideration. After all, the increased salary would come out of the 5 years'

Programme and might be sanctioned. Besides, the Inspector of Schools had recommended that in the interests of the boys attending that institution, the Headmaster should be encouraged to remain on in Municipal Service, and that might be accomplished if he were given the Maximum salary now. To his mind, Mr. Latheef said, there seemed to be no point in the Standing Committee's recommendation. In Madras, the salaries of graduates were much higher than in Bangalore, The man was capable and his work had satisfied and won the appreciation both of the Inspector of Schools and the Educational Superintendent. In the circumstances, Mr. Abdul Latheef thought that it would be giving the man some encouragement and doing a service to the boys in the school by giving him the maximum salary now. In conclusion, the speaker said that as they were all aware, there was a proposal by the Inspector of Schools to revise the salary of those men, but that proposal had not yet come up before the Commission. He, therefore, agreed with the Inspector of Schools that the maximum salary should be given. He then moved the following amendment :—

> "that the Headmaster of Hafizia School be given the maximum of Rs. 70."

Mr. Mahmood Shariff seconded the amendment.

Mr. Thangiah said that as a member of the Educational Sub-Committee, he thought that matters of such importance as the one under discussion, should be placed before the Committee before they came up before the Commission. As a matter of fact, however, graduates could be obtained on even Rs. 50 or so anywhere, so that there was really no necessity to make such a fuss about the Headmaster in question. Besides, it was not fair to show such preferential treatment in the matter of salaries of Headmasters, as it would create discontent and unrest. The statement that graduates were hard to obtain, also, was not a fact as Indians and even members of the Muslim Community, were progressing very considerably now-a-days. There would be no difference shown to members of different communities. He felt sure that the Educational Sub-Committee would agree with the recommendation of the

Standing Committee as quite just and the speaker strongly supported that recommendation because he felt that graduates could be obtained now on lower salaries without any trouble.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he had no intention to talk about Hindu or Mahomedan teachers, but to consider the proposition on its merits. The Inspector of Schools ought to know that the service already had other B.A.,L.Ts., but those people were not drawing higher salaries because they happened to be graduates. The Standing Committee thought that as the Head Master in question was in charge of a Higher Elementary School and some of his subordinates were drawing salaries higher than he (the Head Master) was drawing at present, he might be given something more in keeping with his position in the school. Then again, the service of the individual in question had to be taken into consideration, so that to say that the service of a teacher, just because he happened to be a graduate, should not be taken into consideration, was the most surprising statement he had heard. In the case of the Head Master of the Ookadpollyam School, the Inspector of Schools would bear him out when he said that before he entered Municipal Service he was drawing a much higher salary in the Local Government Training School, which had been abolished, so that there was no comparison between that man and the Head Master in question. In his opinion, it would not encourage efficiency in the Municipal Educational Department if the Commission agreed that because a teacher was a B. A. L.T., the Commission ought immediately to give him the maximum pay of the post. That was not a correct procedure because an employee should have some goal to strive for. If he was constantly given the maximum of the scale he was put on, he would not be satisfied and would keep on asking for more, and if he was not given what he asked for, it would immediately create a grievance in his mind. The Standing Committee's recommendation was quite reasonable, namely, 10 increments and within a few years, the teacher in question would be getting the maximum. Their actions should never create any heart burning in any member of their staff. It was true that the Commission was desirous of improving the qualifications of the staff employed in Municipal Educational Service, but when other graduate teachers were drawing Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, it would really be a grievance if one man having the same qualifications should be given a jump from Rs. 45 to

Rs. 70. The question should be considered dispassionately. He was considering it purely from the standpoint of efficiency and encouragement that, that man was about to get from the Commission. In conclusion, Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that the recommendation of the Standing Commiltee was quite reasonable and might be accepted.

The Vice-President said that he could not blame the Headmaster in question for applying for the maximum salary, because it was only human nature which prompted the application, but the main thing to be considered was what effect the granting of his request would have upon the others. Suppose they gave him the maximum salary, they could not but agree that such a course would lead to degeneracy among the other staff. As had been pointed out anything in the nature of partiality would lead to heart burning and discontent. Here was a new man drawing Rs. 70 while the other men who had been in Municipal Service for so many years longer never got anything more. Whereas, if they recognised the superior qualifications of the Headmaster concerned by giving him 10 increments, it would go a long way to improving the efficiency of their staff by making them aim at higher qualifications also. besides giving the Headmaster a goal to strive for. Apart from all that, however, the Vice President said that he felt that some of those men who joined Municipal Service from outside were always in quest of new pastures. He heard that the Inspector of Schools tried to get in an M. A., but that man had got a better place and so gave the Commission the go-bye. Therefore, he (the V. P.) could not support his friend Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment. Besides, there was no paucity of highly-qualified men among the Muslim Community. On the other hand, the Community had produced some very brilliant men. The recommendation of the Standing Committee was quite reasonable-in fact, the members of that Committee had dealt with the question in a very generous manner.

Mr. Mahomed Hanief said that it had always been the endeavour of the Municipal Commission to see that the Mahommedan Schools in the Station had the best possible help to improve their standard and towards that end they were in quest of graduates who could be induced to come to the Station and be placed in

charge of their institutions. Though members of the Muslim Comm unity had attained high qualifications no one had thought it worthwhile to come to the Station merely because of the poor salaries offered If they were not able to get anybody on Rs. 40, the Com mission would have to offer a higher pay, so that if their action looked as though they meted out excep tional treatment to those men, the Commission did that simply because of the extraordinary nature of the position. The Headmaster in question had served them well for two years and during that time he had given the institution in charge of which he had been placed, the benefit of his study and training. Therefore, Mr. Hanief thought that it was most desirable that he should be given the maximum pay of the post. It was an exception. but not an unjust one. For no other reasons but to improve the educational training of Muslim boys, the speaker appealed to the Commission to be a little more generous, not to be critical but encourage him to remain on in his post by granting him his request for a higher salary.

The President said that he had to support the recommendation of the Standing Committee. The matter was considered fairly carefully from all its standpoints. Of course it was not a question of Municipal funds and the question was merely considered on its merits The Inspector of Schools, the President said, was at liberty to make any recommendation he chose in the matter. but it seemed to him (the President) that it would be rather a mistake to give the man the maximum salary in that grade. If they intended doing that always, the Commission might as well have the pay of the post fixed at Rs. 70. If that was the case, he would have had no objection, but as they had definite grades to work on, it would be a mistake to put a man up to the very top unless he was exceptional in his qualifications or unless his services merited such a jump. As regards the other man whom some of the speakers mentioned, the President said that he was drawing Rs. 100 (or even more) in the local Government Training School, so that when the Municipal Commission engaged his services, they could not offer him less than the maximum salary. In the present case, however, the increase by 10 increments offered in the Standing Committee's recommendation was quite reasonable. If he worked well and proved his worth in the school, he had no doubt that the Commission might consider giving him the other increments and thus bringing him up to the

maximum but not at present, unless they considered putting the post, on a fixed salary which, the President presumed, was not done, for good reasons. He recommended the acceptance of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

The Inspector of Schools pointed out that the Headmaster of the Rathan Singh Boys' School, who was a B.A , L.T. was to be started on the maximum. It was quite an ordinary school, but because the man was a graduate, he had recommended that he be given the maximum and it was to be given. Graduates ought to be encouraged as far as possible.

The President observed that the maximum pay of the Headmaster of the Rathan Singh Boys' School was only Rs. 35 and not Rs. 70 as in the present case.

The Inspector of Schools said that it was merely a question of principle and not actual figures. The Commission had agreed that if a man happened to possess a degree in teaching, he should be entertained on the maximum pay of the post to which he was appointed. It mattered not whether the maximum was Rs. 35 or Rs. 70. In any case it depended upon the importance and work in the school to which he was attached, or else there would be no difference in scales either

Mr. Isaac thought that the question had been thoroughly discussed at the Standing Committee meeting, when it was agreed that the Commission should give the man concerned 10 increments straight away simply to encourage him in his service. It was, therefore, unfortunate that some of his friends had taken a different view of the matter. It was discussed in a most dispassionate manner at the Standing Committee meeting-no bias was entertained and no persons were taken into consideration, If, however, in the future he should be found to be deserving of more, then the Commission might reconsider the matter and bring the Headmaster in question up to the maximum. It was always the case in Government Departments that increments should be given in a very careful way, so

that the Standing Committee's recommendation was most reasonable and generous and might be accepted.

The President put Mr. Abdul Latheef's amendment to the meeting and it was lost by 10 voting for and 13 against it. He then put the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that Mr. Abdul Rahman, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Hafizia Municipal Higher Elementary School, be given Rs. 59-8-0 per mensem with effect from the 1st November 1940 in the grade of Rs. 40-1½-70 so long as he holds the post. Cost to be met from the Government grant for the 5 years' Programme.

(File No. 136 of 1940).

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4. Consideration of the purchase of an additional Fire Engine as a step towards Air Raid Precaution in the Station Municipality.

Recommended.

The President said that that had been suggested by the Commissioner of Police. They had at present one Fire Engine which was purchased in 1925, but it was an old model and it was difficult to get spare parts for it in case they were needed. Besides, there was the question of Air Raid precautions to be taken into account. Although he did not think there need be anything to fear on that score at present, still they had to be prepared for such an emergency, and they always had to be prepared for Fire The Commissioner of Police had suggested the purchase of the "Dennis" Small Trailer No. 1 with chassis costing Rs. 3,900, which was a modern contraption and the Standing Committee had recommended this, the Commission meeting ⅓

of the cost. They had made a reference to the Residency. In the case of the previous engine, the Commission met ⅓, the Government of India ⅓ and the other ⅓ was met from Assigned Tract Revenues. That was a matter which had to be considered later. At present all that was required was approval of the suggestion to purchase the Fire Engine in question.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know what the Residency had to say on the subject.

The President said that the Residency considered it too much to ask the Government to bear ⅔ of the cost, though in the previous case the Government had paid ⅔ of the capital cost. The Commission was not able to meet more than ⅓ of the cost. As it was, they had to meet a heavy expenditure on the acquisition of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium site. They would have to try and fight the matter out if possible.

Mr. Newton thought that the Residency was quite fair. After all, fire prevention in the Station was a Municipal affair primarily.

The President pointed out that such capital charges were always met by the Municipality, and the Government in the proportion of ⅓ and ⅔. If they agreed to pay more than ⅓ towards the purchase of the Fire Engine, then they would be asked to pay in the same proportion towards cost of maintenance, as well. That was the reason why they should try to settle the proportion in the ratio of ⅓ to ⅔ as before. He put the Standing Committee's recommendation to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that the purchase of an additional Fire Engine (trailer type) as a step towards Air Raid Precaution in the Station Municipality, be approved. The Municipal Commission to bear 1/3 of the cost, to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 239 of 1920)

5. Revision of pay of the Compounder, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30-½-35 as is given to the Compounders in other Municipal Dispensaries.

Recommended, from next financial year.

Resolved that the pay of the compounder, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary, be revised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30-½-35 as is given to the Compounders in other Municipal Dispensaries, with effect from the 1st April 1941.

(File No, 178 of 1936).

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6. Market Show, 1940.

Recommended that the show be held as usual,

Resolved that the Market Show, 1940, be held as usual.

(File No. 148 of 1921.)

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7. Consideration of the question of transfer to the Mysore Government of a portion of Queen's Road and three triangular pieces of land marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the plan in file for the construction of the High Court buildings.

Recommended.

The President said that the Mysore Government had proposed to construct new buildings for their Law Courts including the High

Court, and had selected a portion of the maidan in the North Parade, which was part of the C. & M. Station, for the purpose and had asked the Residency to transfer that portion of the land to them. A portion of the land in question was Military property and the other portion was Municipal property. The Military authorities had agreed to the transfer of their portion of the area. The portion belonging to the Commission was composed of a part of Queen's Road and 3 triangular pieces of land marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' on the map in the file, and the Residency wished to know if they were agreeable to the transfer. The 3 triangular pieces were at present in use as small parks The Standing Committee had recommended the transfer.

Mr. Newton wished to know if there was any question of transferring Queen's Road or a portion of Cubbon Road to the Mysore Government.

The Executive Engineer said that Cubbon Road was not involved at all. The portion of Queen's Road to be transferred lay between the King's and Queen's statues. Some of the Municipal Commissioners seemed to be under the impression that the road would be closed, but as that would be impossible from a traffic point of view the Commission could stipulate that the road should be left open to traffic.

Mr. Newton said that there seemed to be no objection transferring the land, but the road should remain the property of the Commission, who should continue to maintain it.

The President said that the road could be handed over to the Mysore Govt. authorities merely on account of boundary convenience. It would be rather awkward if the Commission had a strip of road bounded by Mysore land on both sides. They could hand the road over with the condition that it be kept open to traffic as usual

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that Mr. Newton's idea would mean that the Commission would have one of their roads under a foreign

suggestions made by the Municipal Commission. Those conditions were not acceptable to the Asrayam authorities and so the Commission had to find some other means of fixing the grant. The question was accordingly considered again. The Asrayam building had accommodation for 75 permanent inmates and had about that number now. In the two quarters ending June 1940 the Commission had sent 34 beggars. Since July, however, they had not been sending in such large numbers because the question of grant had not been settled. If they continued sending as before, they could always have even 75 inmates of their own in the Asrayam. It may, therefore, be safely presumed that the Asrayam will always contain a minimum of 75 inmates, the limit fixed by the Commission for the purpose of fixing its contribution. In the circumstances, it was proposed to fix the grant at Rs. 225 per mensem, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that at least 50 beggars sent by the Commission shall always be accommodated and maintained by the Asrayam authorities;

(2) that the working of the Institution be to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commission.

The Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Mr. Abdul Latheef wished to know if the second condition, namely " that the working of the institution be to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commission " had been accepted by the Asrayam Authorities.

The President said that it was a condition which they had to accept if they wanted financial aid. The Commission offered them some money subject to certain conditions. If they did not agree to the conditions, they would not get the Municipal aid. That was all He put the proposal to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that, in modification of the Commission's Resolution No. 11, dated the 30th May 1940, the grant to the Anathasrayam be fixed at Rs. 225 per mensem, subject to the following conditions:-

(1) That at least 50 beggars sent by the Municipal should always be accommodated and maintained by the Asrayam authorities.

(2) That the working of the institution should be to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commission.

(File No. 100 of 1924.)

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9. Consideration of the question of providing underground drainage connection to premises Nos. 27—28, Dispensary Road, 8 and 10-A Old Poor house Road and 169 Dispensary Road and recovery of the cost from the owners of the premises.

Recommended (as proposed by Health Officer).

Resolved that the two estimates amounting to Rs. 348 for providing underground drainage connections to premises Nos. 27—28 Dispensary Road, 8 and 10—A Old Poor House Road and 169 Dispensary Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met in the first instance from the budget allotment under "Advances Recoverable" and then recovered from the owners, as detailed below :—

Mr. Sattar Sait, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Jumma Mosque. — Rs. 275-8-0 in monthly instalments of Rs. 11-8-0 each.

Mr. R. Sutram Das ... Rs. 72-8-0 in a lump sum as soon as the work is completed.

(File No. 138 of 1940).

10. Letter dated the 12th October 1940 from the Commissioner of Police, requesting to authorise Mr. V. T. Vijayaraghavan, Sub-Inspector of Police, under Section 176 of the Bangalore Municipal Law to institute prosecutions under the Bangalore Municipal Law and the Bye-laws framed thereunder.

Resolved that, under the provision of Section 176 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, Mr. V. T. Vijayaraghavan, Sub-Inspector of Police, be authorised to institute prosecutions under the Bangalore Municipal Law and the Bye-laws framed thereunder.

(File No. 139 of 1940).

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11. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 381-3-0 to Mr. V Maduray, late Superintendent, Austin Town Model Houses, being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 381-3-0 to Mr. V. Maduray, late Superintendent, Austin Town Model Houses, being the bonus under the Provident Fund Rules.

(File No. 140 of 1940.)

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12. Sale to Mr. Heroji Rao of the triangular piece of Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 95-A, Anjaneya Street, Yellagowdanpollyam.

Recommended sale for Rs. 5

Resolved that the triangular piece of Municipal vacant land adjoining his premises No. 95-A, Anjaneya Street, Yellagowdanpollyam, be sold to Mr. Heroji Rao for Rs. 5.

(File No. 141 of 1940.)

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13. Estimate of Rs. 746 for providing a roundabout at the junction of Residency, Richmond and Lal-bagh Roads.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs 746 for providing a roundabout at the junction of Residency, Richmond and Lalbagh Roads, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for "Footpaths and rounding of corners."

(File No. 142 of 1940.)

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14. Estimate of Rs. 679 for repairing and white-washing the interior of the model houses at Murphy Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 679 for repairing and white-washing the interior of the model houses at Murphy Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the budget allotment under "Rents from Settlements Account—Repairs to buildings, Model Houses at Murphy Town."

(File No. 142 of 1940.)

15. Estimate of Rs. 743 for cement pointing the stone slab pavement of the main channel from the bridge near 'C' No, 2 Street, Ulsoor, to a point 3,700 feet towards East beyond Old Madras Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 743 for cement pointing the stone slab pavement of the main channel from the bridge near 'C' No. 2 Street, Ulsoor, to a point 3,700 feet towards east beyond Old Madras Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 142 of 1940.)

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16. Quotations received for the supply of stationery articles for the quarter ending 31st December 1940

Quotations of Salam Majeed recommended.

Resolved that the quotations of Messrs. M. A. Salam & Co., for the supply of stationery articles for the quarter ending 31st December 1940, be accepted.

(File No. 216 of 1940).

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17. Tenders received for covering the main sewer from Binnamangala Kodi Channel up to the bridge leading to Dookenhally.

Lowest tender (Venkatasamappa) recommended.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. J. Venkatasamappa for covering the main sewer from Binnamangala Kodi Channel up to the bridge leading to Dookenhally, at 5 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 143 of 1940)

18. Tenders received for laying 9" stone-ware pipe sewer along Veloo Mudaliar Road and connecting the same with the existing manhole on Cavalry Road.

Lowest tender recommended (Arumugam Nagarathnam—12½ per cent below).

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Arumugam Nagarathnam & Co., for laying 9" stone-ware pipe sewer along Veloo Mudaliar Road and connecting the same with the existing manhole on Cavalry Road, at 12½ per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 143 of 1940).

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19. Tenders received for laying 6" stone-ware pipe sewer along Lubbay Musjid Street from the mosque on that street to Veerapillay Street.

Lowest tender recommended (Armugam Nagarathnam—10½ per cent below).

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Armugam Nagarathnam & Co., for laying 6" stone-ware pipe sewer along Lubbay Musjid Street from the mosque on that street to Veerapillay Street, at 10½ per cent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 143 of 1940).

20. Tender received for laying 9" and 7" stone-ware pipe sewer along Bazaar Street and Old Madras Road up to the main sewer.

Tender of A. Nagarathnam recommended (12½ per cent below).

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Armugam Nagarathnam & Co., for laying 9" and 7" stone-ware pipe sewer along Bazaar Street and Old Madras Road, up to the main sewer, at 12½ per eent below estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 143 of 1940).

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21. Tenders received for re-aligning the existing storm water drains to the west of premises Nos. 1 to 24, Guntroop Road, R. H. A. Bazaar.

Lowest tender recommended (Narayanappa—5 per cent above).

Resolved that the tender of Mr. V. Narayanappa for re-aligning the existing storm water drains to the west of Premises

Nos. 1 to 24, Guntroop Road, R. H. A., Bazaar, at 5 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 143 of 1940).

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22. Periodical returns for September 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution - Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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23. Accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for September 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

24. Result of the auction sale of the Municipal vacant land on Robertson Road between Stephen's and Wheeler Roads.

Resolved that the auction sale of the Municipal vacant land on Robertson Road between Stephen's and Wheeler Roads, be confirmed as detailed below :—

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco's interpellations dated the 8th October 1940.

The Bangalore Prevention of Adulteration Law 1937.

Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission Meeting held on the 31st October 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
1. Will ~~be~~ the President kindly say	
When the Public Analyst was first appointed to his post.	1. He joined duty on the 15th September 1938.
2. What is	
(i) the number of cases prosecuted under the Act?	2. (i) 480 cases.
(ii) the number of cases in which convictions were obtained?	(ii) 420 cases.
(iii) the number of cases in which convictions were reversed, and	(iii) Conviction was reversed in only one case.
(iv) the number of cases withdrawn and the reasons therefor?	(iv) 28 cases were withdrawn either as a consequence of the Government Analyst's certificates differing from the Public Analyst's or on account of parties not being traceable or other technical grounds.

Interpellations.	Replies.
3 Is it a fact that a Dairyman selling cow's milk was recently prosecuted on the ground that it was buffalo milk and that the Public Analyst was unable to substantiate the charge ?	3. A milkman was prosecuted in May 1940 for selling adulterated buffalo milk as cow's milk. The case was withdrawn on account of a difference of opinion between the Public Analyst and the Government Analysts.
4. In how many cases were the analyses of the Public Analyst found to be incorrect by the Government Analyst and to what extent ?	4. There was difference of opinion between the two analysts in 20 cases.
5. (1) Is it a fact that in several cases the difference in the analyses by the two Analysts were substantial and amounted to as much as 95 per cent in some cases ?	5. (1) No.
(2) If so, in how many cases was a substantial difference, say of 5 per cent and over disclosed ?	(2) Does not arise.
(3) Has the President any reason to suspect the correctness of the Government Analyst's analyses ?	(3) No.
6. In view of the replies to interpellations 2 to 5 does the President consider that any reliance can be placed on the analyses conducted by the Public Analyst ?	6. Ruled out of order under Rule 3 (1) (d) of the Interpellation Rules.

Interpellations.	Replies
7. If the reply to interpellation 6 is in the negative, will the President consider the question of appointing a Public Analyst in whose tests the public will have confidence and save the poor from being unjustifiably punished ?	7. Does not arise. I may however mention that the Public Analyst has resigned his post having secured a better one elsewhere. The question of appointing his successor is under consideration.
8. Is the President aware that by far the greater majority of convictions have remained on record merely because the alleged offenders were too poor to challenge the Public Analyst's analysis by the payment of a fee of Rs. 25 to the Government Analyst ?	8. Ruled out of order under Rule 3 (1) (c) of the Interpellation Rules.
9. (i) Have any complaints of rude behaviour, overbearing manner, harassing, etc., on the part of the Food Inspection Staff been received ? If so how many and with what result.	9. (i) No.
ii) Has the Food Inspector originally appointed been removed from his post ? If so, when and for what reasons.	(ii) There is no Food Inspector as such. The work is done by a Sanitary Inspector who is subject to transfer to other duties.

Interpellations.	Replies.
10. Is it a fact that the C.&M. Station Law on the subject is based on and practically identical with the one in force in Bangalore City?	10. No. The Station law is based on the Madras Act.
11. If so, has the President noticed the wide difference in the range of fines inflicted in the C. & M. Station and in the City for the same offences under practically one and the same Act?	11. Does not arise.
12. Is there any special reason for inflicting such heavy fines in the C. & M. Station under practically one and the same Law, particularly having regard to the wide and frequent differences in the results of the analyses by the Public and Government Analysts?	12. Does not arise, but there is very good reason for inflicting heavy fines.
13. In view of the fact that several poor people have been heavily fined on the analyses of the Public Analyst, will the President consider the question of making the public Analyst pay the Government Analyst's fee in cases in which the former's analysis has been successfully challenged.	13. No. I have no reason to think that the Public Analyst's certificate was not a reasonable inference based on scientific data. In any case the proposal is a most unreasonable one.
14. Is the President aware that ghee merchants in the C.&M.	14. Yes. Prosecution was launched in one case of this

Interpellations.	Replies.
Station have started labelling tins of ghee as received by them as "Impure and not fit for human consumption", and has any inquiry been made as to the reason for such labelling? If so, with what result.	nature and the man has been convicted.
15 (1) Is the question of transferring the functions of the Government Analyst under the Act under consideration?	15. (1) No.
(2) How did the question arise and with what result.	(2) Does not arise.

(File No. 144 of 1940.)

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON

President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 24.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 28th November 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S. ... (Present)

Vice-President

M, R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	
„ Residency Surgeon.	
„ Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
„ Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
„ Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
„ Inspector of Schools.	
„ Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	
W. Sinclair, Esq.	
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq. (Bangalore Trades Association)	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
„ S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
„ P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
„ V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
„ N. Narayana Chetty Garu.	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
„ C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner

M. R Ry. C N. Shanmugam Pillay, Avl

SPECIAL MEETING.

Draft of the proposed Traffic Rules.

Recommended.

The President said that the traffic rules as drafted by the Commissioner of Police had been placed before the Standing Comittee at their meeting on the 19th November and had been recommended by that Committee for approval by the Municipal Commission to take the place of Bye-law No. 21, Chapter III. The President then proposed that the Commission might approve of their publication for objections and suggestions from the public.

Mr. Narasiah said that in that connection he had promised to send in certain suggestions, but since the rules would be pubished for objections and suggestions, he would reserve his suggestions till then.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the President's proposal which was put to the meeting and carried.

Resolved that the following draft of the proposed Traffic Rules to be substituted for Bye-law No 21, Chapter III, be approved and be published for objections :—

1. Definitions. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

"Vehicle" shall include bicycles, tricycles, automotor-cars, rickshaws, perambulators and every other wheeled conveyance which is used or is capable of being used on a street;

"Road" includes a street.

2. (a) Keeping to the left. Any person who rides, drives, drags or pushes any vehicle or rides or leads any

animal shall keep close to the left hand side of the road and shall allow all traffic which is proceeding in the opposite direction to pass him on his right hand side.

(b) Passing to the right. Save as provided below such person shall pass to the right of all traffic proceeding in the same direction as himself.

(c) Passing to the left. Such person may pass to the left of a vehicle the driver of which having indicated an intention to turn to the right has drawn to the centre of the road.

(d) Overtaking on one-way street. In a one—way street, such person may overtake a vehicle on either side.

(e) Overtaking prohibited in certain cases. Notwithstanding the above provisions, no such person shall pass or overtake a vehicle in the following circumstances, that is to say.

(a) When such passing or overtaking is likely to cause inconvenience or danger to other traffic or

(b) When such person is in the vicinity of a bend or corner or hill or other obstructions which impedes his view ahead.

(f) Overtaking not to be obstructed. Such person shall not, when being overtaken or being passed by any other such person, increase speed or do anything in any way to prevent the other person from passing him.

(g) Caution at road junction. Every such person shall exercise due caution when approaching a road intersection a road junction or corner, and shall not enter any such intersection or junction until he has become aware that he may do so without endangering the safety of persons thereon.

(h) Giving way to Traffic at road junction. Such person when entering a road intersection at which traffic is not being regulated by a Police Officer or by other means, shall, if the road entered is the main road designated as such by competant authority, give way to vehicles proceeding along that road, and shall in any other case give way to all traffic approaching the intersection on his right hand.

(i) Turning to left or right. Such person shall—

(a) when turning to the left, keep as close as may be to the left hand side of the road from which he is making the turn and of the road which he is entering;

(b) when turning to the right, draw as near as may be to the centre of the road along which he is travelling and cause the vehicle or animal as the case may be to move in such a manner that—

(i) as far as may be practicable it passes beyond and to the left of a point formed by the intersection of the centre lines of the intersecting roads; and

(ii) it arrives as near as may be at the left hand side of the road entered.

3. Traffic signs and Traffic Police. Every such person and every other person using a road shall obey—

(a) every direction given, whether by signal or otherwise, by a Police Officer for the time being in charge of the regulation of traffic; and

(b) any direction, applicable to him and indicated on or by any notice, sign or signal fixed or operated by competant authority.

4. Fire Engine or Ambulance to be given free passage. Every such person shall, on the approach of a Fire Engine or Ambulance, allow it free passage by drawing to the side of the road.

5. Leading Animals. Any person leading an animal or driving an animal not attached to a vehicle shall place himself between such animal and other traffic, and shall keep such animal on the extreme left of the road.

6. Signals to be given by Drivers. The following signals shall be used by the drivers of all vehicles provided that they shall not be obligatory in the case of bullock-carts :—

(a) When about to slow down, a driver shall extend his right arm with the palm downward and to the right of the vehicle and shall move the arm so extended up and down several times in such a manner that the signal can be seen by the driver of any vehicle which may be behind him.

(b) When about to stop, a drivar shall raise his right forearm vertically outside of and to the right of the vehicle, palm to the front.

(c) When about to turn to the right or to drive to the right hand side of a road in order to pass another vehicle or for any other purpose, a driver shall extend his right arm in a horizontal position outside of and to the right of his vehicle with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

(d) When about to turn to the left or to drive to the left hand side of the road, a driver shall extend his right arm and rotate it in an anti-clockwise direction.

(e) When a driver wishes to indicate to the driver of a vehicle behind him that he desires that driver to overtake him, he shall extend his right arm and hand horizontally outside of and to the right of the vehicle and shall swing the arm backwards and forwards in a semicircular motion.

Note.—The overtaking driver is responsible for satisfying himself that he can overtake with safety.

Alternatively the following signals may be used by the drivers of horse-drawn vehicles—

(f) When about to stop, the driver shall raise his whip vertically with the arm extended above the right shoulder.

(g) When about to turn, the driver shall rotate the whip above the head; then incline the whip to the right or left to show the direction in which the turn is to be made.

Note.—The directions to be given by a Police Officer in charge of traffic control shall be as follows :—

(1) To stop a vehicle approaching him from the front-arm held above the head, palm facing the vehicle;

(2) To stop a vehicle approaching him from the rear-arm held out horizontally at full length from the shoulder;

(3) To motion vehicles to proceed in a certain direction—arm moved with a circular motion from the vehicle to the direction in which it is to proceed ;

(4) At night in any such manner as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

7. Direction indicators. Any driver of a vehicle may signify his intention to turn to the left or right by means of a suitable mechanical device permanently fitted to the vehicle and illuminated at night by an amber light.

Note.—Any such device fitted to a motor vehicle must comply with the provisions of such of the Civil and Military Station Motor Vehicle, Rules, as may be in force from time to time.

8. Caution while turning.—Any driver of a vehicle signalling his intention to turn shall before turning, satisfy himself that he can do so without danger to other traffic.

9. Parking of Vehicles.—No person shall drive or park any vehicle on any road, street or public place where the use or parking of such vehicle has been prohibited by a competent authority.

Note.—This rule shall not apply to a toy vehicle or conveyance primarily intended for the carriage of children.

10. No person shall drive or ride any animal or drive, drag or push any vehicle in a rash or negligent manner.

11. No intoxicated person shall drive or otherwise be in charge of a motor vehicle or of a vehicle drawn by any animal.

12. Drivers not to Sleep.—No driver of a vehicle moving along a road shall sleep or otherwise neglect to exercise due control over the movements of the vehicle.

13. Children not to drive certain vehicles. No person under the age of 10 years in the case of a cycle or of 12 years in the case of other vehicles, shall have charge of a vehicle, other than a vehicle which may be used and is being used on a side walk, moving on the road.

14. Stationary vehicles and Animals. No driver or person in-charge of a vehicle and no person in-charge of an animal shall cause or allow such vehicle or any animal to remain stationary on any road in such position or in such a condition or in such circumstances as to cause or be likely to cause danger, obstruction or undue inconvenience to other users of the road.

15. No person being in-charge of any vehicle or cattle shall leave it or them at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

16. No person shall in any street clean or expose for show, hire or sale any animal or vehicle or make or repair any part of any vehicle except, in cases of accidents where repair on the spot is necessary.

17. No person shall train or break any horse or other animal except in such places and at such times as may be allowed by the President or any Officer appointed by him for the purpose.

18. No person shall cause any vehicle to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, except at places appointed for the purpose by the President or any Officer appointed by him for the purpose.

19. No person shall fly a kite on any street accessible to carriages,

20. No person shall in any street or public place beg or direct or permit children under his or her control to beg or apply for alms, or expose or exhibit with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sores, wound, deformity or disease

21. No person shall cause any mischief or obstruction by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle.

22. No person shall negligently let loose any horse or cattle on any street.

23. Load not to protrude laterally. No person shall load or permit any vehicle to be loaded in such manner that the load protrudes laterally beyond the extremity of the vehicle and no person shall permit any vehicle to be loaded in such manner as to be a source of danger to other traffic or to any person.

Provided that in the case of carts, the load may protrude laterally not more than one foot on either side.

24. Length of brake on vehicles No person shall drive or cause to be driven any vehicle the brake of which projects for more than six inches on either side beyond the outside edge of the tyre of the wheel on which the brake works.

25. Hobbling of Wheels. No person in-charge of a vehicle shall permit the hobbling of wheels or the application of a drag shoe to the wheels of the vehicle.

26. Load more than 20 feet long. No person shall drag any load of timber or other material more than twenty feet in length, or carry any such load by cart unless the load is carried on four wheels.

27. Projection of load in front and rear. No person shall load or permit any vehicle to be loaded in such manner that the load projects beyond the front extremity of the vehicle or projects more than 5 feet beyond the rear of the vehicle, or if more than one vehicle is used, more than 5 feet beyond the rear of the last vehicle.

Exemption :—The Commissioner of Police may relax rules 26 and 27 to a specified extent in regard to specified classes of vehicles at specified hours on specified roads.

28. Caution when load projects at end. If any load is carried which projects more than 3 feet beyond the end of the vehicle or the last of the connected vehicles, there shall be attached at the end of such load—

(a) During the period after half an hour before sunrise and before half an hour after sunset, a red flag of dimensions not less than 2' x 2'; and

(b) At other times. a lamp exhibiting a red light to the rear in addition to any other lamps which the vehicle may be required to carry.

29. Load weighing over ½ ton.—No load weighing more than ½ ton shall be carried on a vehicle fitted with tyres less than 3 inches in width on roads to which this rule is made applicable by an order of the Commissioner of Police or of the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, and published in the Residency Orders.

30. Loading of vehicles at edge of roads—Every vehicle which is being loaded or unloaded shall be stationed on the extreme side of the road and shall, if possible, be stationed outside the side-drain or, if there is no side-drain, on the road margin outside the roadway, and the provisions of Rule 14 shall further by strictly complied with.

31. Riding on cycles.

(1) No person shall ride a cycle on any road.

(a) Unless it is provided with efficient brakes and bell, or

(b) In any other manner than on the saddle,

(2) No person riding a cycle other than a tandem on any road within the limits of the Civil and Military Station shall carry any other person on such cycle.

(3) Cyclists shall not ride more than two abreast, and shall ride in single file whenever road or traffic condition require it.

32. Towing of vehicles by cyclist.—No cyclist or motor cyclist on any road shall tow or allow himself to be towed by any other vehicle,

33. Towing cyclists by other vehicles,—No driver of a vehicle shall tow a cyclist or motor cyclist.

34. No person shall erect a bicycle stand or receive bicycles for temporary storage from the public on payment except on a license granted by the President. Municipal Commission.

Note.—A license shall not be necessary unless a fee is charged for storage.

35. Horn to be used only on motor vehicles.—No horn or siren shall be used by the driver or rider of a vehicle other than a motor vehicle.

36. Lighting of vehicles other than motor vehicles.—The following rules apply to the lighting of vehicles other than motor vehicles, The lights specified shall be exhibited by night during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

(a) Every such vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle or a bullock cart not registered under the Civil and Military Station Hackney Carriage Rules, 1915, or a hand cart shall carry two lighted lamps one on either side of the vehicle. The lamps shall exhibit a while light to the front in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed and shall show the full width of the vehicle. These lights may by fitted with a red disc in the rear. If such lights are not fitted with red discs in the rear or if the red disc of either of the lights is obscured, the vehicle shall carry a lighted lamp on the off-side of the vehicle exhibiting a red light to the rear.

(b) Every bicyle and tricycle shall, when ridden, have attached to it—

(i) in the front, a lamp exhibiting a while light in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding ;—

Provided that a tricycle with 2 front wheels shall have attached to it two lamps, one on either side, exhibiting a white light to the front in the direction in which it is proceeding ;

and (ii) at the back, a lamp exhibiting a red light in the direction opposite to that in which the vehicle is proceeding or a red reflector.

If a reflector is attached, it shall be fixed to the vehicle vertically at a height of not less than 15 inches from the ground and facing squarely to the rear on a white surface or not less than 12 square inches in area.

(c) Every bullock cart not registered under the Civil and Military Station Hackney Carriage Rules, 1915, and every hand cart shall carry a single light and lamp exhibiting a white light so placed as to be visible from the front and rear.

(d) No vehicle shall display a red light in the direction in which it is proceeding.

Provided that whenever a number of vehicles are parked under Police supervision, it shall not be necessary for them all to be lighted, but the Police Officers present shall, at their discretion, decide which particular vehicles shall be lighted.

37. Pedestrians to keep to foot-path.—In any road, street or thoroughfare where footpaths have been provided whether on both sides or on one side only for the exclusive use of foot passengers, no person other than a person leading a bicycle or tricycle on foot shall, without reasonable cause, proceed on the carriage way. In any other public road, street or thoroughfare, no person shall, without reasonable cause, proceed except on the extreme side.

38. Vehicles on foot-path.—No vehicle other than an invalid carriage or a toy-vehicle, or a cycle ridden by a person below 10 years of age, shall be used or kept on a foot-path.

39. No one shall drive or ride any animal or drive, drag, push or propel any vehicle on any foot-path or through a part of any park intended and reserved for pedestrians.

Exception.—This rule does not apply to bicycles, perambulators or invalid chairs, when being pushed by hand.

40. Use of culverts and bridges.—No person shall drive, drag or push over any culvert or bridge any vehicle the laden weight of which exceeds the weight which may be specified by the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, as a maximum safe load for such culvert or bridge on a Notice Board erected at each end of such culvert or bridge.

41. Closure of road by the President, Civil and Military Station, Municipal Commission.

(1) The President of the Civil and Military Station Municipal Commission, may by notice close for the purpose of repair any of the roads or paths thereof which are vested in the Municipal Commission to all or any particular class of vehicular traffic.

(2) No person shall, during the period covered by the notice mentioned in sub-rule (1), use any road or part thereof which has been closed under that sub-rule contrary to the terms of such notice

42. Closure of roads by Police.

i. Without prejudice to the powers of the President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, or any other authority empowered by any Municipal Rule, the Commissioner of Police may, by notice on a notice board erected at the spot, close any public road or street or any part thereof, to all or particular kinds of vehicular traffic.

ii No person shall, during the period covered by the notice mentioned in sub-rule 1, use any public road, street or part thereof which has been closed under that sub-rule, contrary to the terms of such notice.

43. Stopping of vehicles by Police Officers and Magistrate. Any Police Officer and any Magistrate of and above the second class, any other Municipal authority may—

(a) stop any vehicle infringing any provision contained in these rules and demand the name and address of the person in charge thereof and, if necessary, take his thumb impression

(b) where necessary and practicable, direct that any vehicle infringing rules 11, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36 and 40, shall not proceed further until the provisions of such rule are complied with, or

(c) direct any vehicle to be taken to the nearest Police Station or any other place where a suitable weighing machine is available whichever, considering the circumstances, including the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding, may be more convenient, for the purpose of ascertaining whether rule 29 or 40 has been infringed, and detain the vehicle if necessary, until he is satisfied in regard to the point in doubt and the identity of the person incharge of the vehicle.

44. Penalty. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty Rupees and, in case of continuing breach, with fine which may extend to five rupees. for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(b) with fine which may extend to five rupees every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Officer empowered in this behalf

by the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, and Commissioner of Police, to discontinue such breach.

45. Prosecutions:—No prosecution for a breach of any of these rules shall be instituted by any Officer of the Municipality, without the written permission of the President, Municipal Commission.

46. Saving:—Nothing in the above rules shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Police Law, 1927.

(File No. 102 of 1932).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,
President, M. C.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 25.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A. M., on Thursday, the 28th November 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S., ... (Present).

Vice-President.

M. R. Ry. P. NARASIMHA RAO NAYUDU GARU ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	
,, Residency Surgeon	
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	
,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.	
,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.	
,, Inspector of Schools.	
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H Brookes, Esq.	
W. Sinclair, Esq.	
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	
J. J. Newton, Esq.	
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	
J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).	
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, N. Narayan Chetty Garu	
H. Battan Lal, Esq.	
M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
C. F. DeSouza, Esq.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

Nominated Commissioner.

M. R. Ry. C. N. SHANMUGAM PILLAY, Avl

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. Election of a Vice-President.

The President said that voting would be by ballot after any member proposed the name of the person whom he wished to be Vice-President for the ensuing year. The Vice-president would be an Ex-Officio Member of the Standing Committee and would also preside over the Educational, Market and other Sub-Committees.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer proposed the name of Mr. W. Sinclair and Mr. Mootham seconded the proposal.

As there was no other nomination, the President declared Mr. W. Sinclair to have been elected Vice-President.

(File No. 241 of 1919.)

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2. Election of members to the Standing Committee.

The President said that it was necessary to vote for 6 members other than the Vice-President, who now was Mr. Sinclair, as he would be an ex-officio member of that Committee, as already explained by him.

A ballot was held as a result of which the following Commissioners were elected members of the Standing Committee:—

Mr. J J. Newton	....	29 votes
,, S. Sundaram Iyer	...	27 ,,
,, Mohamed Hanief	...	17 ,,
,, M. Abdul Latheef	....	16 ,,
,, C. R. Nagappa	...	15 ,,
,, N. Narayan Chetly	....	15 ,,

(File No. 175 of 1920).

3. Election of an Anglo-Indian Member to the Health Committee in place of Mr. R. E. Paezold (deceased).

Mr. DeSouza proposed the name of Mr. Brookes.

,, Abdul Latheef seconded the proposal.

,, Sinclair proposed the name of Dr. Pacheco.

,, Sundaram Iyer seconded the proposal.

A ballot was held, as a result of which Mr. Brookes, who obtained 17 votes against 15 obtained by Dr. Pacheco, was declared elected.

(File No 105 of 1916).

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4. Election of members to the Water Sub-Committee.

The Commission decided that the existing Committee be continued for another year. (Messrs. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait, V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, C F. DeSouza, H. Battan Lal and C. N. Shanmugam Pillay.)

(File No 181 of 1921).

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5. Election of members to the Educational Sub-Committee.

Mr. Mahmood Shariff signified his desire to withdraw in favour of Mr. Abdul Latheef.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed that the existing members be re-elected substituting Mr. Abdul Latheef in place of Mr. Mahmood Shariff.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer proposed the name of Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu, and Mr. Narayan Chetty seconded the proposal.

The President said that if the Commission approved of Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu's nomination, one of the existing members would have to withdraw, as the Committee was limited to 5 members only.

Mr. DeSouza expressed his willingness to withdraw in favour of Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.

The President said that if Mr. Mohamed Hanief agreed, he could move the continuance of the existing Committee substituting Messrs. Abdul Latheef and Narasimha Rao Nayudu in place of Messrs. Mahmood Shariff and DeSouza.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed that the following Commissioners be elected members of the Educational Sub-Committee: -

Mr. M. Abdul Latheef.

„ P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu.

„ M. Thangiah.

Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.

Mr. H. S. Narasiah.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No. 68 of 1915.)

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6. Election of members to the Market Sub-Committee.

Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed that the existing Committee be continued.

Mr. Shanmugam Pillay suggested the addition of the name of Mr. M. Thangiah to the list, as there was no limit to the number of members for that Committee.

Mr. Ekambaram seconded the proposal.

The President wished to know if Mr. Sinclair as Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee, approved of its strength being increased by an additional member.

Mr. Sinclair said that he saw no objection to the proposal.

Mr. Arunachellam Mudaliar expressed his desire to withdraw in favour of Mr. Thangiah,

Mr. Hameed Khassim Sait said that as Mr. Arunachellam Mudaliar had withdrawn, the name of Mr. Shaik Dawood might be included in the list.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the proposal

Finally Mr. Mohamed Hanief proposed that the existing Committee be continued, substituting Mr. Thangiah for Mr. Arunachellam Mudaliar and adding Mr. Shaik Dawood,

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No. 239 of 1919.)

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7. Election of members to the Parks Supervision Committee.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer proposed that the present Committee be continued substituting Mr. Nicholas in place of Mr. Paezold (deceased.)

Mr DeSouza seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No. 67 of 1934.)

7-A. Election of a member to the Housing Committee in place of Mr. R. E. Paezold (deceased).

Mr. Sundaram Iyer proposed the name of Mr. F. D. Mootham.

Mr. M. Thangiah seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried.

(File No. 189 of 1923.)

8, Appointment of 3 members of the Municipal Commission to test and certify the set of Standard Weights and Measures kept in the Municipal Office as required by Section 6 of Bye-law No. 20, Chapter III-Weights and Measures.

The Commission decided that the present Committee (Messrs. H. Battan Lal, C. N. Shanmugam Pillai and V. S. Arunachellam Mudaliar) be continued.

(File No. 200 of 1928.)

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9. (a) Minutes of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 31st October 1940, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of Proceedings of the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 31st October 1940, for approval.

Resolution—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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10. Mr. Sundaram Iyer's proposition to open a Hindu Primary School in Nilasandra.

Recommended (for 1941—42).

Resolved that a Hindu Primary School be opened in Nilasandra during 1941 42. Provision to be made in the Budget for 1941—42.

(File No. 146 of 1940.)

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11. Mr. Ekambaram's proposition regarding construction of a building to locate the Cleveland Town Boys' School.

Recommended (for 1941—42. Estimate to be placed before the Municipal Commission later).

Resolved that a building be constructed for locating the Municipal Boys' School in Cleveland Town. Provision to be made in the Budget for 1941 – 42.

(Estimate to be placed before the Municipal Commission later).

(File No. 65 of 1934.)

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12. Extension of Ookadpallyam School,--estimate of Rs. 3,942.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 3,942 for the extension of the Ookadpallyam Municipal School, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 147 of 1940.)

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13. Mr. Ekambaram's proposition for waiving the supervision charges due to the Municipal Commission in respect of the extension made to the Hindu Balika Patasala.

Recommended.

Resolved that the Supervision charges due to the Municipal Commission in respect of the extension made to the Hindu Balika Patasala be waived.

(File No. 148 of 1940).

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14 Dr. J. Norman Pacheco's proposition to give a grant to the St. Philomena's Hospital.

Monthly grant of Rs. 150 recommended as from the 1st October 1940 to end of the financial year with a recommendation to the Local Government to make a similar grant. (Provision of grant in the Budget for 1941—42 to be considered separately).

The President said that Dr. Pacheco had proposed giving the Hospital a grant of Rs. 300 per mensem, but the Standing Committee, who considered the question at their meeting on the 19th November 1940, had recommended that a grant of Rs 150 per mensem be made as from the 1st October 1940 to the end of the current financial year. The Residency Surgeon had also made a similar recommendation The question would come up again later as regards next financial year. It had been proposed to recommend to the local Government to make a similar grant to the institution. He wished to know if Dr. Pacheco had any remarks to offer.

Replying in the negative, Dr. Pacheco said that he agreed to the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that a monthly grant of Rs. 150 be given to the St. Philomena's Hospital as from the 1st October 1940 to the end of the financial year (1940-41) and that a recommendation be made to the Local Government to make a similar grant. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

Provision of grant in the Budget for 1941—42 to be considered separately.

(File No. 124 of 1940).

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15 Consideration of the question of clearing all the encrusted water pipe lines of 4" and above in diameter in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Provision of Rs. 15,000, recommended in the Budget for 1941—42.

Resolved that a provision of Rs. 15,000 be made in the Budget for 1941—42 towards the clearing of encrusted water pipe lines of 4" and above in diameter.

(File No. 149 of 1940).

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16. Consideration of the question of renewing the lease of the Municipal building on South Parade to Mr. Fred Webb.

Recommended at Rs. 155 per mensem for 3 years.

The President said that Mr. Webb's present lease expired on the 31st October 1940. He had applied for renewal of the lease for a term of 5 years, but the Standing Committee had recommended that the lease be renewed for the usual period of 3 years only after which it could be renewed again. Due to the provision of

underground drainage and improvement of water supply to the building the rental per mensem would be Rs. 155 from the 1st November 1940.

The Commission approved of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the lease of the Municipal building on South Parade to Mr. Fred Webb be renewed for a period of 3 years from the 1st November 1940 at a monthly rental of Rs. 155.

(File No. 33 of 1933.)

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17. Consideration of the question of taking over Government land covered by footpaths and exchanging the same with the owners of the land required for forming a cart track leading to Dookenhally.

Recommended.

Resolved that Government land covered by footpaths be taken over by the Municipal Commission and exchanged with the owners of the land required for forming a cart track to Dookenhally.

(File No. 77 of 1938).

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18. Consideration of the question of the appointment of a Bill Collector as a temporary measure for 4 months from the 1st December 1940 on Rs. 25, plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance per mensem.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the appointment of a Bill Collector, as a temporary measure for 4 months from the 1st December 1940 on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance per mensem. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 150 of 1940.)

19. Consideration of the question of providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at Premises No. 37, New Market Road and recovery of the cost from the owner in monthly instalments.

Recommended

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 96 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine at Premises No. 37, New Market Road be sanctioned. Cost to be met in the first instance from the Budget allotment under "Advances Recoverable" and recovered from the owner of the premises in monthly instalments of Rs. 2.

(File No. 151 of 1940.)

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20. Acquisition of land and houses north of Williams Town for expansion of the colony.

Recommended,

The President said that there was some vacant land adjoining Williams Town, on which the owners wished to build shops and various other things. As it was not in Municipal interests to allow private buildings to be constructed on that land, it had been proposed to acquire the land and to meet the cost from the "Rents from Settlements Account," in which they had a substantial balance.

The Commission approved of the President's suggestion and the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that land and houses North of Williams Town, as proposed, be acquired for expansion of the colony.

(File No. 152 of 1940.)

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21. Acquisition of land in Doddigunta for constructing a block of 12 houses for sweepers,

Recommended.

Resolved that land in Doddigunta, as proposed, be acquired for constructing a block of 12 houses for sweepers.

(File No. 153 of 1940.)

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22. Compensation statement for Rs. 287-8-0 for acquiring land for improving the junction of Langford and Puduparacherry Roads

Recommended.

Resolved that the compensation statement for Rs. 287-8-0 for acquiring land for improving the junction of Langford and Puduparacherry Roads, be approved. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for footpaths and rounding of corners.

(File No. 95 of 1940.)

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23. Three estimates amounting to Rs. 875 for providing stone slab kerbing along both sides of Millers Road from Ringwood Circle to Ali Asker Road and along both sides of Bellary Road from Millers Road to Palace Road, as shown in plan in file.

Recommended.

Resolved that the three estimates amounting to Rs. 875 for providing stone slab kerbing along both sides of Millers Road from Ringwood Circle to Ali Asker Road and along both sides of Bellary Road from Millers Road to Palace Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 154 of 1917.)

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24. Estimate of Rs. 1,505 and tenders for provision of water supply in Mara Setty's lay-out in Cooke Town.

Revised estimate recommended for approval and lowest tender recommended.

The President said that since the Commission had approved of the proposal to provide water suppy to Mara Setty's lay-out and sanctioned the estimate originally prepared by the Executive Engineer, the price of materials had risen and the Executive Engineer has had to increase his estimate by 50 per cent. Tenders had been called for on the basis of the revised estimate and the lowest tender raceived was that of Messrs, B. R. Thiruvengada Mualiar & Sons at 20½ per cent below estimate rates. The Standing Committee had recommended sanction of the revised estimate and acceptance of the lowest tender. The cost would be met from the Budget Allotment for Extension of Water Supply.

The Commission approved of the Standing Committee's recommendation.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,505 for provision of water supply in Mara Setty's lay-out in Cooke Town, be sanctioned and that the tender of Messrs. B. R. Thiruvengada Mudaliar & Sons for carrying out the work, at 20½ per cent below estimate rates, be accepted. Cost to be met from the budget allotment for Extension of Water Supply.

(File No. 134 of 1940.)

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25. Estimate of Rs. 1,344 for widening Central Street from Meenatchi Koil Street to Hospital Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,344 for widening Central Street from Meenatchi Koil Street to Hospital Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 154 of 1940.)

26. Estimate of Rs. 1,105 for repairing and white-washing the interior of the Municipal Houses in Austin Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,105 for repairing and white-washing the interior of the Municipal houses in Austin Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "Rents from Settlements Account".

(File No. 154 of 1940).

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27. Estimate of Rs. 614 for improving 'A' No. 2 Street in front of the Anathasrayam from New Koracherpollyam 'B' Street to the main channel,

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 614 for improving 'A' No. 2 Street in front of the Anathasrayam from New Koracherpollyam 'B' Street to the Main Channel, be sanctioned, Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas.

(File No. 154 of 1940).

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28. Estimate of Rs. 1,731 for providing asbestos cement corrugated sheets in lieu of the existing damaged C. G. I. sheet roof over the verandahs in front of the Municipal ships in Richards Square.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,731 for providing abestos cement corrugated sheets in lieu of the existing damaged C. G. I. sheet roof over the verandahs in front of the Municipal shops in Richards Square, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 154 of 1940.)

29. Estimate of Rs. 1,548 for constructing storm water drains along both sides of Thambu Chetty Road in Cox Town.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs 1,548 for constructing storm water drains along both sides of Thambu Chetty Road in Cox Town, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for construction of drains.

(File No. 154 of 1940).

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30. Tender received for the supply of clothing to Municipal employees during 1940—41.

Recommended (subject to attempt to reduce price of Khaki suits-ordinary, market price to be ascertained).

The President said that only one tender had been received, namely that of the Women's Workshop, Friend-in-Need Society. The increase on last year's (1939—40) rates was Rs. 774-6-0. Last year, in spite of the outbreak of war, they had quoted the same rate as previously, at some loss to themselves, so the present tender had been increased in two items, one of which (that of khaki suits-ordinary) the Standing Committee had thought was slightly excessive. On the whole order of Rs. 5,681-8-0, the increase came to Rs. 774-6-0. The office had written requesting the authorities of the Women's Workshop to reduce the price of the item which was considered excessive. Formerly those uniforms were quoted at Rs. 6 each. This time the price quoted was Rs. 7-8-0 each. In compliance with his request,the authorities of the Women's Workshop had reduced the price per suit by 4 annas, and that reduction would decrease the total amount by Rs. 50. On that, the office had made enquiries in the market as to the price of khaki drill and had ascertained that it was now selling at 12 annas per yard. Taking 6¼ yards per suit, the price of material alone worked out to Rs. 4-14-0 and allowing the balance of Rs. 2-6-0 for stitching charges, buttons, etc., the President thought the rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per suit quoted by the society was quite reasonable at the present time. It was, after all, a charitable institution and the tendered quotations might, therefore, be accepted.

The commission accepted the tender.

Resolved that the tender of the Women's Workshop, Friend-in-Need Society, for the supply of clothing to Municipal employees during 1940—41, be accepted, the price of khaki suits ordinary, being Rs. 7-4-0 each.

(File No. 150 of 1940).

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31. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Anathasrayam for the year ending 30th September 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution - Recorded.

(File No. 100 of 1924).

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32 Statement of receipts and expenditure of the charitable institutions in receipt of Municipal grants during 1939—40.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 136 of 1914).

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33. Periodical returns for October 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 42 of 1934).

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34. Accounts, and the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Revenue Department for October 1940.

Recommended to be recorded.

Resolution—Recorded.

(File No. 53 of 1934).

Before the meeting dispersed, the President congratulated Mr. Sinclair on his unopposed election as Vice-President and said that he hoped that they would all get along well together in the discharge of their civic duties during the ensuing year.

In associating himself with the President's remarks, Mr. Mahmood Shariff said that that was one of the very few instances in which the election of Vice-President had been unanimous. As such, it spoke very well for the convention mutually adopted by the members of the Commission. It had been in existence for the past 3 years and was most successful. So far as they knew, Mr. Sinclair was a gentleman with good qualities of head and heart and so it was unnecessary for him (the speaker) to say anything about him. Mr. Sinclair had been a good Commissioner for the past 6 years and had given them much valuable assistance by virtue of his experience and technical knowledge so far as all Municipal matters were concerned. He would be of added asistance in his office of Vice President. Mr. Mahmood Shariff concluded by congratulating Mr. Sinclair once again on his unanimous election.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer said that he would like to join in the hearty congratulations offered to Mr. Sinclair on his unanimous election as Vice-President. It had been, perhaps, for a great number of years that the Commission had never had European or Anglo-Indian member as Vice-President, and so that year's election had, so to say, broken that monotony. He said that he had full confidence in the Commission's choice because at all times, Mr. Sinclair had been found to be honest and straightforward, always championing the cause of the poor of all communities in the Station. Whatever personal opinion he might have or whatever community he had had to deal with, they could always trust him to act in the best interests of the people concerned, be they Hindu, Mahommedan or European. That was why the speaker felt the choice vested in Mr. Sinclair as Vice-President was a wise one, and he wished him a very successful year of office.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he would congratulate Mr. Sinclair with all his heart on his election as Vice-President. It was perhaps, the first time in the recent history of the Commission that a European had been elected as Vice-President, owing to that com munity's minority, so that the present election spoke volumes for

the goodwill and co-operation of their colleagues present that morning, and for the convention adopted by the members that the election of Vice-President should always be unanimous and that it should be followed in future. The new Vice-President, the Speaker said was sure to give them his whole interest and sympathy and work in harmony with all of them.

In associating himself with the views expressed by his brother Commissioners, Mr. Isaac said that the unanimous election of Mr. Sinclair had been the happiest feature of that meeting. He was always of opinion that the Vice-President's place should go unopposed and Mr. Sinclair rightly deserved the honour that the Commission had given him. Continuing, the speaker said that he had always found Mr. Sinclair a good colleague, with the ability to discuss things dispassionately and he worked in the interests of all the people of the Station, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. In that connection, Mr. Isaac said, he would also like to say a word of praise to Mr. A. Latheef, who had set about intending to stand for election, but who had withdrawn in favour of the convention. That showed his spirit of public service which was greatly to be admired.

In congratulating Mr. Sinclair on his successful election as Vice-President, Mr. DeSouza said that perhaps the Commission felt that the terrible war in Europe made them avoid the necessity of having a war among the Commissioners. In any case, he hoped that, war or no war, that policy would always be carried through in the years to come so far as the election of Vice-President was concerned, that they would always choose a Commissioner having their wholehearted support, so that he might not be discouraged by opposition, and so be able to give his best service to the Municipal Commission and the Station at large.

In offering his hearty congratulations to Mr. Sinclair on his unanimous election as Vice-President, Mr. Thangiah said that during his term of office he had always found that Mr. Sinclair was a man who belonged to no party and so, as Vice-President, he would be having a greater opportunity of taking up the cause of the poor, in whom he seemed to be interested always.

At that stage, the President said that he was sorry he had omitted to mention how grateful he was to Mr. Narasimha

Rao Nayudu, their retiring Vice-President, for all his co-operation and assistance during the past year. That gentleman, the President said, had had a very successful year of office because he had at all times done his best to please everybody and took a reasonable point of view on all matters. The President thanked Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu once again for his valuable work for the Municipal Commission and his assistance to him during the past year.

In replying to the President's remarks, Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu said that he craved permission to thank the President very much for his kind words. He knew the shortcomings he had had while discharging his duties as Vice-President and if he had success, it was due in no small measure to the co-operation and sympathy which he had all along received from the President's hands and from the hands of the Executive Officers also. He thanked the President once again for his kind words of appreciation and only hoped that he deserved them.

In conclusion, replying to the congratulations of the President and other members on behalf of the Municipal Commission, Mr. Sinclair thanked them all for their fine sentiments expressed in welcoming him as Vice-President of the Municipal Commission. He said that he had been thinking over things recently and one of those matters was "What was the Vice-President supposed to do" ? From what he could gather, the Vice-President was supposed to Talk – talk loud and long, the louder the better. If that was so, then Mr. Sinclair said, he was afraid he would be an utter failure, because his talking would be a great disappointment to everybody, it would be something like a murmur and nothing more. Most of the talks that he had heard at Municipal meetings were either Farewells or Partings or Welcomes, and he would never be able to shine at that sort of thing. But, if anybody wanted a bit of work to be done or any assistance rendered, he would be all for it. And too, if they wanted a 100 per cent square deal and help at any time, he would be more than willing to co-operate. One point he wished to bring up was that there seemed to be an idea on that Commission that Municipal Commissioners should not butt into areas which they were not chosen to represent. He pointed out that the Municipal Commission was a representative body chosen to serve the whole of the Station area and so it was wrong to suppose that Commissioners

should only say and work in their own areas or divisions. Personally, he would be only too glad if any other Commissioner interested himself in his (Mr. Sinclair's) Division. Perhaps he was born bone-lazy and loved to see other people work, but he would always welcome every Municipal Cummissioner in that room to go to his Division and do whatever he wanted to do there, towards its improvement if he felt anything in it needed attention. In conclusion, Mr. Sinclair thanked Mr. Narasimha Rao Nayudu for all the help, assistance and advice which he had given him (the speaker) during the past year and hoped that he (Mr. Sinclair) would also be considered a success and not a failure at the end of his term of office. He thanked the President and members once again for their congratulations and the meeting terminated.

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission.

6—12—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No 26.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 a. m., on Thursday, the 19th December 1940.

President

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I C. S. ... (Present).

Vice-President

W. SINCLAIR, Esq,, ... (Present),

Ex-Officio Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT,
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon.
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Inspector of Schools.	,, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.
,, Executive Engineer.	

Elected Commissioners

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	J. Isaac, Esq (Bangalore Trades Association).
W. Sinclair, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. R. Ry. N. Narayana Chetty Garu.
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	H. Battan Lal, Esq.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. R. Ry. W. Ekambaram, Avl.
Dr J. Norman Pacheco	C. F. DeSouza, Esq.
M. Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Snariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M.R.Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
P Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
V S. Arunachellam Mudaliar, Avl	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

SPECIAL MEETING.

1. Consideration of the objections and suggestions received in respect of the amendments to By-law No. 15, Chapter III, and of the draft of the proposed new Bye-law No. 15-A, Chapter III, relating to the Control and Regulation of Advertisements,

Recommended that second suggestion be accepted and that first suggestion be not accepted.

The President said that only one objection and one suggestion had been received, both from the Southern Division Ratepayers' Association who objected to items (d) and (e) of the amendments in respect of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III. They were of opinion that the owner or occupier should not be held liable for soiling or defacements etc of any property when the President, Municipal Commission, could do so on his own responsibility under the proviso under item (d). As regards the proposed new Bye-law No 15-A, they had suggested that the words, " from the date of the order " in Section 5 of the Bye-law should be altered to " from the date of receipt of the order." The Standing Committee who considered the Association s objection and suggestion had recommended the adoption of the alteration suggested by the Association while rejecting the objection put forward by it. The Bye-law might, therefore, be reaffirmed accordingly, after incorporating the alteration suggested by the Southern Division Ratepayers' Association and recommended by the Standing Committee.

The Municipal Commission reaffirmed the Bye-law accordingly.

Resolved that the Commission's resolution No. 2, dated the 31st October 1940. approving of the following amendments to Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III, and of the following draft of the proposed new Bye-law No. 15-A, Chapter, III, relating to the Control and Regulatian of Advertisements, be reaffirmed with the alteration of the words "from the date of the order " to " from the date of receipt of the order," and be submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for confirmation.

"Amendment of Bye-law No. 15, Chapter III."

(a) Alteration of the heading of the bye-law as below :—

"Injury or disfigurement of all public property or buildings adjoining streets or public places."

(b) Substitution of the following for Section 2 of the bye-law :—

"2. No person shall soil or deface any building or wall or structure visible from any street or public place in any way whatsoever."

(c) Substitution of the following for Section 3 of the Bye-law ;—

"3. No person shall write upon, soil, deface or mark in any way whatsoever any tree standing on or visible from any street or public place or road surface."

(d) Addition of the following as Section 4(a) of the Bye-law :—

4(a) The owner or occupier of any such property or premises as aforesaid, shall be held responsible for the removal of any soiling or defacement or writing or other marking such as is prohibited by Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this Bye-law, and shall do so within 3 days of the service of a notice demanding such removal ;

Provided that the President may cause the immediate removal of any such soiling or defacement or writing or other marking.

(e) Insertion of the following after the words "Rule 1" in Section 5 of the Bye-law :—

"or rule 4 (a)."

Proposed Bye-law No. 15-A, Chapter III—Control and Regulation of Advertisements—Section 187 (1) (cc) Bangalore Municipal Law.

1. This Bye-law shall not apply to :—

(a) Advertisements relating to lectures or meetings, or to entertainments for charitable, educational or religious purposes, exhibited on any premises with the permission of the owner or occupier.

(b) Advertisements exhibited in or on a shop or other place of business relating to the wares usually advertised or the business carried on in the said shop or place of business.

(c) Advertisements relating to an election to any legislative body or the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(d) Advertisements relating to a candidature in respect of such an election

2. No public road or place, nor any building, wall, hoarding, structure or tree in any public place, shall be used for the purpose of erecting, exhibiting, affixing or retaining any advertisement without a license from the President, who may prescribe the form and conditions of the license The President may, in his discretion grant or refuse to grant a license.

3. The Municipal Commission may, at any time, by resolution prescribe the scale of fees to be charged for the issue of the license referred to in Section 2 of this Bye-law.

4. The President may, in his discretion, by order in writing, require the owner or occupier of any property to remove, within a specified time, any advertisement erected, affixed or exhibited on or in any building or wall or hoarding or structure adjoining or visible from any public road or place.

5. Any person aggrieved by the order of the President under Section 4 of the Bye-law, may appeal within 7 days from the date of receipt of the order to the Municipal Commission.

Provided that the preferring of an appeal shall not operate so as to extend the fine prescribed in the order for removal of the advertisements or affect any action the President may have taken or proposes to take for non-compliance with the order.

6. If such written order is not complied with within the time specified, the President may cause the advertisement to be removed and recover the cost of such removal from the owner or occupier aforesaid.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of these bye-laws, shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs 20 and to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues."

(File No. 20 of 1938).

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2. Proposal of the Commissioner of Police to amend Rule, 19 of the Bangalore (Civil and Militrry Station) Motor Vehicles Rules

to provide for the case of Military Officers who have Military Driver Orderlies requiring Civil driving licenses.

Recommended.

The President said that the proposal was that after Rule 19 of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules the following should be inserted as Rula 19-A :—

"19A. (a) A Military Officer stationed in the Civil and Military Station may, with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Station, be granted a special diriving license for his Military Driver Orderly.

(b) Such driving license shall be issued in Form F. 1 and shall be endorsed in favour of "The Military Driver Orderly of (Rank, Name and Address of Military Officer)." The Registered Number of the Motor Car or Cars which the Military Driver Orderly is entitled to drive, shall also be endorsed in the Driving License.

(c) Such license shall be deemed to be a valid driving license provided that—

(i) The name of the Military Driver Orderly by whom the driving license is being used for the time being, is endorsed in the license over the signature of the owner of the motor car ;

(ii) Such Military Driver Orderly is in possession of a current military driving license valid for driving motor car : and

(iii) It is used only for driving the motor car or cars for such it is issued.

The Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Mr. Mootham wished to know if the licenses required to be obtained would be issued free of charge.

Answering in the negative, the President explained that the license would have to be paid for in the ordinary course but could be used for any driver of the particular Military Officer's car or cars, provided the driver concerned was in possession of a current Military driving license valid for driving motor cars. That rule was made because Military Driver Orderlies were constantly changing. The proposed rule would overcome that difficulty. He put the amendment to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that, in order to provide for the case of Military Officer who have Military Driver Orderlies requiring Civil Driving Licenses, Rule 19 of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Motor Vehicles Rules be amended as detailed below, and that the amendments be published for objections and suggestions :—

After Rule 19 insert the following as Rule 19-A :—

"19-A. (a) A Military Officer stationed in the Civil and Military Station may with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Station, be granted a Special Driving License for his Military Driver Orderly.

(b) Such Driving License shall be issued in Form F. 1 and shall be endorsed in favour of "the Military Driver Orderly of (Rank, Name and Address of the Military Officer)." The registered number of the motor car or cars which the Military Driver Orderly is entitled to drive shall also be endorsed in the driving license.

(c) Such license shall be deemed to be a valid driving license provided that—

(i) the name of the Military Driver Orderly by whom the driving license is being used for the time being is endorsed in the license over the signature of the owner of the motor car ;

(ii) such Military Driver Orderly is in possession of a current military driving license valid for driving motor cars ; and

(iii) it is used only for driving the motor car or cars for which it is issued.

(File No. 156 of 1940).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President,

Municipal Commission.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 27.

Abstract of Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, held at the Mayo Hall at 8-30 A. M., on Thursday, the 19th December 1940.

President.

H. H. CARLESTON, Esq., I. C. S., ... (Present).

Vice-President.

W. SINCLAIR, Esq., ... (Present).

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Commissioner of Police.	The Residency Surgeon
,, Officer Commanding, British Military Hospital.	,, Garrison Engineer, Bangalore.
,, Inspector of Schools.	,, Station Staff Officer. Bangalore.
,, Executive Engineer	

Elected Commissioners.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
O. H. Brookes, Esq.	J. Isaac, Esq., (Bangalore Trades Association).
W. Sinclair, Esq.	V. K. Obeidullah Sahib.
F. D. Mootham, Esq.	M. R. Ry. N. Narayan Chetty Garu
H. J. Nicholas, Esq.	H. Battan Lal, Esq.
J. J. Newton, Esq.	M. R. Ry., W. Ekambaram, Avl.
Dr. J. Norman Pacheco.	C. F. DeSouza, Esq.
M Shaik Dawood Sahib.	
M. Abdul Latheef Sahib.	
Mahmood Shariff Sahib.	
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khassim Sait.	
Mohamed Hanief Sahib.	
M. R. Ry. H. S. Narasiah Garu.	
,, S. Sundaram Iyer, Avl.	
,, P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.	
,, V. S. Arunachelliam Mudaliar, Avl.	
,, C. R. Nagappa Garu.	
M. Thangiah, Esq.	

ORDINARY MEETING.

1. (a) Minutes of proceedings of the Emergent and the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 14th and 28th November 1940, respectively, for confirmation.

(b) Precis of proceedings of the Emergent and the Special and Ordinary Meetings of the Municipal Commission held on the 14th and 28th November 1940, respectively, for approval.

Resolution.—(a) Confirmed.

(b) Approved.

(File No. 41 of 1934).

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2. Health Officer's proposals for (1) revision of pay of the two new posts of Lady Health Visitors created in the Municipal Commission's Resolution No. 3, dated the 26th October 1939, to the scale of Rs. 50—3—80 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, (2) creation of an extra post of Lady Health Visitor on the same scale of pay, and (3) appointment of 2 peons on Rs 13 each per mensem.

Recommended new scale of Rs. 50—3—80 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance with one increment in the new scale for Miss Rukmaniammal.

One extra Lady Health Visitor on the same scale recommended and 2 peons on Rs. 13 each.

(To be given effect to in 1941—42 from 1st April 1941).

The President said that in its Resolution No. 3 dated 26th October 1939, the Municipal Commission sanctioned 2 posts of Lady Health Visitors on Rs. 40—2—60 plus Rs 15 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 5 House Rent allowance, and abolished a post of Lady Health Visitor on Rs. 75—5—100 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance. Much difficulty had, however, been experienced in filling up the posts and those who had been appointed were not likely to continue long because the scale of pay was less than that obtaining in Madras, which was Rs. 50—3—80. It was, therefore,

proposed to revise the scale of pay of the 2 posts to 50—3—80 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance and create another post on the same scale. The Standing Committee which considered the matter at its meeting held on the 10th December 1940, had made the following recommendation, to take effect from the beginning of the next financial year :—

> New scale of Rs. 50—3—80 plus Rs 15 Conveyance Allowance for 2 present posts, with one increment in the scale for Miss Rukmaniammal. 1 extra Lady Health Visitor on the new scale and the appointment of 2 peons on Rs. 13 each per mensem.

He wished to know if the Commission approved of that recommendation.

Mr. Thangiah seconded the proposal.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved : —

(1) that sanction be accorded to revise the pay of the two posts of Lady Health Visitors sanctioned in the Commission's resolution No. 3, dated the 26th October 1939 to the scale of Rs 50-3-80 plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance with one increment in the new scale to Miss Rukmaniammal;

(2) that an extra post of Lady Health Visitor on the same scale (Rs. 50-3-80) plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance be created;

(3) that sanction be accorded to the appointment of 2 peons on Rs. 13 each per mensem.

All proposals to be given effect to in 1941—42. (From 1st April 1941.)

(File No. 120 of 1939.)

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3. Consideration of the question of purchasing an apparatus for the stunning of pigs before slaughter.

Recommended,

The President said that, as the method of pig slaughter in the Cantonment was crude and unsatisfactory, he had written to Madras for details of the method adopted there and was informed that they used an electrical apparatus by which they stunned pigs before slaughter. The electric current stunned the animals for a few minutes, during which time it was possible to slaughter them without pain to them and without the noise which usually accompanied each slaughter, causing trouble to the house owners near by. The apparatus in question was called an Electrolethaler and cost Rs. 747 complete with one pair of steel tongs (Rs. 545) and one extra pair of tongs (Rs. 200) plus sales tax at 1/4th per cent extra. Of course, they would have to meet the railway freight from Madras to Bangalore as Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas of Madras were the suppliers. The Standing Committee had recommended the proposal.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know if the working of the apparatus would involve the appointment of a special staff.

The Health Officer said that the Veterinary Assistant would be able to use the apparatus on the animals, so that no special staff would be necessary.

The President put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the purchase of an apparatus for stunning of pigs before slaughter at a cost of Rs. 747 plus Railway freight from Madras to Bangalore. Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 157 of 1940).

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4. Sanction to meet the cost of the deputation of Dr. P. Rangachar to Delhi to undergo training in the Malaria course.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to meet the cost of the deputation of Dr. Rangachar to Delhi to undergo training in the Malaria course, amounting to Rs. 233—15—0, from the unspent

balance available from the Government Grant for Public Health purposes.

(File No. 158 of 1940).

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5. Consideration of the question of continuing the appointment of a hand sanctioned in the Municipal Commission's resolution No. 12 dated the 29th August 1940, for compiling an up-to-date register of the Commission's immovable properties to the end of March 1941.

Recommended.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that at the time when they sanctioned the appointment in question, the Commission thought that 3 months' time would suffice for completion of the work. It was now observed that within that period only 1/5th of the work had been done. It stood to reason, therefore, that if they sanctioned the appointment for another period of 3 months only 1/5th more of the work would be done. They should, therefore, try to fix a definite time for the completion of the whole work instead of sanctioning the continuance of the hand piecemeal.

The President explained that the 3-months' sanction now sought would take them up to the end of the current financial year. After that the appointment in question would be considered in connection with the new budget.

Mr. Narasiah wished to know whether ~~the~~ their office staff could not tackle the work, with a small increase in salary, instead of incurring an expenditure of Rs. 50 each month for, perhaps, another 12 months.

The President said that, as it was, the Executive Engineer had been wanting extra staff, so that he had doubts as to whether the present staff could do the extra work in question An additional hand was very essential and the information he (the incumbent) was compiling for them was well worth the payment made to him, because in the long run it was certain to avert legal disputes and

consequent Court costs in the future if they had the matter settled once and for all. Anyhow the question of the continuance of the appointment of the hand concerned after 31—3—41 would come up again with the Budget, when it could be discussed further.

The Executive Engineer said that he was quite satisfied with the work turned out by the Supervisor in question. He was out on inspection work gathering the necessary details regarding Municipal property to about 12 noon and in the afternoon he wrote down the information by going through all their records to find out when the lands were purchased or acquired and so on. By that means, the man did a full day's work each day. When he asked that a hand might be employed for a period of 3 months, he did so as an experimental measure. Since then, he had been made to realise how complicated the work proved to be and how much fresh information was being brought to light, so that it would take some further time to complete the work.

The President wished to know when the present 3-months' period would terminate.

The Executive Engineer said that the present 3-months' period would terminate about the end of December 1940.

Mr. Abdul Latheef pointed out that the Commission had no register of their immovable properties, so that it would be a wise thing to have the Register carefully compiled and brought up-to-date, to prevent Municipal land being included in private compounds and so on. It would, therefore, be in the interests of the Commission if they agreed to continue that appointment sometime longer and a final result obtained which would be advantageous to them.

The President put the proposition to continue the present appointment to the end of March to the meeting and it was approved.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the continuance of a hand on Rs. 50 per mensem sanctioned by the Commission in its resolution No. 12, dated the 29th August 1940 for compiling an up-to-date register of the Commission's immovable properties, up to the end of March 1941, Cost to be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 118 of 1940.)

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6. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 14-1-0 being the amount spent over and above the sanctioned estimate in respect of the additional accommodation provided at the Ulsoor Dispensary.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the payment of Rs. 44-1-0, (14--1--0) being the amount spent over and above the sanctioned estimate in respect of the additional accommodation provided at the Ulsoor Dispensary. Cost to be met from Surplus Account.

(File No. 159 of 1940.)

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7. Sanction to meet the excess expenditure of Rs. 762-8-0 over the Budget allotment under "Purchase of Meters" from Surplus Account.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to meet the excess expenditure of Rs. 762-8-0 over the Budget allotment under "Purchase of Meters" from Surplus Account.

(File No. 132 of 1940.)

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8. Acquisition of land at the corner of Premises No. 5 Wellington Street, owned by Mrs. Ali Asker, for rounding off the corner at the junction of Leonard Lane and Clapham Street.

Recommended.

Resolved that land at the corner of Premises No. 5, Wellington Street, owned by Mrs. Ali Asker, be acquired for rounding off the corner at the junction of Leonard Lane and Clapham Street.

(File No. 160 of 1940.)

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9. Acquisition of a strip of land in the compound of premises No. 27-A, Hospital Road, for laying underground pipe sewer for connecting the drains of premises Nos. 26, 27, 27-A and 28, Infantry Road and 27-H, Hospital Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that a strip of land be acquired in the compound of premises No. 27-A, Hospital Road, for laying underground pipe sewer for connecting the drains of premises Nos. 26, 27, 27-A and 28, Infantry Road and 27-H, Hospital Road.

(File No. 161 of 1940.)

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10. Consideration of the question of providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 61, Jewellers Street at a cost of Rs. 77 and recovering the cost from the owner in 24 monthly instalments.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 77 for providing flushing arrangements to the latrine in premises No. 61, Jewellers Street, be sanctioned. Cost to be met in the first instance from "Advances Recoverable" and then recovered from the owner of the premises in 24 monthly instalments.

(File No. 162 of 1940.)

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11. Pension application of G. Joseph, late peon, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the grant of a pension of Rs. 6 per mensem, with effect from the 1st November 1940, to G. Joseph, late peon, Health Department, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 163 of 1940.)

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12. Pension application of Y. Venkatasawmy, late peon, Health Department.

Recommended.

Resolved that sanction be accorded to the grant of a pension of Rs. 7—8—0 per mensem, with effect from the 15th November 1940, to Y. Venkatasawmy, late peon, Health Department, for which he is eligible under the rules.

(File No. 165 of 1940).

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13. Application from the Proprietor, "The Union Company", for the sale to him of the Municipal vacant land facing Rest House Road as shown in the plan in file.

Recommended sale at 6 annas per square foot.

Resolved that the Municipal vacant land facing Rest House Road, as shown in the plan in file, be sold to the Proprietor, "The Union Company" at 6 annas per square foot.

(File No. 165 of 1940.)

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14. Estimate of Rs. 747 for constructing latrines and urinals with flushing arrangements in the compound of the Butchers Mosque on Old Poor House Road,

Recommended. Cost to be borne by the Municipal Commission in the special circumstances.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs 747 for constructing latrines and urinals with flushing arrangements in the compound of the Butchers' Mosque on Old Poor House Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be borne by the Municipal Commission in the special circumstances of the case. To be met from the Surplus Account.

(File No. 166 of 1940).

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15. Estimate of Rs. 924 for remetalling Hindu Cemetery Road from Madhavaroya Mudaliar Road to Wheeler Road.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 924 for metalling Hindu Cemetery Road from Madhavaroya Mudaliar Road to Wheeler Road be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for "Maintenance of Cantonment Roads."

(File No. 167 of 1940).

16. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 1,126 for removing the existing pavement of Clarkespet 'A' and 'B' Streets and metalling and Texaco emulsion dressing the streets from Armstrong Road to Cavalry Road.

Recommended.

Mr. Narasiah pointed out that there were several other lists that were already prepared, for the improvement of streets and lanes which were over 10 feet in width. Since such works were proposed to be put in hand, he wished to know why the other lists should not be taken up at the same time.

The President explained that the lists were taken up as the streets mentioned therein became due for repair. They could not pull up a road which was in fairly good condition just in order to metal or asphalt it, until it definitely and actually needed repair. If there were other 10 feet or over 10-feet wide roads which were in a bad condition and which needed metalling and asphalting, they would be taken up in the order of urgency. If the condition of a road did not call for drastic improvement, the stone-paving was renewed and the street levelled.

Mr. Narasiah said that all he wished to point out was that there were some 10 feet wide streets which had been put on the lists of streets requiring attention for over a year. Those could be taken up along with the proposals before them.

Mr. Narasimha Rao Naidu said that certain streets like Clarkespet 'C' and Fruit Streets (leading off from Cavalry Road) were in need of repair.

The President put the estimates to the meeting and they were sanctioned.

Resolved that the two estimates amounting to Rs. 1,126 for removing the existing pavement of Clarkespet 'A' and 'B' Streets and metalling and Texaco emulsion dressing the streets from Armstrong Road to Cavalry Road, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment for "improvements to streets and lanes in congested areas."

(File No. 167 of 1940).

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17. Estimate of Rs. 673 for making 10 drums of 100 gallons capacity to replace the unserviceable drums of the night soil carts.

Recommended.

Resolved that the estimate of Rs. 673 for making 10 drums of 100 gallons capacity to replace the unserviceable drums of the night soil carts, be sanctioned. Cost to be met from the Budget allotment under "Purchase of carts."

(File No. 167 of 1940).

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18. Tenders received for repairing and white-washing the interior of the Municipal houses in Austin Town.

Recommended acceptance of the lowest tender.

Resolved that the tender of Mr. Munigurappa for repairing and white-washing the interior of the Municipal houses in Austin Town, at 3 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 168 of 1940).

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19. Tenders received for laying a 6" stoneware pipe along 'E' No. 1 street and connecting the same with the proposed manhole at the junction of Lubbay Musjid and Dharmaraja Koil Streets.

Recommended acceptance of the lower tender.

Resolved that the tender of Messrs. Arumugam Nagarathnam & Co., for laying a 6" stoneware pipe along 'E' No. 1 Street and connecting the same with the proposed manhole at the junction of Lubbay Musjid and Dharmaraja Koil Streets, at 15 per cent above estimate rates, be accepted.

(File No. 168 of 1940).

Before the meeting terminated, Mr. Abdul Latheef, on behalf of the members of the Municipal Commission, wished the President and all the members of the Municipal Commission a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

The President thanked Mr. Latheef and said that he too would wish them much happiness during the Christmas Season and hoped that the New Year would be a happy and prosperous one for them all.

The meeting then terminated.

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON.

President, Municipal Commission

20—1—

Mr. H. S. Narasiah's Interpellations dated the 5th December 1940 regarding the cottages at Pre. No. 4, Infantry Road, etc.

Ruled out of order under Rule 2 of the Interpellation Rules.

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President, M. C.

Mr. H. S. Narasiah's Interpellations dated the 5th December 1940 regarding Miss Webster's case.

Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission meeting held on the 19th December 1940.

Interpellations. Replies.

Will the President be pleased to state :—

1. What was the cost incurred by the Municipal Commission in defending the case of Miss Webster?	1, Rs. 125.
2. Is the President aware that in accordance with the Judgment that the Municipal Commission was not "interested to deny the character or right which the plaintiff sought to establish?"	2. The question is not understood.
3. Did the President of the Municipal Commission in receiving, scrutinising and rejecting the nomination papers of Miss Webster act as the President of the Municipal Commission or as the Election Officer under direct subordination to the Hon'ble the Resident?	3 As the former. No mention is made of an "Election Officer" in the Election Rules.
4. If it is the latter, is the President aware that in accordance with the Judgment, the Municipal Commission had no control over the conduct of the Election Officer?	4. The question does not arise
5. Was the Judgment concerning the unjustified rejection of Miss Webster's nomination papers appealed against?	5. I have no information.
6. What steps does the President, Municipal Commission, propose to take in legalising the seat of the candidate for the European and Anglo-Indians for the 1st Division in view of the unjustified rejection of the nomination papers of Miss Webster?	6. None.

7. (a) Has any recommendation been made by the President to the Hon'ble the Resident to hold a fresh election including the name of Miss Webster for that constituency?	7. (a) No.
(b) If not, why not?	(b) There is no vacancy.
8. Did the suit fail, because the prayer for relief was asked against the President and not the Hon'ble the Resident?	8. The reasons for dismissal of the suit are in the Judgment which is placed on the table.
9. In view of questions 2, 3 and 4, will the expenditure incurred by the Commission be advised to be met by the Local Government?	9. No.

(File No. 158 of 1939).

(Sd.) H. H. CARLESTON,

President, Municipal Commission,

Mr. N. Narayana Chetty's Interpellations dated the 5th December 1940, regarding Ice Factory at No. 4, Infantry Road.

Placed on the table at the Municipal Commission Meeting held on the 19th December 1940.

Interpellations.	Replies.
Will the President be pleased to state:—	

1(a) On the non-fulfilment of the condition that the Ice Factory should be closed down and the building pulled down, did the President refuse to issue a license to Mr. Irani to run the Factory ?

1(a) Yes.

(b) What is the date of refusal, and for what year was the license refused ?

(b) 26th June 1939. For the year 1939—40.

2(a) Did Mr. Irani run the Factory without a a license ?

2(a) Yes.

(b) Was he prosecuted? What is the date of the prosecution ?

(b) Yes, on the 11th July 1939.

(c) For how many months was the prosecution pending ?

(c) It was pending till the 4th December 1939 and finally transferred to the Additional Magistrate.

(d) Was the offender convicted and with what fine and when ?

(d) Yes, with a fine of Rs. 5 on the 16th January 1940.

3(a) Did Mr. Irani continue to run the Factory even after this punishment?

3(a) Yes.

(b) Did the Executive charge him for continuing the offence ?

(b) No.

(c) If not, why not?

(c) Because the question of the unauthorised building put up by Mr. Ramalingam Mudaliar at premises No. 4, Infantry Road, was pending settlement, and as Mr. Irani was granted time to remove the Factory till 1st April 1940, as suggested by the Standing Committee.

4(a) Did Mr. Irani apply again for reconsideration of his license?

4. (a) Yes.

(b) What was the date of his application?

(b) 2nd April 1940.

(c) Was the license granted or not?

(c) The license was granted till 31st March 1941.

(d) If no orders have been passed yet, what are the reasons for the delay?

(d) Does not arise.

5. Is the President aware that Mr. Irani is still running his Factory, defying the Executive?

Is the President aware that the Rate-payers feel very much aggrieved the way in which the Executive have handled this matter of unlicensed running of the Ice and Aerated Water Factory in an unauthorised building?

5. Do not arise.

Has he not received representations about this grievance?

(File No. 169 of 1940).

(Sd.) H. H. Carleston.

President, Municipal Commission.